



















# THE ANTIQUARY.



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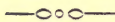






THE  
ANTIQUARY:

*A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO THE STUDY  
OF THE PAST.*



*Instructed by the Antiquary times,  
He must, he is, he cannot but be wise.*

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA, Act ii., sc. 3.



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# The Antiquary.



JULY, 1889.

## Records of St. Thomas's Hospital.

BY W. RENDLE, F.R.C.S.



THE earlier records of the meetings of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital are full of particulars clearly, and in a very interesting way, showing the state of society at the time. But first let me notice that the hospital built in 1228, on the appeal of Bishop Peter, had, in 1507, become dilapidated and insufficient. In a map prefixed to my *Old Southwark and its People*, which map is, indeed, a literal text, from which that book is, so to speak, preached—in this map of 1542 the position of the new or 1507 hospital is shown. We have accounts of the work and “expenses done by Sir Richard Richardson” (sir as a priest), “master of St. Thomas's Hospital, purchase that is of the void ground called the Faucon, and afterwards the Tenys Place and “closhbanc,” or closhbank, upon which ground the master hath builded a new hospital for poor men.” The Faucon was a large place of entertainment close to London Bridge, in Southwark, involving skittles or closheys; the closhbank, as it probably was, implying a bank or boundary for the wandering skittles or closheys. The expenses, cost, etc., of the new building amounted to £326 os. 5½d. Wages were 4d. to 6d. the day, or even 8d. We may reckon in modern value that this £326 represented £3,000 and more.

What with the lapse of time, and the destructive changes of Henry's period in quasi-ecclesiastical foundations, the hospital of 1507 was partly destroyed or worn out

in some fifty years. That was, however, anticipated, by its forfeiture as a religious institution in 1538. The presentation of Thirleby was to prepare for the intended forfeiture. This is referred to in Rymer, vol. xiv. 652: “Concerning a presentation to the hospital, Thomas Thurleby, clerk, has the King's letters patent of presentation to the hospital of Thomas Bekket, in Suthwerke, in the county of Surrey, vulgarly called Thomas Bekket's spyttell, in the county of Surrey, by the death of Richard Mabbot, clerk, the last warden or master of that hospital, now vacant, and belonging in full right to our presentation; and the letters are directed to the rev. father in Christ S. Bishop of Winchester, or, in his absence, to his vicar-general in spiritual matters. Witness the King at Westminster. Per the King himself.” *Now*, the name given, was the parish of the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark. Through the well-known appeal of Bishop Ridley, King Edward VI. gave and granted the royal hospitals to the city, and the rich citizens behaved munificently, as they have mostly done all along. In 1556 Sir William Hewitt was president of St. Thomas's, and Richard Grafton was high treasurer of all the hospitals. Sir William Hewitt had lived on London Bridge, and had served all the great city offices. A well-known incident had occurred at his house on the bridge. Edward Osborne was his apprentice at the time. His master's child had fallen from a window into the river, the boy-apprentice jumped after the child and saved her, and in after-time became her husband. He also, like his master, at length served in all the great city offices, became a great merchant, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1584. He was as Mr. Osborne one of the governors of St. Thomas's, and on November 5, 1571, “was choisen unto the office as treasurer with Mr. Alderman Woodruffe, late the treasurer.” The father of this Alderman Woodruffe, David, was “the cruel sheriff” who went with the martyr Rogers to his death. “Thou art an heretic,” he said to Rogers, taking an interest in him as he went along. “That,” said Rogers, “will be seen at the day of judgment.” “I will never pray for thee,” said the sheriff; and so they proceeded to the end, to the stake at Smithfield, in 1555.



The governors were named masters then, and this was the way their attention was called to their duties—it was their charge: “Wee therefore require and desire you in God’s behalf and His most holy name, that yee endeavour yourselves to the best of your witts and powers,”\* etc., etc.

1560. “It is ordered that Mr. Wethers and Mr. Sayer shall chuse and appoint churchwardens in the parish church within the close and precincts of the hospital, for good order to be kept in the church, and also to take order for ordinary sermons, according to the Queen’s Majesties injunctions in that behalf.”

This is the way they did it :

June 15, 1562.† “Granted to the Pishiners that S<sup>r</sup> Wyllm Medison, prest, shall be discharged at Mid<sup>r</sup> next, and they to provide for one Christian, honest, and learned curat.”

January 8, 1562†—that is, seven months after: “It is dyred that S<sup>r</sup> Wyllm Downey, clarke, shalbe curat of the pishe of S<sup>nt</sup> Thomas within the precincte of the hospitale, and shall have for his yerly wage viij<sup>li</sup> xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>, besides the iiij offering dayes and other his advantage as Christeninge, Buryeing, w<sup>t</sup> suche lyke, and a house, and the sayd S<sup>r</sup> Wyllm to enter at the feast of S<sup>t</sup> John Baptist next to come.”

I do not connect the fact to be mentioned with the appointment of the curat, but it is at the time “Agred uppon that a place shalbe appoynted to ponysh the sturdy and transgressors.” The crosse, as this whipping-post was well-named, was not allowed to remain out of use. No long time after, “John Martyn, for misusyng a poor innocent and robbing gardens, to be whipped at the crosse and have xxv stripes.” So rough is the work, that it has often to be repaired, for instance: “24 day of July, 1570, y<sup>e</sup> ys ordered at this courtt that y<sup>e</sup> steward shall cawsse the crosse to be new made to thyntent that such as ar fflownd malaffectors may be ponyshed;” and this is so ordered again and again. It may appear to us strange that these governors or masters of the hospital could exercise such power over their inmates, but these and other

like communities were liberties of local jurisdiction. The master and brethren here formed a court of themselves, and in early times could exercise authority within the precincts of the hospital over persons, regular or secular, and in some cases civil and criminal. At the court September 4, 1570, punishment was ordered for a woman: “Jone Thornton, one of the systers, for an offence contrarie to the lawe of God, accordyng to the proof of iij wytnesses, shalbe ponyshed, and have xij. stryppes well Layd on.” The twelve must have been ordered in anger or disgust, for on a revise of the order it is lessened to eight, and the “well layd on” is omitted.

One of the young sisters, Mary Long, is complained of for keeping company with John Clark. She was committed to the matron to use her discretion in the correction of the said Mary. Ignominious punishment was not uncommon in these hospitals. Even later than this period patients attended for complaints resulting from ill-conduct were not unfrequently, on recovery and before dismissal, suitably punished. It is recorded of Sherborne Hospital that certain of them were punished with the birch, *modo scholarum*, at the discretion of the prior.

As we go on, notably in times of religious change, disturbances crop out at the hospital.

July, 1639. “Joan Darvole, the matron of St. Thomas’s Hospital, is in chapel at divine service, and is, under colour of action for debt, violently dragged out and along the streets of Southwark to prison. Ordered if this be true, to the high commission with the offenders.”

This is the Laud time, and Southwark is at fever-heat.

1643. Joseph Daves, curate and hospitaller of St. Thomas’s is sequestered; the member for Southwark, John White, is the chairman of a committee of the House, and a highly-spiced report, *The First Century of Scandalous Malignant Priests*, is the result. Joseph Daves is the seventy-ninth of this century of priests. He is, they say, “a common drunkard, a common haunter of taverns and alehouses, and a common swearer.” The worst in John White’s eyes no doubt follows: “He hath expressed great malignancy against the Parliament, affirming them to be all

\* More at length. *Memoranda Royal Hospitals*, 1836, p. 86.

† 1562. All the years then extended from March to March, hence the apparent incongruity.

rogues, and that he was confident God would show no mercy to them who died in the Parliament service, and that all that went forth in their service were rogues and rascals, and that those who died in their service at Edge Hill went to the Devil." What a world this would be if partisans were to have their way!

Benjamin Spencer, 1645, is a loyalist, and minister of St. Thomas's Church. He is to preach a funeral sermon for Mrs. Mary Overman, a young married woman, of the notable Overman family of St. Saviour's; instead, he is apprehended, and taken to prison, and afterwards deprived and sequestered. His sermon, *Live Well and Die Well*, was published shortly after, in 1645. The husband himself improves the occasion with an unspoken speech "Memoriale Sacrum," which is published with the sermon. This Benjamin Spencer publishes in 1659 his *Golden Meane; or, A Middle Way for Christians to Walk by*, and announces himself as one who worshippeth Vnity in Trinity, etc., etc. This same year the parishioners, at a great meeting, present a petition, signed by ninety persons, to the president and governors of St. Thomas's Hospital, praying the restoration of their minister, Mr. Bowman, who has been taken from them, and they are very wordy in their wailings. The petition will better explain itself,\* and is well worth preserving:

"They are very sensible of their great sorrow and sad grief of heart, which doth arise from the want of a sound, godly, and orthodox minister over them. By reason whereof their spirits are exceedingly dejected, and their hearts within them are swallowed up in deadness, being deprived of those divine and spiritual comforts which formerly they did enjoy from God by the late ministry of Mr. William Bowman, whom they hoped had been over them to their great joy and abundance of contentment and satisfaction, wherein they thought themselves exceeding happy. But so it is that your petitioners' joy and happiness was turned into great sorrow and infelicity, in their being deprived of the<sup>d</sup> Mr. Bowman by putting of another minister over them by the then major part of your worshippers, whom, had you known so well as

your petitioners do since by their woful experience, they are confident they should not have been deprived of Mr. Bowman. The present minister is so useless unto your petitioners, by reason of his great inability in the things of God in your petitioners' judgment and real experience, that to them he hath but the name and not the substance of a minister of Jesus Christ, and such likeness and no other doth he admit to his pulpit."

An interesting further evidence of the incongruous character of the times is shown by the fact that William Hughes, a St. Thomas's hospitalier, a Puritan partisan and dissenting minister, had dedicated a sermon of his to his Excellency the Lord Cromwell, and is suspected to have excused in one of his sermons the execution of Charles I. On the first opportunity, as we might expect, his office came to an end, and Thomas Turner, late Fellow of Christ's, Oxford, was appointed, and to the Church of St. Thomas's parish also, by the King. Those who like to wade through these religious and political squabbles, coming out of almost uniform partisanship and insincerity, will find enough to interest them, or, perchance, to disgust them.—Manning's *Surrey*, vol. iii., p. 719.

(To be continued.)



## Billericay, Essex.

By J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A.



THE construction of a new branch in Essex of the Great Eastern Railway, during the last two years, from Shenfield to Wickford and so on to Rayleigh, has opened to the archæologist a comparatively new area of country, for to many this interesting old town of Billericay—one of the most ancient in the county—and its neighbourhood is really *terra incognita*. In the *Book of Chantries* it is stated that it "ys a great towne and populous, and also a haven town; there ys in yt by estimation about the numb of 600 houseling people or more. Yt is no parysshe."

Forming part of Great Burghstead, or, as commonly spelt, Burstead, Billericay is situate

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\* 2734, *Sloane MS.*, Orders Revised, etc., A.D. 1647.



about midway between Chelmsford and Tilbury—a straight line drawn from one to the other would pass as nearly as possible through it. It stands upon a long spur of hill running southwards towards the Thames, and consists mainly of one long street built upon the ridge of the hill, and until 1876 had a most picturesque appearance owing to the large number of ancient high-gabled houses, whose fronts were ornamented in a peculiar manner with the bottoms of presumably claret or other wine bottles arranged in various geometrical patterns. Now, alas! all are modernised, the gables taken down, and the glass-work plastered over. Of the church, or rather chantry chapel—an ugly, unmeaning, modern erection of no ecclesiological interest whatever, but which fortunately retains the original beautiful brick tower erected during the reign of Edward IV., and one of the finest specimens remaining in this county, so celebrated for its Edwardian brickwork—I shall, with the editor's permission, speak in a future article. At the north end, where the spur of hill joins the main body, stands the Union House. A little beyond this building is a large wood called *Norsey*. At the south end, on the brow of the hill, are two windmills, one of which stands upon what is apparently an artificial mound of very early construction. As is often the case, the name of this place has given rise to much speculation, and has long been a favourite tilting-ground of antiquarians, and I venture to think it will long remain so. According to Morant—who states that in 1343 it was called *Beleuca*—the name “was probably derived from the old word *baleuga* or *banleuga*, a territory or precinct round a borough or manor; in French, *Banlieu*.” Now Littré renders the word *Banlieue* thus: “Territoire dans le voisinage et sous la dépendance d’une ville, de *ban* et *lieue*, lieue du ban, c’est-à-dire, distance à laquelle s’étendait le ban seigneurial.” It has also been suggested that the name may be derived from the two words, “*Belleri castra*” (the camp of *Bellerus*). Other persons contend that its etymon can be found in certain Welsh words, signifying “the fort on the hill.” For my own part, I cannot forbear thinking that perhaps it is equally probable the name may be connected with *Bel*, the sun-god worshipped by the Celts, and that the presum-

ably artificial hill or mound at the south end of the town, on which one of the mills now stands, may have been a sacred hill on which the *Belteine* or fire of *Bel* was kindled, and sacrifices offered in honour of the solar deity. But be the interpretation what it may, it is quite certain that the little town has borne its name for many centuries with but slight variation in the mode of spelling, for, in the year 1395, allusion is made in the Pipe Roll to one “*Thomas Ledere*, traitor to the King, beheaded at *Billerica*.” The name similarly spelt occurs over and over again among the documents stored in the Public Record Office, entitled, *Presentationes de malifactoribus qui surrexerunt contra Dominum Regem*, 4 et 5 Ric. II. In 1563, I find among the accounts of the churchwardens of Chelmsford two entries of sums received from “*Belyreca* men for the hire of our garments,” that is, costumes for a miracle play. Among some seventeenth-century tradesmen's tokens in my possession is one inscribed, “*Abraham Thresher*, in *Billericay*, *Essex*, his halfpenny, 1666,” with two crossed pipes.

The county of *Essex*, from its maritime situation on the shores of the German Ocean and the estuary of the Thames, possesses too many natural advantages to have been neglected by invaders so keen and enterprising as the Romans were; we are, therefore, not surprised to find that almost one of the first colonies founded by them was that at *Colchester*, while from the great number of interments and frequent discovery of tiles, etc., in and about *Billericay*, I am induced to think that it was not only a very early settlement, but that it was also a numerously populated one. Morant, in his *History of Essex*, says, “Hereabouts, unquestionably, was some Roman villa or little station, for at *Blunts-walls* (in *Great Burstead*) are earthworks, the remains of a ditch and rampart, containing about four acres, one part of which hath been inclosed round, and within the inclosure have been some mounts artificially raised, now chiefly levelled.” Of the remains thus described not a trace now remains, but the incorporation of the name of a former proprietor with the word “walls” (*Blunt's Walls*) proves that the remains must have been remarkable at the period when the name was conferred on the manor. Robert de *Blunt*,



who joined Simon de Montfort, was the first of the name who held this estate. Camden, in his *Britannica*, says, "Burghsted, by contraction Bursted, *i.e.*, the place of a Burgh. . . . Here I once thought was the Cæsaromagus." The exact site of this station, uncertain in Camden's time, is equally so now, and I shall not attempt to re-open vexatæ questiones, such as whether Cæsaromagus, of the Iter of Antoninus, was at Chelmsford, Writtle, Buttsbury, or Billericay; and Duro-litum at Romford, Barking, Aveley, or Leytonstone. Instead of vainly endeavouring to reconcile Roman and modern measurements of distance, I shall content myself with recording some of the numerous finds which have occurred in or near Billericay.

Morant tells us, "In November, 1724, a person digging for gravel in a field near Billericay, on a high hill, after he had sunk about three feet, came to a large bed of black earth or ashes, which endeavouring to clear away he found mixt with a great quantity of pieces of earthen vessels of different kinds and colours—some white, some red, and some of a dark brown. Neither he nor any who have since searched have been able to meet with anything entire, but the pieces appeared plainly to be fragments of urns, pateras, etc., In one part of the earth there was a place made like an oven of the hard dark clay, and the man believed it was large enough to have held six half-peck loaves. There is no clay within three miles of the place. There have been several Roman coins found here, and two of silver (one of Trajan, the other Hadrian)." The high hill alluded to in this account is probably that south of the town upon which the windmills stand. Morant is decidedly wrong in his statement of there being no clay within three miles of the town. There is very stiff clay within a radius of half a mile from the mill hill.

The next discovery occurred about eighty years since, when a large number of urns were dug up in Norsey Wood. These were preserved by the owner, the then Lord Petre, at Thorndon Hall, and probably were destroyed in the disastrous fire which consumed that mansion on March 22, 1881. The next find took place some twenty years later, when about 1,100 copper or bronze Roman coins were found in the side of a ditch by a labourer,

on a farm called Tyled Hall, now known as Ramsden Hall, about half a mile from Billericay. I am told that these coins, with one exception, were sold in London by the discoverer within twenty-four hours of the find. The immediate neighbourhood of this ditch has proved rather rich in urns, amphoræ, and pateræ, which have been found in a more or less perfect condition; one vessel has been described to me as being ornamented with a human face or mask. Some of the urns contained burnt human bones, and were found in groups of three or four. A large number of urns similarly filled and arranged were found some years since by the late Mr. Wood from time to time in the mill fields, and from the quantity of fragments spread over a considerable extent of ground, as well as from traces of burnt earth and charcoal, this locality appears to have been the site of a burial-place attached to a Romano-British village or town occupying the position of the present town of Billericay.

Mr. Shaw, a former resident in Billericay, records the discovery among other relics, on the site of the same burial-place, of a small gold British coin (*vide Proceedings of the Archæological Association*), and coins of Trajan and Antoninus Pius, and that he excavated a pit 25 feet deep, from which he procured a large quantity of fragments of pottery. He also states that in widening the road near the Union House (the Chelmsford road) a number of urns were found. Major Spitty, J.P., of Billericay, has in his possession a large number of articles found near this spot. His collection consists of ossuary and other urns of various colours and forms, including one or two of Samian ware, two fine broken bronze specula ornamented with a decidedly Celtic pattern, a terra cotta lamp, and a number of black or dark blue beads, all found between 1863-66.

In 1865 a number of urns were found in Norsey Wood, at the end nearest Billericay. They were discovered, as usual, whilst digging for gravel, were fifteen in number, all of a brown colour, and lathe-turned, and were found mostly in groups of two and three, only one in each group containing bones, and these but little burnt. The groups were apparently placed without any order of arrangement; all but one were broken, for,

on account of their nearness to the surface, the roots of the underwood had grown into and through them. One urn contained some pieces of metal, very much corroded, probably the remains of two fibulæ, another bones, ashes, and a bronze fibula. At a spot near these urns was a deposit of bones not contained in any vessel. Some corroded articles of iron were also found, one being very much like our bill-hook in form. One of the men employed in digging gravel told me he had (now), about sixteen years ago, near this spot, "come upon" a ditch about 300 yards long, 8 feet deep, and wide enough to walk in comfortably. At the end was a circular place about 15 feet in diameter, and a little deeper than the ditch. Of this excavation no trace now remains. It will be remembered that Stow tells us the insurgents of Essex, under Walter Tighlere, in the fifth year of Richard II., "gathering a new multitude together at Byllerica, fortified themselves with ditches and carriages." It is therefore possible that this ditch may have been of that period. In the latter part of 1865, further discoveries were made in Norsey Wood by the Rev. E. L. Cutts, in opening tumuli. The first one opened was on the south-east side of the wood, overlooking the valley of the Thames; it was circular in form, about 12 feet across and 6 feet high. In the centre of it was found a British urn of rude workmanship and coarse brown material. It was about 18 inches high, and contained burnt bones and ashes. A few inches from this was found another of similar size, filled in the same way; both were placed upside down. At a distance of 3 feet were the remains of a third placed on a rather lower level, and of a redder colour. Near these urns was a bronze coin, so corroded as to be undecipherable. The second tumulus opened was on the west side of the wood, close to the Ramsden Road: nothing was found till nearly the centre was reached, when within a circle of about 2 yards diameter were found no less than seven urns, and numerous fragments. During my residence in Billericay, between the years 1874 and 1883, I obtained nearly two barrow-loads of fragments of various colours; though principally dark brown, and of a coarse material, some were ornamented by a course of indentations, evidently made by a thumb-

nail. In 1881 a beautiful little lathe-turned urn, of a dirty cream colour, was dug out by one of the labourers in a perfect condition, but being clumsily handled, was dropped while *en route* to me, and broken into fragments, some of which were lost. In the autumn of 1882 I found, at a depth of 9 inches, in the gravel of Norsey Wood, a coarse brown urn inverted upon a perfect Samian patera, bearing the maker's name, ECVBARIS. I removed this in safety, and found it to contain a quantity of burnt bones, including some vertebræ at once identified by the two local medical practitioners as having formed part of the frame of a female not more than twenty years of age. In it was also a bronze fibula, and a number of iron nails, precisely similar to those now worn in labourer's boots. This interment, like all others that came under my notice, was in a hole dug into the gravel, and surrounded by burnt earth, charred stones, and charcoal. Other tumuli still remain unopened. Another spot abounding with similar interments is a field between the mill hill and the Union House, and adjoining the old burial-ground belonging to the Nonconformists. Among the vases here found was one of very large size, and although lathe-turned, composed of an extremely coarse material, and utterly devoid of ornament, it is stated to have contained a large quantity of half-burnt bones. Another is described as being smaller in size, but very elegant in shape, and to have been ornamented with circular bands of a light yellow colour. A third was very shallow, with a deep overhanging lip serrated upon its lower edge.

In the adjoining burial-ground is a vault, built many years since by a farmer named Mabbs, who, at the time of its construction, placed therein three large stone coffins. Where these coffins came from, my informants are utterly ignorant; but one of them, Mr. Curtis, a builder and undertaker, tells me he has several times been in the vault, and has seen the coffins, that "they are very large, and contain the wooden coffins of three members of the Mabbs family." Not having seen them myself, I can of course offer no opinion as to their age; and the vault being full there is little probability of its being



re-opened. Although I have made the most diligent inquiry, I have failed to find any record or tradition of the discovery of stone coffins in Billericay, or its very immediate neighbourhood; but the well-known fact that interment of the body was contemporaneous with cremation among the Romans, renders it not altogether unreasonable to suppose them to belong to that period. On the other hand, it will be remembered that Leland says, "The Abbey of Stratford, first set among the low marshes, was after with sore fludes defayced, and removed to a celle or graunge longynge to it, called Burgestede in Essex, a mile or more from Billerica: the monks remained at Burgestede tyll entrete was made of Richard 1st, who took the ground and abbey at Stratford into his protection and re-edifienge it, brought the foresayde monks againe to Stratford." Now as Mr. Mabbs, I have reason to believe, once occupied the Grange Farm, about half a mile or so from this burial-ground, it is of course possible that he found the coffins there, and that they may have contained the bodies of some of the ecclesiastics attached to the abbey.

About fifteen years since, a man engaged in draining a field found at a depth of 2 feet a very fine flint celt,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with a cutting edge  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide; and within a quarter of a mile from this spot there was found in January, 1881, a bronze celt of the loop class; with it were fragments of its ashen handle. It is now in the possession of Edgar Jones, Esq., J.P., of Little Burstead. Among the numerous Roman coins found in or near Billericay, which have come under my observation, I have noticed those of Hadrian, Germanicus, Constantine, Licinius, Nero and Trajan, and of the Empresses Faustina and Helena.

In July, 1881, some men were employed in digging a hole for the reception of a gasholder on the premises of Mr. Salter, near the side of the road from Tilbury to Chelmsford, and, at a depth of 3 feet, came upon a mass of broken pottery. On receiving information of the discovery I hastened to the spot, and found a platform, or pavement, composed of mortar, principally consisting of powdered brick, 6 feet square and 3 inches thick. Upon this had been placed a number of cinerary and other urns; unfortunately all were broken, but I secured

a large quantity of fragments, among them some of Samian ware, one of which bears the name *DIICMUS*, which name also appears on a patera found at West Tilbury some years since.

Although the evidences of British and Roman occupation hitherto found in Billericay consist, with the exception of a few beads, fibulæ and specula, of coins and interments, there are, I think, sufficient of the latter to justify my opinion that it must have been a place of some little importance. What became of the dwellings of those whose ashes lay all round the town, I know not. No foundations have been discovered, no fragments of tessellated pavements to mark the abodes of the great ones of a station which very probably rose upon a spot near to, but not actually upon, the site of a British town. It was a spot well suited for a military post, standing upon a height which in the county of Essex is not to be despised; its very position may have induced a feeling of security similar to that which led to the overthrow of Camulodunum. It may be that after the destruction of that unfortunate colony, the victorious army of Boadicea, in its triumphant march, attacked the station here, and destroyed town and stronghold, their blackened ruins serving to teach the Roman that it was necessary to fence his cities against even those he regarded as his slaves. The Roman undoubtedly returned, but not exactly to the old spot, for a sort of superstitious dread may have attached itself to the scene of so much slaughter and misery. Therefore, possibly he then, on the site now known as Blunt's Walls, threw up a stronger and more important fortress; but upon that also silence has settled down, the silence of mystery, the silence of the past, the silence of death.



## Cuenca.

By F. R. MCCLINTOCK.



THE completion within the last few years of the line of railway between Aranjuez and Cuenca has brought the latter place within comparatively easy reach of Madrid. It is true that the



trains between the two places are neither rapid nor frequent, there being, in fact, but one train in the day each way between Cuenca and the capital, and the start at both ends of the journey has to be made at a very early hour in the morning. The railway, moreover, stops short at Cuenca, so that, unless you decide to adopt some other means of locomotion, you have no alternative, when your visit to Cuenca is over, but to return by the way which you came. This being so, some people may be inclined to ask, is it worth while going thither at all? The present article is an attempt to supply an answer to this not unreasonable question.

Now we willingly admit that Cuenca is not rich in remarkable monuments. Leaving out of consideration for the moment a magnificent bridge, as to which a word or two will be said later on, there is only one monument in the city worthy of the traveller's notice—the cathedral, namely, which, although not altogether amiss, will not, in its present state at least, compare with the most noteworthy ecclesiastical edifices of Spain. Of works belonging to the Roman epoch there is no trace; and, with the exception of the highly picturesque old Moorish water-wheel which still does its work below the bridge of San Anton, traces of the Moorish occupation are not visible. The charm of Cuenca is, nevertheless, unmistakable, and lies in the unrivalled magnificence of its site, and in its general mediæval appearance. It would be impossible to imagine a situation more original and more picturesque. The city occupies the summit of a rocky eminence rising between two rivers—the Jucar and the Huécar—which almost surround it, and whose light-green waters meet at a point below the city, just above the bridge of San Anton above referred to. Beyond the ravines, or *hoces* as they are here called, in which these rivers flow, rise other still more elevated rocks overlooking and dominating the city almost completely.

The town rises like a majestic, but informal, pyramid on the rock on which it is placed, with the spire of the cathedral, surmounted by a bronze figure or *giralda* holding a banner in its hand, as the apex to the gigantic mass of rock and stonework. Standing in the ravines below you see above you

houses and churches perched on crags, and supported by solid buttresses or wooden props. Water trickles down the rocks with a pleasing murmur, at the same time affording nourishment to the creeping plants and shrubs which grow abundantly on their face.

The rivers are spanned at intervals by bridges, the most notable of which is the splendid *Puente de San Pablo*, already mentioned, over the rocky gorge of the Huécar. Massive, well-proportioned piers support five stately round arches, the height of the bridge from the lowest part of the gorge being 150 feet, and its length from rock to rock 350 feet. This fine bridge, now unhappily somewhat out of repair on the side next the city, deserves to be compared for grandeur and solidity with the best work of the Romans. It does not, however, owe its origin to them, but to a worthy canon, Juan del Pozo, a man of vast resources and lofty ideas, who caused it to be erected at his own expense, in order to facilitate communication between the city and his newly-founded Dominican Convent of San Pablo. Nearly half a century—from 1533 to 1589—was occupied in its construction, the principal glory of which belongs to Francisco de Luna, a native of Uclés. The cost of the work amounted to 63,000 ducats.

Besides this grand bridge, the cathedral is the only monument in Cuenca which need occupy our attention. It stands almost in the highest point of the city on a small *plaza*, the principal approach to which is under three arches supporting the *Casas Consistoriales*, or town-hall. Looked at by twilight, or from as great a distance as possible, the façade of the church, with its three portals and rose window above, produces a favourable impression; but a nearer inspection reveals the unwelcome fact that the original Gothic work has been ruthlessly marred and almost obliterated. This desecration is the handiwork of a certain philistine named José Arroyó, who was unhappily turned loose on the fabric in 1664. Not only did he substitute his baroque ideas in place of good thirteenth-century work on the outside, but he saw fit to pick out the nave with yellow and brown paint in imitation of stonework—an utterly unjustifiable proceeding, as real stonework being already in existence,

there was no excuse for imitation. The side aisles have luckily escaped Arroyó's paint, but their richly ornamented lights have been blocked up. He even attempted to break up the columns of the nave, and to substitute plain pilasters in their stead, an act of vandalism which happily stopped short at the first bay. As is usual in Spanish churches, the choir blocks up the central nave.

As we advance up the church from the west door the prospect improves, and Arroyó's disfigurements become less conspicuous. In the beautiful arrangement of the eastern portion, with its false transepts and radiating chapels, we find much on which the lover of Gothic architecture will dwell with delight. The arms, or rather ends, of the two transepts by no means correspond in style. That on the right still shows Gothic details; while in the northern arm we have, in the richly ornamented entrance to the cloister, a triumph of the plateresque art of the middle of the sixteenth century. This fine portal owes its origin to the munificence of Bishop Sebastian Ramirez, who employed an artist named Jamete to execute the work. A fine semi-circular arch, flanked by two immense fluted columns of the Corinthian order, adorned with wreaths and arms of the founder, occupies the entire width of the transept. A remarkable peculiarity of these columns is that they rest not, as is usually the case, on pedestals, but on elaborately ornamented brackets projecting from the wall. Figures of angels, apostles, and other scriptural and fanciful subjects cover the friezes and cornices. Above the capitals of the columns stand two colossal statues representing the old and the new law; between them a fine rose window, surmounted by a figure of the Eternal Father in the act of blessing, forms a fitting crown to the work. Purists in architecture will doubtless find fault with the exuberance of style displayed in this arch, and with certain incongruities in the details (such, for instance, as the indiscriminate jumbling together of sacred and profane subjects—saints and virgins being associated with tritons and centaurs and other creatures of the pagan world), but it must be owned that the general effect is rich and imposing.

About the year 1457, in the time of Bishop Barrientos, the apse of the church seems to

have been prolonged, and other alterations were carried out then and more recently in this part of the building, which are by no means improvements on the original work. The *transparente* at the back of the high altar is the work of the architect Ventura Rodriguez, and dates from about the year 1751—an epoch by no means favourable, either in Spain or elsewhere, to the production of works of genuine artistic merit. Neither here nor in the case of the more famous *transparente* in the cathedral at Toledo, are we disposed to admire material imitations of subtle rays of light and clouds done in stone, wood, or plaster, and the statues of Faith, Hope, and Charity by Francisco Vergara which adorn the pile do not evoke enthusiasm. The present high altar, a work of the same architect, although rich in the fine marbles and jaspers of the locality, is but a formal, academical erection, which serves only to make us regret the original Gothic *retablo* for which it has unfortunately been substituted.

Much more interesting and artistically important are the beautiful walnut doors of the *Sala Capitular*, with figures of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and a representation of the Transfiguration, and other minute adornments exquisitely wrought. The carvings on the right-hand leaf of the door are the best. The doors are hung in a rich plateresque framework, consisting of four columns, with a fine relief of the birth of Christ and figures of Faith and Hope. The portal of the adjoining chapel of Santa Elena is likewise plateresque. The next chapel, known as the *Capilla honda*, or *del Corazón de Jesús*, was under repair during our visit, but we were not thereby prevented from admiring its richly carved *artesonado* ceiling, reckoned one of the finest in Spain.

On the north side of the apse adjoining the cloister doorway stands the Chapel of the Albornoce or *de Caballeros*, rich in paintings, tombs, and illustrious memories. On this account we may well overlook the fact that, by its position, it somewhat unjustifiably blocks up the body of the church. This chapel is a possession of the celebrated Albornoiz family, established in Cuenca from time immemorial, and especially famous in the fourteenth century for its services to



Alfonso XI., for its resistance to Peter the Cruel in defence of Queen Blanche, and for its adhesion to the cause of Henry of Trastámara. The chief benefactor of the chapel was the great Cardinal Gil Albornoz, churchman, warrior, and politician, whose sepulchre is one of its principal ornaments. He died in 1364. Other members of the family have, in subsequent times, left their mark on the chapel, which explains the diversity of styles pervading its enrichments. The doorway, with its remarkable stone skeleton, is plateresque; the paintings of the principal *retablo*, by the rare artist Hernando Yañez, are of the early Renaissance period; while in the niches and windows of the chapel the Gothic influence prevails. The *reja*, said to be the work of a Frenchman, is fine. There are other noticeable *rejas* in this church, the finest of which—a masterpiece of Hernando de Arenas, dating from the middle of the sixteenth century—is at the entrance to the choir. These *rejas*, or wrought-iron screens, are, it need hardly be said, among the principal artistic features to be sought for in Spanish churches, and must on no account be overlooked by the traveller, as works in this branch of art attained in Spain a magnificence which other countries have not equalled. “The cathedrals and large churches of Spain,” says Señor Riaño, “lent themselves in an admirable manner to the construction of objects of all kinds in ironwork, especially the railings enclosing the side-chapels or sepulchres, and the double screens required for the *Capilla Mayor* and *Coro*, owing to the ancient Spanish custom of constructing the choir in the centre of the principal nave of the cathedral.”\* The principal *rejeros*, or makers of these exquisite railings, a large number of which happily still exist, were Christobal Andino, Francisco de Salamanca, Domingo Céspedes, Gaspar Rodriguez, Francisco de Villalpando, Juan Bautista Celma, and others. The golden age of the art lasted from about 1520 to 1600. It is at Burgos, Toledo, Granada, Salamanca, and Seville,† that the finest *rejas* are to be seen; but those at

Cuenca, although they doubtless suffer in comparison, are far from being contemptible.

So much then for the cathedral. It was, to sum up, at one time a beautiful Gothic building; and, although ruthlessly marred by the hand of the despoiler, still presents many features of interest to the ardent ecclesiologist.

But, as already pointed out, it is not for the sake of its cathedral, nor even for the splendid bridge of San Pablo, that we come to Cuenca, but for the sake of the place itself. For not only are its position and general aspect so surpassingly magnificent, but every nook and cranny of it present pictures refreshing to the eye accustomed to the commonplace monotony of localities more *advanced* and more commercially prosperous. In the principal street of the city are old family mansions, with the coats-of-arms of their former owners emblazoned over the portals. Other quaint buildings hang suspended, as it were, over the rocky declivities, among which little gardens, blooming with trellised vines and fig-trees, are here and there interspersed. Added to all this there is the attraction of a picturesque population—the men with their rusty-brown, many-folded cloaks, slouched hats, knee-breeches, and sandalled feet; and the women with their rich brown complexions, and dark plaited hair, set off with gaily-coloured kerchiefs. On market-days, and on the occasion of the festival of some local saint, the peasantry crowd into the town, and the narrow winding streets and alleys are full of life and movement. Mules and donkeys abound, as is the case in most Spanish towns. In the matter of the lighting of its tortuous byways, Cuenca is still untouched by modern ideas. Feeble oil-lamps are the only illuminant at night, for gas has not yet made its way to so remote a spot. Meanwhile, the suburbs of the city are spared the disfigurement caused by hideous gasometers and their unsightly appurtenances.

Although there is no absolute certainty on the subject, it is not likely that the Romans and their Gothic successors were unaware of the strength and importance of so commanding a situation; but the name of the place, if any were then given to it, has long since been consigned to the limbo of forgotten

\* *The Industrial Arts of Spain.*

† The *reja* of the *coro* of the cathedral of Seville was made by the ironmaster Sancho Muñoz, a native of Cuenca, in 1519.



things. In Moorish times, it first emerges into notice through the mists of the ninth century under the name of *Conca*. A strong garrison was now established in the place, which became, during the emirate of Toledo, a dependency of that kingdom. It was afterwards one of the cities which formed part of the dower of Zaida, daughter of Aben-Abed, Moorish king of Seville, on her marriage with Alfonso VI.\* In subsequent years the fortress changed masters more than once; but finally passed into the power of the Christians in the reign of Alfonso VIII., after a protracted siege of nine months, assistance being rendered to his brother of Castile by Alfonso II. of Aragon in the task of reducing the place. The tradition that the surrender of the town on this occasion was owing to the treachery of a certain Martin Alhaxa, a captive of the Moorish king, and shepherd of his flocks, who admitted the Christians, covered with sheepskins, through a postern guarded by a blind Moor, is treated as absurd by serious historians. This acquisition conferred upon the kingdom of Castile the advantage of an extensive territory with an imposing frontier, formed, in its larger part, of the Serrania de Cuenca, which enabled the warlike Cuencans to sustain with good effect the War of the Reconquest. Their valuable services in this capacity, as well as their fidelity to Henry IV., and afterwards to Ferdinand and Isabella, earned for them certain valuable privileges and exemptions, as well as the much-coveted title of *muy noble y muy leal*, which the Catholic sovereigns conferred upon their city.

At the beginning of the eighteenth century, during the War of the Succession, Cuenca took the side of Philip V., and closed its gates to the Archduke Charles and his troops, commanded by the English general, Hugh Wyndham. The garrison succeeded in repelling the besiegers for a short time, but eventually capitulated. Some months afterwards the place was recovered by Philip, in

\* The dower also comprised, among others, the following places: Huete, Ocaña, Velez, Mora, Valéra, Consuegra, and Alarcos. The lady, as may be supposed, was at once converted to Christianity, after which she took the names of Maria Isabel. It must be remembered, however, that this being the peculiar period of Spanish romance, the real facts of history are not easily ascertained.

spite of a garrison of 2,000 men which defended it.

In the War of Independence, Cuenca suffered on various occasions from the depredations of the French soldiery, who respected neither the aged nor the sick—the only inhabitants who were unable to leave the city.

In the last Carlist War the ill-fated city also suffered much, since when its existence has been peaceful if uneventful.

Once famous for its learned institutions, its mint, its busy printing-presses, its industries in wool and other arts and sciences, Cuenca has now somewhat fallen from its former high estate. In its best age it produced many famous men, among the most illustrious of whom may be named the Cardinal Gil de Albornoz (already referred to); the architect Francisco de Mora; the silversmiths Alonso and Francisco Becerril and Christobal, son of the latter; the intrepid navigator Alonso de Ojeda; besides others famous in their day and generation.

The cathedral once possessed a costly and beautiful custodia by the brothers Becerriles above named. It was begun in 1528 by Alonso, whose work was continued from 1546 to 1573 by his brother Francisco. "It was a three-storied edifice, of a florid classical design, crowned with a dome, and enriched with numberless groups and statues, and an inner shrine of jewelled gold; it contained 616 marks of silver, and cost 17,725½ ducats, a sum which can hardly have paid the ingenious artists for the labour of forty-five years. In the War of Independence, this splendid prize fell into the hands of the French General Caulincourt, by whom it was forthwith turned into five-franc pieces, bearing the image and superscription of Napoleon."\*

We were accompanied in our rambles through this remarkable old place by a youth named Juan, who officiated in the capacity of "boots" and light porter at the modest, but clean and homely inn (*Fonda de Madrid*) in which we were housed. Although eager to act as our companion, Juan was in no way fitted to qualify as a "guide" in the common acceptance of the term as used by tourists; for he was at especial pains to point out

\* Stirling's *Annals of the Artists in Spain*, p. 162.

exactly the very things which we had *not* come out to see, such as the post and telegraph-office, the hospital, and other commonplace buildings recently erected in the new part of the town, whereas the grand views of the rock-built city, crowned with the gray Gothic towers of the cathedral, and its unmodernized streets and alleys, with which we were so much impressed, produced no effect whatever on his untutored mind. He had been accustomed to them all his life, and he thought nothing whatever about them. Like bold William of Deloraine before Melrose,

Little reck'd he of a scene so fair.

We were evidently a sore puzzle to him.

The traveller in search of social pleasures, ease, luxury, and gaiety, had better keep Cuenca at a respectful distance. The so-called man-about-town, and the mere votary of fashion, would be quite out of their element in such a primitive place, and would find it hopelessly dull. Those travellers, too, who expect "home comforts" and English newspapers wherever they go must seek such things elsewhere. But to those who can dispense for a while with the surroundings and appliances of modern civilization, and whose tastes lead them to gather wisdom and instruction from "the antiquary times," we would repeat the excellent advice given in Murray's indispensable *Handbook*, and urge them to start at the first opportunity for "this tumble-down, mediæval, and unmodernized city."



## Barnes Church, Surrey.

**T**HU must be a pleasant surprise to the traveller who, visiting Barnes for the first time, having crossed the now hideous Hammersmith Bridge and passed the last of a mile of very Victorian villas, turns a corner and comes upon Barnes Church, nestled in its rural churchyard with gray tombstones, and green graves shadowed by an ancient yew and secular elms. But

although the church is old-looking, there is nothing about it, at a first glance, to invite closer inspection. The square red-brick tower is evidently of no great antiquity, and the windows of the south side, fronting the road, are commonplace specimens of Perpendicular architecture. If, however—supposing him to have an eye for such things—our traveller has chanced to get a glimpse of the east end, he will have seen those graceful lancets which look like modern insertions, but are really traces—and the only obvious traces—of Early English work.

But Barnes Church is not devoid of interesting memorials of the past, three at least of which are worthy of note.

### CHARITY SUB ROSÂ.

On the south side, a little to the east of the porch, enclosed by a neat paling, is a narrow plot of turf devoted to a few rose-trees carefully trained against the church wall. Over them is a small, plain tablet, on which the following words are inscribed:

Here lyeth interred Mr. Edward Rose,  
Citizen of London, who departed  
This lyfe the 3rd. of Ivly,  
1653.

Edward Rose left by will five pounds to defray the cost of planting "three or more rose-trees" over his grave and enclosing them within "a frame or partition of wood," together with a further sum of twenty pounds for the purchase of a plot of ground for the benefit of the poor of the parish of Barnes. The rent of the Rose Acre (now fifty pounds a year) is distributed among various parochial charities.

Surely the worthy cit may be numbered among those whose actions "Smell sweet, and blossom in the dust."

### THE SPINSTERS' BRASS.

And, on the floor beneath,  
Sepulchral stones appeared, with emblems graven,  
And foot-worn epitaphs, and some with small  
And shining effigies of brass inlaid.

*Wordsworth.*

On the chancel floor, two or three paces distant from the altar, is the brass of which we give a reduced fac-simile from a photo-engraving of a rubbing.

Few, probably, of those whose feet have helped to keep this interesting relic bright are aware that it belongs to the days of the first Tudors. To the ears of the maiden ladies who nearly four centuries ago were laid to rest in the quiet little wayside sanctuary, "Bosworth Field" must have had a more modern sound than has "Waterloo" to ours. We are not told their ages, but it may well be that they had seen the wily face

of Richard the Third, and had listened with horror to the first rumours of the death of the two children of the fourth Edward.

In 1536, when the smaller monasteries were destroyed, and among the plunder hundreds of brasses were borne off, the metal in many a parish church was also "flaied from y<sup>e</sup> graven stones," and probably hardly a brass would have been left had not the wholesale desecration of tombs been arrested



here lyeth Edith & Elizabeth daughters of John Wolbe  
 surner and Anne his wyfe which died ynnges & were  
 buried the yere of our lord god a thousand  
 444 and vy of whose soules Jhu have mercy



by royal proclamation. In the Puritan days of the succeeding century the work of destruction began again. We find one image-breaker boasting that he had destroyed a hundred and ninety-two brasses in fifty-two Suffolk churches. That our Barnes brass, with its obnoxious inscription fairly writ in plain English, escaped the Protestant iconoclasts would be remarkable were it not that its unworn condition seems to indicate that it was probably covered until recent times by one of those floored pews that

have often done good service by protecting similar relics.

#### A "PAINFULL" RECTOR.

The gilt-lettered inscription on the large oval tablet on the south wall contrasts curiously with the simple record on the spinsters' slab below. The black tablet is surrounded by a broad wreath of white stone, and surmounted by a coat of arms; the crest being a boar's head of fierce aspect.



It reads as follows :

MERENTISSIMO CONIUGI  
CONIUX MERENTISSIMA.

TO THE BEST OF HUSBANDS  
JOHN SQVIER, THE LATE FAITHFULL  
AND (OH, THAT FOR SO SHORT A TIME)  
PAINFULL RECTOR OF THIS PARISH : THE  
ONLY SON TO THAT MOST STRENUOUS PRO-  
FUGNATOR OF PIETIE AND LOYALTIE (BOTH BY  
PREACHING AND SUFFERING) JOHN SQVIER, SOME-  
TIME RECTOR OF ST. LEONARD'S, SHOREDITCH,  
NEAR LONDON : GRACE LYNCH (WHO BORE  
UNTO HIM ONE ONLY DAUGHTER) CONSE-  
CRATED THIS (SUCH AS IT IS) SMALL  
MONUMENT TO THEIR MUTUALL  
AFFECTION.

HE WAS INVESTED IN THIS CARE AN. 1660, SEPT. 2;  
HE WAS DEVESTED OF ALL CARE AN. 1662, JAN. 9  
AGED 42 YEARS.

HENRY ATTWELL.



## Bibliographical and Literary Notes on the Old English Drama.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

[Having purchased at the time of publica-  
tion a copy of my late respected friend Mr.  
J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps's "Dictionary of Old  
English Plays," 8vo., 1860, I followed my  
customary and, I suppose, incurable bent by  
making its flyleaves and margins a storehouse  
of such memorabilia as fell in my way; and  
the result, at the end of nearly thirty years, is  
that the MS. notes and corrections are ex-  
ceedingly numerous, and in some places almost  
obliterate the text. I by no means restricted  
myself to bibliographical particulars not noticed  
by the Editor, but set down everything which  
I saw or heard in any way tending to improve  
the book on its possible reproduction.]

As some of the entries made by me are of a  
general tenor and do not refer to items specified  
in the alphabet, I shall commence in this first  
paper with a series of preliminary jottings  
bearing on the subject, yet not immediately  
ranging under any head.]

### MISCELLANEOUS MEMORANDA.



IN MS. Ashmole 1729, art. 82, is a  
letter from the Lady Arabella Stuart  
to Mr. Edward Talbot, stating that  
she had been unjustly accused of  
contriving a comedy and he a tragedy.—  
16 Feb. [no year].

Warton thinks that the *Comædiolæ* said to  
have been written by Sir T. More were  
merely the allegorical hangings with verses  
which he composed while in his father's  
house.—*H. E. P.* iii., 386-7, ed. 1824.

Among the MSS. of the Earl of Charlemont,  
which were to have been sold at Sotheby's in  
August, 1865 (if they were not in the number  
of those things destroyed in the fire), Lot 227  
contained a series of fifteen old plays, of  
which the following do not appear to have  
been published or to be otherwise known :

1. Dicke of Devonshire, a tragi-comedy.  
[I shall mention this again.]

2. Warr hath made all freinds : a true  
chronicle history [on the subject of Edmund  
Ironsides].

3. The fatall Maryage, or a second Lu-  
creatya.

4. The Two Noble Ladys and the con-  
verted Conjurer, a Trage-comicall Historie of  
the tymes, acted with approbation at the Red  
Bull, in St. Johns Streete, by the Company  
of the Revells.

5. Loves Changelinges Change [a play  
founded on the story of Musidorus and Py-  
rocles in Sydney's *Arcadia*].

6. The Lanching of the Mary, written by  
W. M. Gent in his return from East India,  
A.D. 1632 ; or the Seaman's honest wyfe.

Attached to this MS. was the original license by  
Sir Henry Herbert : "This Play, called y<sup>e</sup> Seaman's  
honest wyfe, all y<sup>e</sup> oaths left out in y<sup>e</sup> action as they  
are crost in y<sup>e</sup> booke, and all other Reformati-  
ons strictly observed may be acted not otherwyse, this  
27 June, 1633.—HENRY HERBERT." "I command  
your Bookekeeper to present mee with a fairer copy  
hereof, and to leave out all Oathes, prophaness, and  
publick Ribaldry, as he will answer it at his perill.—  
H. HERBERT."

The references to the Revels' Accounts in  
this work (Halliwell's *Dictionary*), for proof  
of the performance of sundry plays by Shake-  
speare and others at Court, etc., ought to be  
carefully considered, as well as the statements  
based on them, in a second edition, as these  
entries are now regarded as more than sus-  
picious.

In the *Antiquarian Repertory*, ed. 1807,  
i. 171, will be found an account of curious  
masques performed before Robert Dudley,  
Earl of Leicester, in the Low Countries, in  
1585.

In 1820 appeared a volume containing  
certain masques performed before Queen

Elizabeth, taken from a coeval copy in the MS. collections of Henry Ferrers, Esq., of Baddesley Clinton, co. Warwick, and edited by the then possessor of the Ferrers MSS., Mr. William Hamper, of Birmingham.

In July, 1607, James I. dining with the Court of the Merchant Taylors' Company, Ben Jonson was employed to prepare "a speech, musique, and other inventions."—Wilson's *History of M. T. School*, i. 171.

Mr. F. S. Ellis told me (December 10, 1864) that a gentleman at Leipsic has a fragment of a large sheet, on which is printed in types formed from a block and of a very large size, an English Miracle Play. In its perfect state it seems to have been intended to attach to a church door or any other suitable place.

I breakfasted at Brompton with Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, December 18, 1886, and he told me of the fine collection of old plays bound up in volumes at Gloddaeth, a seat of the Mostyns in North Wales, near Llandudno.

In the *Private Correspondence of Jane, Lady Cornwallis*, 1842, p. 138, Sir N. Bacon, writing from Court to his wife, says, under date of February 1, 1625-6, "To morrow or Wednesday, the Queen's mask is to be shewen, w<sup>ch</sup> is in the manner of a play, she being a special actor in yt."

Dec. 20, 1865.—Mr. Parker, the American agent, told me that he had instructions to collect materials here for a new edition of Marston's works in five volumes. He was to buy the old editions, the paper, and even the type, the last of which he could not do. There were 225 copies to be printed on small paper, and 49 on large.

The publisher, Mr. W. Pickering, had also projected an edition of this dramatist to have made four volumes, and to have been edited by Mr. Dyce.

It may be desirable to consult for this matter, *inter alia*:

Sir James Whitelocke's *Liber Famelicus*, ed. Bruce, p. 12.

Arber's Introduction to Fish's *Supplication for its Beggars* (1529).

Manning's Memoirs of Sir Benjamin Ruddyard, 1841, especially the *Noctes Templariæ* there inserted.

#### THE PREFACE.

Langbaine originally printed his book in 1687, under the title of *Momus Triumphans*;

then a second time, in 1688, as "A New Catalogue of English Plays, etc.;" and thirdly, in 1691, in the form in which it was adopted as the basis and groundwork of Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's *Dictionary*.

In the present work, although it is stated here that no notice has been taken of the works of a non-dramatic character mentioned by Baker and others, as a matter of fact numerous items, which had no claim to admission, find a place.

#### THE DICTIONARY.\*

*Absalom*.—This Latin tragedy was the production of Thomas, not *John*, Watson, Bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester. It is referred to in Ascham's *Schoolmaster*, written in 1563, ed. 1571, fol. 57.

*Actæon and Diana*.—This droll is reprinted also in Chetwood's Collection, 1750.

*Adam*.—An Anglo-Norman drama on this subject is noticed in *Notes and Queries* for April 9, 1870.

*Adelphoi* [not *Adelphe*].—This Latin play was performed at Trinity College, Cambridge, February 27, 1612-13, with the *Sycophant*; and again, March 2, 1612-13. Another copy is in a MS. volume in the Huth Collection.

*Adoration of the Shepherds*.—This forms one of the Chester, Coventry, and Widkirk (or Towneley) series of miracle-plays. But see note to *Privy Purse Expenses of Elizabeth of York*, edited by Nicolas, p. 222.

*Adventures of Five Hours*.—Sir Samuel Tuke first mentions in the preface to the 4to. edition of 1671, the fact that Calderon's play had been recommended to him by the King. In the quotation from Evelyn's *Diary*, December 23, 1662, "Sir George Tuke" is a slip of the pen, which ought to have been corrected. Nor is the diarist right in saying that Tuke borrowed the plot only, since his piece is little more than a paraphrase of the Spanish, and such indeed he admits it to be.

*Æsop's Crow*.—The allusion to this by Baldwin occurs in the argument to his little book called *Beware the Cat*, 1561, 1570,

\* The titles printed in italics are omitted by Halliwell-Phillipps.

- 1584, 1652. See my *Book of Prefaces*, 1874, p. 73.
- Agio*.—At pp. 27-8 of Alley's *Poor Man's Librarie*, 1571, are certain verses which are recited in a certain interlude, so called. Compare *Egio*, which is described under that head as "an interlude written about 1560." Perhaps the same production.
- Aglaura*.—There is a poem "Upon Aglaura in folio" in *Musarum Delicie*, 1656. I regret that I did not collate this folio edition in my edition of Suckling.
- Agrippa*.—The correct title of this play is in my *Collections and Notes*, 2nd series. It is a translation.
- Alarum for London*.—The title should be *A Larum for London*.
- Alexander and the King of Egypt*.—A mock-play performed by mummers. See Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, ed. 1813, i. 281.
- Alexander and Lodwick*.—Webster, in his *Dutchess of Malfy*, i. 2, *prope finem*, alludes to "the old tale of Alexander and Lodwick." A ballad on this subject is noticed in my *Handbook*, 1867. It is the same story as *Amis and Amiloun*. What is supposed to be a Dutch translation of Slaughter's play appeared at Amsterdam, 4to., 1618. See my *Collections and Notes*, 1876, p. 6.
- Alexander the Sixth*.—It is absurdly suggested that this drama on the history of the pope of that name may be the same as the *Alexandrian Tragedy*, by Sir William Alexander, Earl of Stirling.
- All Fools*.—By George Chapman. In a few copies of this play occurs a dedication to Sir Thomas Walsingham, of Chiselmhurst, Kent, the same gentleman to whom Marlowe and Chapman's *Hero and Leander* is inscribed by Edward Blount, the publisher. But as *All Fools* is also dedicated to Walsingham, *Hero and Leander* may have also been so at the instigation of Chapman. Blount's name occurs as the publisher of the first and second sestiad in 1598, but not of the entire poem in the same year, although he signed the dedication.
- All for Money*.—By Thomas Lupton, 1578. The true title of this drama is in my *Collections*; and it may be stated generally that the professed bibliographical minutiae given in the *Dictionary* are almost uniformly untrustworthy.
- All is True*.—The text says: "Of this piece [mentioned by Sir Henry Wotton, under date of 1613] there is no other account on record." But from the prologue to Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*, it seems to me very likely that this was either the original title by which that drama was brought on the stage, or a second title, eventually dropped when printed in 1623. It may have been revived in 1613, indeed, under the title here given.
- All's One, etc.*—The title given here is merely a headline on the leaf following the title to *A Yorkshire Tragedy*.
- All's Well that Ends Well*.—This is mentioned in the list at the end of the Old Law, 4to., 1656, as if it was then in print separately. No such edition is known.
- Alphonsus*.—By George Chapman, 1654. Langbaine, I conclude, is answerable for the strange jumble which this article exhibits. I hardly know what he means by saying that Chapman wrote the play "in honour of the English Nation." The account ought to be re-written.
- Aluredus*.—A Latin tragi-comedy, by William Drury. It was originally printed at Douay, 12mo., 1620.
- Amorous War*; *Amyntas*.—These articles require re-writing from my *Collections*.
- Andria*.—The *Andria* of Terence in English was licensed for the press, with the Eunuch of Plautus, in 1600, probably to form a volume together. See—as to the English version from the press of Rastell—Warton's *H. E. P.*, 1824, iii. 207.
- Antipo*.—The tragedie of Antipo, by Francis Verney, 1622. Written in couplets, and divided into five acts. An unpublished 4to. MS., formerly in the Lee Warly collection, near Canterbury.
- Antonie*.—This article is in need of being re-written.
- Antony and Cleopatra*.—No early separate edition is known; but it was licensed for the press May 20, 1608.



Appius and Virginia.—By R. B., 1575. The book says, "By R. P., 1576." The old text is wretchedly corrupt.

Arden of Faversham.—In 1866, at any rate, the room in which this murder was committed was shown at Faversham, as well as the spot, or at least the lane, where Black Will at first tried to waylay Arden.

Aristippus.—By Thomas Randolph. This might be re-written from my Notes. I deeply lament that I omitted in my edition of the poet to collate the first edition of 1630, which is the most correct.

*Arraignment of London, The*.—A play, by Cyril Tourneur and Robert Daborn. See Dodsley's *O. P.*, ed. 1825, iv. 283.

Arthur.—Surely Langbaine ought to have been corrected when he speaks of Nicholas Trott as the author of a drama on this subject, which he (Langbaine) never saw. Trott, in fact, wrote the Introduction to *The Misfortunes of Arthur*, 1587, of which a full account is given in my *Collections*, and which I insert in my Dodsley.

Arviragus and Philicia.—A, if not the, MS. of this play, by Lodowick Carliell, 1639, occurred in Quaritch's Catalogue, 1884, No. 21886.


*Asmund and Cornelia*.—See Bacon's *Conference of Pleasure*, ed. Spedding, xix. I take this to be a misreading for *Gismund and Cornelia*, and to refer to two distinct productions—*Tancred and Gismunda*, 1591; and Kyd's *Cornelia*, a translation from Garnier.

As You Like It.—On August 4 [? 1600] was entered at Stationers' Hall "As you like yt, a booke;" but no such edition, if it ever appeared, has come down to us. See Dyce's 2nd ed. of Shakespear, ii. 72. It is to be remarked, however, that in the list of plays at the end of the "Old Law," 1656, this is mentioned with "All's well that ends well," as if it were then in print by itself.

*Aulularia*.—This play of Plautus was performed before Queen Elizabeth on her visit to Cambridge in 1564. It was doubtless in Latin, and was probably never printed.

(To be continued.)

## The New Gallery.

T will hardly be expected that a small collection, numbering not more than two hundred and fifty works (exclusive of designs and sculpture), such as is now on exhibition at the New Gallery, will afford very much calling for comment in these columns. Moreover, if there be anything of novelty, one may naturally suppose it will assume the shape of some emulation of the French "impressionist" school, or other latest freak of fashionable art.

Small wonder, then, if the art critic of the *Antiquary* finds himself in much the same plight as those people of old who complained that they had to make bricks without straw.

Nevertheless, there are to be found at the New Gallery a few illustrations of old-time life which the student of the past can hardly fail to regard with interest, both on account of their intrinsic merit, and for what they suggest or recall.

Conspicuous amongst these are two small pictures by distinguished royal academicians, contributions whose value is not to be measured by the size of the canvas. These hang in juxta-position in the west room, and are, respectively, "A Roman Boat-race," by E. J. Poynter (5), and "A Favourite Author," by L. Alma Tadema (8).

Judging by the line appended to the former in the catalogue,

"Four ships from all the fleet picked out will first the race begin with heavy oars,"

Mr. Poynter seems to have got his subject from the description of the galley-race which forms part of the Funeral Games with which pious Æneas, when he had reached the shelter of the Sicilian shore, celebrated the anniversary of the burial of Anchises.

But the theme does not much inspire the artist apparently. In his picture there is nothing of the excitement of a race: we do not hear

"The cheers redouble from the shore."

All is as silent, and well-nigh as calm, as the

C

blue hills which bound the horizon. Nor can it be said that

"Up soars to heaven the oarsmen's shout,"

still less that

"The upturned billows froth and spout."

The stately ships glide over the placid waters of the bay, whose bosom is hardly disturbed, and neither galleys nor oars seem to leave wake or foam behind them: here is nothing of the "wild uproar" of which the poet sings; for, indeed, the picture consists mainly of a fair, but very English-looking girl, who, seated in a pleasure-boat, holds a basket of cherries in her lap, and looks with unmoved face upon the great *Shark*—or *Centaur* is it?—sweeping by. 'Tis true we are not in the arena, and there is no scent of blood in the air to stir the pulse of this somewhat languid "Pyrrha," but has she no brother, no lover in the contending ships, whose thirst for victory she may partly share?

Her costume is admirably painted: the beads around her neck are a triumph of realism: but the flesh tints of the figure leave something to be desired, and the difficulties of the drawing of the forearm hardly seem to be overcome with the artist's accustomed skill.

On the deck of the nearest galley are pavilions, and columns with small statues of winged victory, and shrines with incense burning before them; and high upon the *puppis*, or poop as we call it now, Cloanthus invokes the powers of ocean to grant him the prize.

In friendly rivalry with this painting hangs another classical subject—the above-named "Favourite Author"—wherein the repose which, to our mind, detracts from Mr. Poynter's picture is altogether in place, and lends a potent charm to this finely felt and exquisitely expressed work by Mr. Tadema. We are shown the corner of a *triclinium*, in whose cool retirement two refined female forms are seen clad in summer drapery, one—the listener—with blonde hair, lies prone upon soft cushions, while upon the marble floor, and at her side, is seated a dark-haired sister or friend, whose face seems, by a nice discrimination, cast in a more intellectual mould; the latter has a long roll of parchment upon her lap, from which she reads aloud. Outside is the *hortus* and olive-groves steeped in brilliant sunlight, amidst which

gleam the capitals of columns; and beyond we get a delicious peep of the blue *Ægean*, flecked with white sails, over which rises some distant isle.

The technique of this delightful work may be termed perfect.

Hard by is a painting which, if it did not bear the time-honoured name of G. F. Watts, R.A., probably most would unhesitatingly assign to Mr. Whistler, and be ready to affirm that it was a thoroughly characteristic example of that audacious artist. It is called the "Sea Ghost" (17), and we commend it to the interpretation of some gifted member of the *Psychical Society*.

We must confess to a feeling of disappointment with Mr. Watts's "*Fata Morgana*" (57). It is "old masterish" in feeling, rich and powerful in colour; but surely the fabled sister of Arthur, and pupil of Merlin, is too material for a "Fay," and her drapery is heavy, floats not, and is, indeed, somewhat opaque.

"*Omnia vincit amor*," and in the picture of *Eros*, somewhat oddly termed "Good Luck to Your Fishing" (33), the artist is at his best, and the little rosy god leads us captive once again; with rounded limbs and curly head, his purple wings aglow with lovely colour, Cupid floats on a summer sea. We meet with him once more, though it must be owned in less attractive guise, in Miss Dorothy Tennant's "*Rival Suppliants*" (241). And now before we leave the illimitable main, and the wonders of the mighty deep, let us turn to a striking work which dominates the end wall of the north room.—we mean "*Neptune*" (114), by C. N. Kennedy; here we behold on dolphin's back the young god of the seas, the brother of Zeus.

His eyes are piercing, his hair is wild and dark. With animated gesture he holds aloft the trident, emblem of his sovereignty; his manly form glistens with the spray of rolling waves, for both he and *Amphitrite*, whose golden locks float in the breeze, are nude, and so is the young *Triton* who forms the trio.

This is an ambitious picture, but such is the admirable vigour and freshness with which it is treated, that the spectator is carried away perforce, and in the words of Keats' poem, from which the subject is taken, is "foamed along."



Probably from the fact that the Romans were not a seafaring people, but few representations of Poseidon have come down to us from antiquity. Of these the *Dolce Gem* is, perhaps, the finest. At Rome, his prominent connection was with the horse and the race-course, and his only temple stood in the *Circus Flaminius*.

No. 24 may be Mr. Walter Duncan's "Hero," but we take leave to doubt if *Leander* was ever such a weebegone youth as is here depicted.

It is hard to understand why so prominent a place is given to Mr. L. F. Muckley's "Autumn" (34), or why this long-drawn-out, epicene figure, apparently in an advanced stage of decomposition, and whom *Melancholy* hath marked for her own, should be thus styled.

It may be doubted whether Mr. Hallé will enhance his reputation by the picture he terms "Vates" (46); the lady—who, by the way, is *not* lifting "with prying hand the veil of Fate"—appears to have no chest nor waist to speak of.

Mr. Albert Goodwin ingeniously calls his clever cloud-painting the "Gate of Zoar" (67), and explains it by a text taken from *Genesis*, telling us that fire and brimstone were rained upon *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah* out of heaven; but, sooth to say, these Cities of the Plain remind us of the well-known lines in the *Critic*:

The Spanish fleet thou canst not see—because  
—it is not yet in sight.

So here we find but little of *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah*, but a good deal of a grand sky, such as the painter may have seen over the western main from *Ilfracombe*, where he probably painted the picture.

"The death of *Ulysses*" (77). Please, Mr. *Richmond*, how and when did he die, and where? Surely not amidst the rolls of matting, or the Oriental carpet-store here represented.

It is hard to accept Mr. *Weguelin's* somewhat dissipated and bismuth—ballet girl—complexioned nymphs as types of Greek maidenhood, as we presume he would have us do in the "Garden of *Adonis*" (102); and if these strike us as theatrical, what shall we say of Mr. *Sargent's* daring picture of "Miss *Ellen Terry* as *Lady Macbeth*"? (110). As a "tour de force," as art *quâ* art—it reveals

astonishing power and originality; her green and blue beetle-winged gown, from out of which her flesh gleams, the red hair, the painted lips and ghastly face have a lime-light effect which none can gainsay; but whether this shall be accepted as high art, as a thing of beauty and a joy for ever, is altogether, so it seems to me, another question.

It is pleasing to turn from this lurid picture to the sober realism of "Nearly Ready," by Mrs. *Alma Tadema* (98). Methinks this is some burgomaster's only daughter, an heiress, very likely, a spoilt child certainly. 'Tis service-time, her mother is ready to go to the "Groote Kirke" close by, but the child's green gold-laced gown is not quite fastened. She stands before an oak wardrobe with goodly store of raiment, in which every detail is painted with Dutch precision and perfectness, rare in these days of "impressionism"; all the accessories, the polished floors, the open window through which mellow sunlight streams, and low-toned brick buildings are seen, are full of local truth and quiet charm.

The like restful feeling is carried still further in the same artist's little picture, called "A Summer Sabbath" (19), wherein we are shown "a neat-handed *Phyllis*" presumably, who—with a ponderous tome, printed, I'll be sworn, at *Amsterdam*, and embellished with many a quaint woodcut, lying open at *Amos v.*—has succumbed to the drowsy influences of the family Bible and a July afternoon.

J. J. FOSTER.



## On Chronograms.

By JAMES HILTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from the *Antiquary*, vol. xix., p. 216.)

### VI.



AT the city of *Trier*, as it is called in German, *Trèves* in French, and *Triveri*, *Treveris*, or *Augusta Trevirorum* by the old Romans, chronograms had a flourishing time, to judge so by the examples which have come under my notice. The following extracts will show that among the prince-bishops of *Trèves* the Franconian family of *Schönborn* held an illustrious position, and on reference to my



published volumes (*Chronograms*, 1882, pp. 473-480, and *Chronograms continued*, 1885, pp. 270-300), it will be seen that other members of the family held prince-episcopal rank at Bamberg, Würzburg, and Mayence, and that special record of them is preserved in chronogrammatic literature. The *Series Episcoporum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ*, 4to., Ratisbon, 1873, by P. B. Gams, is a most useful book of reference as to the bishoprics and the chronological lists of prelates of the Roman Church, continuously from very early dates.

The first which now comes in order of date is a laudatory composition, entirely in Latin, addressed to Carl Caspar, Archbishop and Elector of Trèves, on his inauguration in 1652, contained in a tract, folio, pp. 28, bearing this title: "Elogia parallela sacerdotis et petræ dicata reverendissimo . . . Carolo Casparo archiepisc: et electori Trevirensi, &c. . . Cum Deo auspice sacerdotio sacro inauguraretur. A Colleg: Academ: Societ: Jesu. Anno Christiano CIO. DC. LII." A second title: "Ecce sacerdos magnus.

Ecce Sacerdotem Magnum. Cur cætera linquis?  
Non nisi post vitam hæc addere verba licet.

[Here his portrait.]

VIVAT PATRÆ PATER  
CAROLVS CASPARVS  
ARCHIEPISCOPIVS ET ELECTOR } = 1652.  
TREVIRENSIS,  
VIVAT, AMANTERQVE REGAT."

The purpose of the tract is to draw parallels between him and firmness of character as represented by the word "Petra," a rock, by quotations from the Bible, where the word is used in that sense, also by Latin poems, epigrams, and paraphrases on the idea. There are no more chronograms until the last page, where an invocation to the Virgin Mary concludes with this hexameter date—Anno quo, HOSTIA PRIMA PETRÆ TREBETAS DELECTAT ET ASTRA = 1652.

There is another work as I gather from Backer's *Bibliothèque des Écrivains de la Compagnie de Jésus*, but I am unable to meet with it, viz.: "Ludus quadruplex in Petra. Præclusiones, Prolusiones, Collusiones exhibens Honori et Amori . . . Domini Caroli Caspari de Petra . . . Coadjutoris Trevirensis . . . Anno quo,

ÆDES MAGNA IN PETRA LOCATA EST.

Augustæ Trevirorum . . . 1651," fol. 12 ff. From this it would appear that he was co-

adjutor prior to his election to the higher rank in 1652.

Francis George, Count of Schönborn, Elector Archbishop of Trèves (he had many other titles of territorial and personal dignity), was consecrated in 1729 at Bamberg by his brother Frederic Charles Schönborn, Bishop of Bamberg and Würzburg. On that solemn occasion the Jesuits at their college at Bamberg composed and printed an elaborate Latin address consisting of figurative and flattering odes in varied metre in a tract (folio, pp. 34, Brit. Mus., 12301, m. 16), with a title filling two whole pages boldly printed, commencing thus: "Frater a fratre, Aaron a Moyse olim in umbra: hodie in luce sacerdos magnus inunctus . . . (and concluding):

Anno quo

HÆC, VIX ALTERI VISA, L.ETA BAMBERGA VIDET.  
Die 28. 30. Octobris 1729."

At page 3 the event is thus mentioned and dated, and the fraternal relationship of the two prelates elucidates the leading words of the title-page:

HOC ANNO BAMBERGÆ  
FRATER GERMANUS A FRATRE GERMANO  
ELECTOR TREVIRENSIS  
AB  
EPISCOPO  
BAMBERGENSI ET HERBIFOLENSI } = 1729.  
PRESBYTER ET ARCHIEPISCOPIVS  
CONSECRATVS FVIT.

Then follows a Latin poem which concludes with this distich:

Quis mihi tunc plausus? Quæ gaudia? Quisque triumphus?

Tunc hæc in pario marmore verba dabo.

FRANCISCO GEORGIO  
ARCHIEPISCOPO ET ELECTORI  
TREVIRENSI.  
FRIDERICO CAROLO  
EPISCOPO ET PRINCIPI  
BAMBERGENSI ET HERBIFOLENSI } = 1729.  
FRATRIBVS  
FELICITAS!

The remaining pages of the tract are filled with allegorical odes and poems, curious but not chronogrammatic.

Connected with the foregoing tract, and immediately following it, is a tract of four pages folio, two of which contain the title; the third, an explanation of the pontifical vestments and special privileges belonging to the prince-bishops of Bamberg and used by them since the year 1053; the fourth, a set

of fifteen chronograms of the year 1729, printed in the form of a pyramid. This tract was put forth when the Archbishop of Trèves, Francis Charles von Schönborn, was solemnly invested, by his brother Damian Hugo Philip von Schönborn, Cardinal Bishop of Spire, with the "Pontifical Pallium," in the cathedral at Bamberg on 23rd October, 1729. The title-page commences thus:

PONTIFICALE PALLIVM  
PECVLIARIS PRÆROGATIVA  
EPISCOPIS BABENBERGENSIBVS } = 1729.  
CONCESSA,  
brevis explicatum  
quando,"  
etc., etc.

The last page of the tract is filled with fifteen chronograms alluding to the event, printed in the form shown below; each chronogram, as indicated by the asterisk, makes the date 1729. Francis Lothar, therein mentioned, was Bishop of Bamberg from 1693 to 1729, afterwards Bishop of Mayence; Frederic Charles was Bishop of Bamberg from 1729 to 1746; and Damian was Bishop of Spire from 1716 to 1743. The pyramid chronograms allude to them as a triad of brothers, three suns to enlighten the world. The last line of the pyramid consists of the exact words of the passage quoted from the vulgate version.

A  
D E O  
O M N I A H Æ C  
F A C T A S V N T,  
Q V Æ S E Q V V N T V R,  
P L Æ G R A T A P O S T E R I T A T I L.\*  
E S T F O N T I S S V P E R I N D V C T A  
N V B E S, R A P T A I N A S T R A,  
A V R E O T E R R A S I M B R E V T  
R E C R E A R E T.\* Æ N I G M A E S T,  
S E D P A T E T I N S O L E, Q V I  
E C L I P S I N N V P E R P A T I E B A T V R  
I N I A N V A R I O.\* F V E R A T S O L I L L E  
F R A N C I S C V S L O T H A R I V S  
E L E C T O R, P R I N C E P S M O G O N V S E T  
P R Æ S V L B A B E N B E R G Æ,\* O R T V S E X A N -  
T I Q V A E T P E R I L L V S T R I D O M O, S C H O N -  
B O R N I A N Æ,\* R A D I I S V T V I R T V T I S, I T A E T  
S A P I E N T I Æ O R B E T O T O L O N G E C L A R I S S I M V S\*  
D E F E C I T I P S V M G L O R I O S Æ L V X V I T Æ,\*  
Q V A N D O P I I S V O T I S N E S T O R E O S N E S T O R I D I E S  
S V B D I T I, A N N O I N C H O A N T E, S V N T A P P R E C A T I.\*  
V N D E L V C T V S F A M I L I Æ, E T P R O P E T O T I V S  
T E V T O N I Æ.\* S E D R E V I X I T B O N V S P R I N C E P S I N  
F R I D E R I C O C A R O L O E P I S C O P O E C C L E S I Æ  
B A B E N B E R G E N S I S, N E P O T E,\* Q V I A D A M I A N O  
H V G O N E, E P I S C O P O S P I R E N S I, F R A T R E, P A L L I I H O N O R E,  
P I O R I T V, O R N A T V S E S T.\* A Q V O F R A N C I S C V S G E O R G I V S  
E L E C T O R T R E V I R E N S I S I N I T I A B I T V R P R E S B Y T E R E T A R C H I E P I S C O -  
P V S. T E R V I V A T! V I V A T! V I V A T! H Æ C F R A T R V M T R I A S.\*  
H I T R E S S V N T S O L E S, Q V I P O S T T V A F A T A, L O T H A R I,  
D E V O T A S R E P L E N T O P T A T O L V M I N E T E R R A S.\*

I T A  
S C I L I C E T F O N S, S C H O N B O R N I A N E, C O N V E R S V S E S I N  
S O L E M, E T F A C E S H O N O R I S V B I Q V E I A C I S.\*

A S T E T  
E R I S F O N S A Q V A R V M, C V I V S N O N D E F I C I E N T A Q V Æ.  
Isaïæ lviii. 11.

A tract of eighteen pages folio [Brit. Mus., 9930, h.] describes the honour done to Francis George, Archbishop of Trèves, on

his visit to the monastery of Meinfeld in 1730. The title-page is as follows:

"DEBITA TESTIFICATIO  
HONORIS, AMORIS, OBSERVANTIÆ,  
VEREQVE SVBILCITIONIS, } = 1730.

Quam reverendissimo et eminentissimo Domino D. Francisco Georgio, archiepiscopo Trevirensi sacri Romani imperii principi electori, &c. . . . domino suo clementissimo Monasterium et Satrapia Meinfeldiæ exhibebat,  
Quando

EI PRÆSENTI MENSE AVGVSTO  
TOTA ISTA SATRAPIA IVRATÆ FIDELITATIS } = 1730.  
VINULO SE OBSTRINGEBAT.

Confluentæ

Typis Joannis Francisco Krabben, Typ. Aulici."

The church and monastic buildings decorated with emblematical statues, pictures, columns, pyramids, were approached through a triumphal arch, etc., with inscriptions in honour of the occasion, designed especially to set forth the merits of the Archbishop, with allusions to his armorial shield and his illustrious lineage. The inscriptions in chronogram are fifty-three in number, but as they have particular application to the decorative works to which they were appended, they hardly convey their meaning to the reader when transcribed apart from them and the accompanying notes and explanations. That the tract itself does not give us all the inscriptions may be inferred from these words which follow the mention of some statues and chorograms which were put up in the forecourt of the monastery:

"Plures quidem tam ante curiam, quam alibi erant inscriptiones et imagines, sed hæc brevitatis causâ in typo omissa sunt, quæ omnia uni huic voto includantur :

"TRIVMPHVS  
FIDELITATIS, ET PIETATIS  
A SENATV POPVLOQVE TREVIRENSI } = 1754.  
IVRATÆ, NVNC RENOVATÆ  
Sive

Porta triumphalis

eminentissimo . . . Francisco Georgio Dei gratia archi-episcopo Trevirensi, . . . erecta, et a devotissimâ Musâ carmine panegyrico explicata, et adornata anno,

QVO POST VIGINTI QVATVOR ANNOS TER FAVSTI  
REGIMINIS IVBILÆA PLVRA DEVOTË PRECABATVR." = 1754.

The chronograms do not possess sufficient independent character to be read with interest apart from all other surroundings in the tract; there are fifty-three in all. A few

DELICIVM PATRIÆ TREVERENSIS NESTOREOS  
VIVE ANNOS ET SOSPES VALE." = 1730.

And so the tract ends.

A festival held in the name of the Senate and people of Trèves to congratulate the Archbishop Frederic Charles on reaching the twenty-fifth year of his reign, is described in a tract [folio, pp. 42, Brit. Mus., 11409, h.]. A triumphal arch ornamented with a series of "columns" was erected with allegorical and pictorial decorations, and chronograms to denote their meaning. These are accompanied, in the tract, by "epigrams" and sets of Latin verses of ten or twelve lines each, some being entirely in chronogram. Each column is made appropriate to a year of his "glorious reign" progressively up to the twenty-fifth, but the chronogram dates are 1754 throughout. Probably the triumphal arch was what is now called the "Porta nigra" dressed up for the occasion, the well-known Roman gateway at one entrance to the city. The title-page commences thus :

SEXCENTOS CANVS VIVAS, FRANCISCE ! IN APRILES ; } = 1754.  
SÆCVLA MVLTÀ GERAS, LVSTRAQVE FAVSTA FERAS ! }

The "Genius" of the empire wishes the Archbishop may live for another twenty-five years :

IMPERIO, SERVANTE DEO, IVBILARIE ! VIVAS, } = 1754.  
ET VALEAS LVSTRIS FLOREE QVINQVE NOVIS ! }



A shield bears the emblem of Austrian rule, the golden "apple," or orb, in the sixteenth year of his reign—a time of war :

AVSTRIA DVRABIT, PAX ET TRANQVILLA BEABIT } = 1754.  
VT BELLONA FVRET, MOX TENEBROSA RVET.

On the same page with the foregoing chronogram is this cabala :

1 1 2 4 3 2 3 32 5 4 3 53<sup>1</sup>  
Da pacem Domine in diebus nostris, quia  
4 2 1 35 53 5 2 4 4 3 33 5  
non est alius, qui pugnet pro nobis, nisi tu  
25 4 2  
Deus noster.

The key to it consists of the five vowels which are to represent numerals thus :  
1 2 3 4 5  
a e i o u. The vowels in each word have the corresponding number over them. These must be placed together

(as in the margin), then the totals of the words must be added up for the grand total, which will be the intended date. The words themselves are a prayer for peace (*i.e.*, Give us peace, O Lord, in our days, for there is none other who can fight for us, but thou our God). The date is 1745, and it is explained that in the latter part of the year 1744 the Archbishop offered up a public prayer in the words of the cabala, which was answered in the year following by the restoration of peace. The people wish a very long life to the Archbishop in the following lines :

Multiplicetur tibi anni. Prov. iv. 10.  
SEXCENTIS VIVAS, ORO, IVBILARIE LVSTRIS,  
ET TVA SINT SVPERIS TEMPORA FAVSTA DONIS,  
DEVINCIT TIBI SE, NOSTERQVE, OMNISQVE SENATVS,  
AVSPICIIS OPTANS VSQVE SVBESSE TVIS. } = 1754.  
SENSIT SÆPE TVÆ EXOPTATA LEVAMINA DEXTRÆ  
HINC PIVS OBSEQUIIS SE LIGAT IPSE TVIS. } = 1754.  
VT VIVAS CANOSQVE DIES, AVRASQVE SVAVES,  
CORDIS SVSPIRIIS OBSIDET ASTRA PIIS. } = 1754.  
EXCONSUL, CONSUL, PROCONSUL CHARA PRECANTVR,  
ATQVE MAGISTRALIS TVRBA VNIVERSA FORI. } = 1754.  
Clamavit omnis populus. 1 Reg. x. 24.  
ANTIQVVS MERITIS VIVAS LONGÆVIOR ANNIS  
ES PIETATE, ANNIS VIVE COLENDE SENEX. } = 1754.

This Archbishop reigned at Trèves for twenty-seven years, until his death in 1756 ; that his activity was now failing may be inferred from what the next tract celebrates, the appointment of a coadjutor.

An address by the Jesuits in the diocese of John George, Archbishop of Trèves, in the form of a long Latin "Epos," presented to John Philip, Baron de Walderdorf, on his being appointed as "adjutor" to the Archbishop in 1754, is preserved in a tract [folio,

pp. 15, Brit. Mus., 4091, l.], with a title-page as follows :

"Patria novas in spes erecta, quando faustis nuper auspiciis communique S. P. Q. T. applausu eminentissimo, ac reverendissimo domino D. Francisco Georgio e comitibus de Schönborn D.G. archiepiscopo Trevirensi . . . Reverendissimus . . . D. Joannes Philippus e baronibus de Walderdorf illustrissimi capituli metropolitani intra Treviros Decanus urbisque Princeps Adjutor creabatur . . . anno a partu virginis MDCCLIV."

The poem, "Votum Societatis" [of the Jesuits], which follows the title, exhibits this chronogram, the only one in the tract :

VIVE, VIGE, VERNA PER SÆCVLA DENA PHILIPPE !  
SANVS DENA TIBI VIVITO, DENA TVIS. = 1754.

He succeeded to the archiepiscopal throne on the death of Frederic Charles in 1756, and reigned until 1768.

Another jubilee festival was held at Trèves in honour of Archbishop Francis George on

reaching the twenty-fifth year of his reign, when the usual emblematic decorations were conspicuous in the streets and public places of the city. Chronogram inscriptions to the number of thirty-eight were put up on the several permanent buildings and temporary

structures, and are briefly specified in a tract [folio, pp. 14, Brit. Mus., 11409, h.], which displays on its front page the Archbishop's armorial bearings, with the following chronogrammatic title printed beneath :

“RENOVATA HOMAGIA,  
GENVINÆ PIETATIS TREVIRENSIS;  
AVGVSTO SOLI SCHOENBORNIANO,  
IVBILARIO,  
ELECTORI SINCERIORE APPLAVSV,  
CONSECRATA.”

Augustæ Trevirorum Typis J. C. Reulandt,  
Aul. & Univer. Typogr.

A triumphal arch is first described with this indication :

PORTA TRIVMPHALIS, EX VFRÂSVBIECTIONE  
A PATRIA TREVIRENSI ELABORATA, FRAN-  
CISCO GEORGIO, PRINCIPĪ ELECTORI ANTI-  
STITI NOSTRO IVBILARIO. =1754.  
VIVAT FRANCISCVS GEORGIVS ELECTOR, AC  
TREVIRORVM ARCHIEPISCOPVS IVBILARIVS.  
=1754.

A representation of the ceremony of electing the Archbishop in 1729 was thus marked :  
TVTOR IS EST PATRIÆ : DABAT HVNC LVX  
ALTERA MAIL. =1729.

The further contents of the tract are a mixture of Latin and German laudatory verses, brief descriptions of the pictorial decorations, and chronograms having special reference to the decorations to which they were appended ; but in the absence of copies of those decorations they possess but little to interest the reader. They seem, however, to have represented a circumstance or sentiment for each passing year in the reign of the Archbishop, the date of which is marked by a chronogram which generally bears some figurative allusion to the heraldic eagle of Germany, or to the wolf or the lion, or to some other device in the armorial shield of the Archbishop. His mitre also is made of use to carry on a chronogrammatic compliment. Passing on from these particulars to

the year of the jubilee, the twenty-fifth year after his election, we reach an altar which was inscribed with four “vows,” thus :

1. VIVAT FRANCISCVS GEORGIVS,  
2. ELECTOR TREVIRENSIS,  
3. MAGNIS AVSPICIIS,  
4. SCHOENBORNICIS IVBILARIVS. } =1754.

The last line of the tract consists of the following chronogram composed of words in a passage in the Bible, Vulgate Version, Ecclesiasticus xlv. 8 and 9 (English Version, 7 and 8) :

BEATIFICAVIT ILLVM GLORIA, CIRCA-  
CINXIT ZONA GLORIÆ, ET CORONAVIT IN  
VASIS VIRTVTIS. =1754.

There are altogether thirty-eight chronograms in this tract.

The city of Trèves abounds in objects of high interest to the archæologist : the Roman gate, the Porta nigra already alluded to, the imposing ruins of the Roman palace, the Roman amphitheatre, the extensive ruins of the Roman baths near the bridge, the bridge itself built on Roman foundations, the cathedral and other churches, the contents of museums about to be deposited in the new museum building to form an important collection of local Roman antiquities, the mediæval walls, and the heights on the far side of the river overlooking this ancient city. Chronograms also may be seen inscribed on some buildings and memorials. I gathered several when on a visit to the place a few months ago, which I have not otherwise seen in print ; it is desirable that they should be so recorded.

Inscription over the doorway of a handsome house, near the Liebfrauenkirche, beneath a coat-of-arms, probably those of the builder and owner of the house, and apparently in jocular allusion to the animals in the armorial device ; it reads as a hexameter and pentameter couplet :

INSIGNES ISTI QVI ME PEPERÊRE PARENTES,  
SVNT CANIS ATQVE DRACO, VIVAT VTERQVE PARENS.

This chrongram makes the date 1742 ; it runs thus in English : *These are the distinguished parents who produced me, the dog and the dragon ; long live both parents !*

Inscription in gold letters on the front of a stately building having the appearance of an archiepiscopal residence in times past, but

now used as a military storehouse, a purpose so much in discord with the words :

GLORIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX  
HOMINIBVS. =1731.

Inscription over the statue of Saint Gargolp on the gateway of the church dedicated to him, making the date 1732 :

SANCTVS GANGVLPHVS HVIVS TEMPLI  
PATRONVS ET DEFENSOR.

In the beautiful Liebfrauenkirche there are some mural tablets with inscriptions difficult to read in consequence of deficiency of light. The inscriptions commemorate certain canons of the Church, and contain respectively these chronogram dates of their death :

ET HO C EXEMPLO SAPIAS, ATQVE AD TVA  
VBIQVE PARATVS EXISTE FATA =1698.  
PIE IESV DOMINE LVX AETERNÆ GLORIÆ  
LVCEAT EIS =1780.  
IPSIVS ANIMA IN CÆLESTI SEDE GLORIOSA  
IVGITER EXVLLET =1783.  
CHRISTE IESV PIE ORBIS SALVATOR DONA  
ILLI REQVIEM =1772.

A tall monumental structure stands in the street in front of the buildings now occupied as the library and schools ; it is surmounted by a statue of the Virgin Mary with this inscription :

DEO VIRGINIQVE MATRI EIVS  
HONOR ET GLORIA IN SÆCVLA. } =1727.

A further inscription once filled the tablet on the front of the plinth, but now it is illegible through wilful damage ; it probably explained the purpose of the monument. On the back are these inscriptions on two stone tablets, making the date 1727 five times repeated :

VOTUM SODALIT: ANGELICÆ  
KOSKÆ ET GONZAGÆ SVPEROS  
BENEDICTVS HONORES  
QVANDO DABAT PRÆSENS  
SVRGERE CÆPIT OPVS.  
O MATER BENEDICTA NOVOS  
FAC SVRGERE KOSKAS,  
GONZAGASQVE NOVOS.  
QVOS HONOR ISTE BEET. } =1727.

VOTUM SODALIT: MARIANÆ MINORIS  
SI QVIS EST PARVVLVS  
CONVOLET AD ME (Prov. ix. 4). } =1727.  
IESVLE NOS GRÆMIO NOSTRÆ  
NE TRVDE PARENTIS  
IPSA PARENS VVLT NOS  
ASSOCIARE TIBI.  
DEXTERA TE NOS LÆVA FERAT,  
PORTARE PVSILLOS  
MAGNA PARENS PLVRES,  
TE PERHIBENTE POTEST. } =1727.

Contrary to expectation the handsome monuments in the cathedral to the memory of the Archbishops, do not display any chronograms in the inscriptions which they bear. The grand rank of Archbishop and Elector of Trèves no longer exists. A bishop now presides over the diocese, and the province forms part of the new German Empire.

(To be continued.)

## Paper and its Substitutes.



PERHAPS the most ancient substance employed for writing upon was stone. The Decalogue was on stone, and so were the earliest records of the Greeks, Romans, and most nations in the East. The Sygeian marble in the British Museum is inscribed. Herodotus mentions a letter engraven on plates of stone being sent by Themistocles, B.C. 500, to the Ionians. Wood was the next natural substance used. It was fashioned into tablets. Such inscribed tablets, we learn from the "Iliad," were in use before the time of Homer: they are mentioned in the Old Testament. The laws of Solon were promulgated on wood; wooden tablets for writing were in ordinary use among the Romans. The Romans covered them with wax. In Egypt, even in papyrus-land, these tablets were improved upon—they were covered with a glazed composition capable of receiving ink—and used in preference to papyrus. Sir J. G. Wilkinson (*Manners and Customs of the Ancient Egyptians*) states that such tablets are still in common use in schools in Cairo, in lieu of slates. Similarly, the Greeks and Romans continued the use of waxed table-books, long after the use of papyrus, leaves, and skins became common, transcribing their performances when corrected into parchment books. That is a process we can quite understand. It is like making rough notes on odds and ends of paper, and then transcribing them. The skins were probably rolled: those beautiful mediæval MSS., the Horæ and Missals, were in the form of a book as we know it.

The bark of trees was very early in use for writing, and is still adopted in the East. There are examples in the Sloanian and Bodleian libraries. Leaves have been very generally used, and are still employed in the East. Various metals were used for writing. Fuller supposes that it was to a book formed of sheets or labels of lead that Job referred when he said: "Oh that my words were now written! Oh that they were printed in a book!" the letters being engraved in the metal.

Pausanias states that the *Works and Days* of Hesiod was written on leaden tablets; and



Pliny informs us that lead, when thus used, was rolled up like a cylinder.

There are various instances of the use of brass. The laws of the twelve tables, which the Romans chiefly copied from the Grecian code, were engraved on brass, the metal doubtless being chosen for its durability; but the brazen tables were melted by lightning, which struck the Capitol, causing the destruction of other laws at the same time. The early Arabs committed their poetry and other compositions to the shoulder-bones of sheep. They afterwards became distinguished for the manufacture of a fine and beautiful vellum; later still they cribbed the Chinese method of making paper, and introduced cotton paper into Europe.

The use of skins is very ancient; it is referred to in the Old Testament history in Isa. viii. 1; Jer. xxxvi. 2; Ezek., iii. 9. Herodotus says skins were in use from the earliest times among the Ionians, and Diodorus Siculus that they were used by the ancient Persians. Josephus tells us that the Jews sent their laws written on skins in letters of gold to Ptolemy (*Philos. Trans.*, No. 420). Specimens of ancient Mexican paintings on skin are in the Bodleian.

Ivory tablets, still in use at the present day, were used by the Romans, and Chaucer, in his Sompner's tale, describes them:

His fellow had a staffe tipp'd with horne,  
A paire of tables all of iverie;  
And a pointell polished fetouslie,  
And wrote alwaies the names, as he stood,  
Of all folke, that gave hem any good.

Hamlet carried his tablets, in which he inscribed his trivial fond records, and on which he summarised his reflections upon his uncle:

My tablets! meet it is I set it down,  
That one may smile and smile and be a villain.

There are innumerable instances of the employment of bricks and tiles for writing. These are mostly well known. Perhaps the Quipu of the Peruvians, as described by Prescott, is one of the most interesting examples of originality and ingenuity among efforts to transmit information.

Our word "paper" is derived from papyrus, a rush which grew in the marshy lands, shallow brooks, or ponds formed by the inundations of the Nile in Lower Egypt. So adapted by nature was papyrus to the manu-

facture of paper, that the minimum of manipulation was required. We may appropriately term it Nature's paper.

Pliny (A.D. 77)—(xiii. 2), after describing the plant, says: "When they manufacture paper from it, they divide the stem by means of a kind of needle into thin plates, or laminæ, each of which is as large as the plant will admit. . . . All the paper is woven upon a table, and is continually moistened with Nile water, which, being thick and slimy, furnishes an effectual species of glue. In the first place, they form upon a table perfectly horizontal a layer, the whole length of the papyrus, which is crossed by another placed transversely, and afterwards enclosed within a press. The different sheets are then hung in a situation exposed to the sun, in order to dry, and the process is finally completed by joining them together, beginning with the best. There are seldom more than twenty slips or stripes produced from one stem of the plant. Different kinds of broad paper vary in breadth. The best is 13 digits broad, the hieratic only 11; the Fannian (from the factory of Fannius at Rome), 9; the Saitic is still narrower, being only the breadth of the mallet; and the paper used for business is only 6 digits broad; besides the breadth, the fineness, thickness, whiteness, and smoothness are particularly regarded. . . . When it is coarse, it is polished with a (boar's) tooth, or a shell, but then the writing is more easily effaced, and it does not take the ink so well."—(Ib. xiii. 12.)

This account is confirmed by Cassiodorus, who says that in his time (A.D. 550), the paper used was white as snow.

The history of papyrus and the various interesting examples that have survived to the present day is a subject of great interest, but also of great extent. But it concerns our subject to learn the development of the use of ancient paper, and this is shown in the following note from Koops' *History of Paper*,—a rare and valuable work printed upon paper made from straw:

"The Egyptian paper was manufactured at Alexandria and other Egyptian cities in such large quantities that Vopiscus speaks of Fermies having boasted that he possessed so much paper that its value would maintain a large army a long time. Alexandria was for a considerable time solely in possession of

this manufacture, and acquired immense riches, which was much noticed by the Emperor Adrian; and it is not at all surprising that the gain which the inhabitants of Egypt made from the trade and consumption of this manufacture, during the space of several hundred years, was exceedingly great, having it all to themselves, and furnishing Europe and Asia therewith. At the end of the third century the commerce of Egyptian paper was still flourishing, and continued to the fifth century, notwithstanding it was charged with a very high impost, which induced King Theodoric, a friend to justice, after these imposts were, at the latter end of the fifth century, greatly increased, to deliver Italy therefrom at the commencement of the sixth century. Cassiodorus wrote on that subject a very remarkable letter (the thirty-eighth letter in his eleventh book), congratulating the whole world on the cessation of an impost on an article of commerce so necessary for the convenience and improvement of mankind, and so highly oppressive to the cultivation and prosperity of arts, science, and commerce."

The Alexandrian Library is said to have contained 700,000 volumes; but it is well to bear in mind that the papyri rolls termed *volumina* contained far less than an average printed volume. Mr. Blades throws doubt on this number, but every separate writing was termed a volume, and the probably limited extent of many of them may sufficiently explain the high figure. The destruction of this library is perhaps the most tragic episode in literary history.

It has been supposed that the Alexandrian Library was an indirect cause of the development of parchment for literary purposes. The skins of beasts were one of the earliest media for the purposes of writing, but the preparation of them was probably very crude. However, the time came when the capacities of parchment, owing to the spur of rivalry, were put to the test. The Alexandrian collection had grown in the hands of successive Ptolemies, till in the reign of Ptolemy Epiphanes a rival library was established by Eumenes, King of Pergamus. The Egyptian monarch thereupon forbade the exportation of papyrus or paper from his dominions; and Eumenes of Pergamus, not to be beaten,

developed parchment. Hence the best parchment became known as *Pergamene*. Examples of MSS. and early printed books on parchment or vellum are sufficiently numerous to be well known, and I need not further refer to them. What I wish to note before passing on is that although the Alexandrian collection of papyri became destroyed to moralize the vanity and churlishness of Ptolemy Epiphanes, yet destiny was on the side of paper, and parchment was inevitably out of the running.

The disuse of papyrus, and the origin and development of other forms of paper is an obscure but interesting branch of the present subject. The *Charta Corticea*, or paper of the bark of trees, is perhaps the first advance upon papyrus; there are examples preserved in France and in the Imperial Library at Vienna. The Chinese are credited with having arrived at the discovery of paper in their own way, making it first of bamboo and afterwards of silk, rag, hemp, and cotton; they are also credited with the invention of printing. But the connection of these manufactures with European paper and print seems to me highly problematical; and it is certain that neither in the one invention nor the other have they excelled. However, the manufacture of cotton-paper, which is the next step in advance, is said to have been derived from China by the Arabs, who introduced it into Europe in the earlier half of the twelfth century. They established a manufactory at Xativa, in Valencia, whence there is evidence of its exportation in the year 1150. The examples of cotton-paper surviving to the present day are not numerous, but with parchment it supplied the limited literary needs of Europe till the fourteenth century, when it was almost entirely superseded by paper made of hemp or linen rags. The paper of mixed cotton and linen, of which examples exist, is hardly to be distinguished from that of hemp and rags.

The scarcity of paper in the middle ages was a most disastrous thing for literature. Why it should have been so scarce is by no means clear. The disappearance of papyrus is an extraordinary fact in history. The author of *L'Esprit des Croisades* attributes it to the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens. But why? They destroyed what remained of



the Alexandrian Library—had they any objection to the material, any superstitious motive for destroying it? Was the papyrus regarded as a thing of occult and magical power? It is strange that it should have been stamped out of existence. Stranger still that they who destroyed it introduced a paper of their own—cotton-paper—which the world owes to them as I have related. But why should the manufacture of this cotton-paper have been so restricted? The MSS. on cotton-paper that have come down to us are almost without exception in the Arabic tongue. It was scarcely used at all in Europe. The writing of mediæval times in Europe was all but entirely on parchment. As a matter of conjecture, I suggest that whatever of superstition attached to ancient writing—a large portion of which consisted of incantations for divination, and various charmed sentences for protection against the evil eye—extended to the material employed for writing. If so, we can understand the Saracens destroying the papyri of their enemies, and making a paper for their own cabalistic and other writing, and keeping it to themselves. Certain it is that cotton-paper—paper of any kind—was practically non-existent in Europe in the middle ages, and that parchment, which bridged over the long period that elapsed before the manufacture of linen-rag paper, was unequal even to mediæval requirements. It is to this fact that we owe the loss of so many ancient books. Many and many a masterpiece of ancient literature found its way to the monasteries to supply the needs of the scriptorium. Compositions once thought immortal were obliterated in order that the skins might be used for copies of the Bible, the psalms of a breviary, or the prayers of a missal. Yet it is tolerably certain that it is to the monks that we owe the preservation of many books that survive. The charm of literature often prevailed against bigotry. Disraeli amusingly relates how the taste for the classics braved ignominy in the monasteries. To distinguish the classics from other books a sign was invented; when a monk asked [for a pagan author, after making the general sign they used in their manual and silent language when they wanted a book, he added a particular one, which consisted in scratching under his ear, like a dog, which

feels an itching, scratches himself in that place with his paw—because, said they, an unbeliever is compared to a dog! In this manner, says D'Israeli, they expressed an itching for those dogs, Virgil or Horace!



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

**Seals and Sealing.**—It has often been a matter of surprise to me that the study of seals has not excited more attention, considering the importance attached to the custom of sealing in former ages. Seals afford a nearly continuous series of examples, displaying the state of art and any changes it may have undergone during a very short interval of time.

Anterior to the date of the Norman Conquest the use of personal seals does not seem to have been general; after that time their use became a legal formality. The impressions still extant, dating from the close of the eleventh to the end of the fifteenth century, are very numerous. It seems remarkable that although the metal matrices have seldom been handed down to our time, the comparatively fragile wax impressions should be so common. It is probable that a great many matrices of personal seals were intentionally destroyed at the death of their owners. We know that this was always the case with the Great Seals of sovereigns. As the more powerful nobles of the Middle Ages imitated their kings as much as possible in everything, it is only natural to suppose that they did so in this particular also.

On the other hand, the wax impressions would be preserved as long as possible when attached to a document, for Coke says that "no deed, charter, or writing can have the force of a deed without a seal."

Those who are interested in the study of seals may well be satisfied that our predecessors were inclined to retain them appended to their deeds instead of swallowing them, as the natives of Sumatra have those that were attached to documents given to them by Sir Stamford Raffles; their idea was that the seal being the very essence of the document, the fact of its being swallowed



and becoming part of themselves, its potency would descend to their heirs!

I possess a cast taken from a very curious seal, being the impression of the "Wang" or dog-teeth of Agnes de Fyncham. It was attached to a deed by which she enfeoffs Adam de Fyncham in one acre and three roods of land there; no date is mentioned, but it was during the reign of Edward II.

The material used for seal impressions was ordinary bees-wax, either pure or mixed with a colouring powder. The oldest known seal in "red sealing-wax," such as we now use, is on a letter dated London, August 3, 1554. There are specimens of seals impressed on boiled leather now extant, although it seems a very unlikely thing to use.

The early seals were sometimes extremely rude, and in the case of knights very often bore the figure of a horseman fully armed. The seals of females sometimes bore their effigy—dressed in the fashion of the time. Other seals were engraved with figures of birds, animals, fictitious monsters, stars, crescents, etc., *but nothing of a heraldic character*. Its ownership was proved by the surrounding legend, none of the devices employed at that time being sufficiently distinctive to do without the name of the person employing them. At the close of the twelfth century seals with heraldic insignia were introduced, and from that date there is a remarkable progressive improvement in the design and execution of personal seals.

Baronial and knightly seals of a date anterior to the close of the twelfth century have no reverse, or "secretum," impressed on the back of the wax after the application of the Great Seal, but after that date it became common. Until the ninth century the seals of those in authority were worn as signet-rings. These were not used for State purposes after the twelfth century except as vouchers for the application of the Great Seal. The "secretum" was often made by mounting an antique gem. One was found in the coffin of Seffrid, Bishop of Chichester (A.D. 1125), set with an abraxas gem! From this we infer he was not acquainted with the meaning of the symbols engraved thereon.

In England, during the Middle Ages, the use of seals prevailed among all grades and classes of persons, ecclesiastic or lay, bond or

free. Deeds were then used on the most trifling occasions, and were very simple, often consisting of only a few words. By Act of Parliament (14 Edward I.) it was enacted that all those men who were sworn on an inquest were each to affix a seal to the presentment; as under certain circumstances bondsmen were included in the number, it proves that they sometimes had seals as well as the freemen. These seals were not necessarily their own. It was sufficient if the person before witnesses sealed the deed or otherwise recognised the seal as his, though it were in reality another's.

Seals were all the more necessary in the earlier ages as very few people were able to write or read. Ecclesiastical seals were usually pointed oval, proportioned agreeably to the mysterious figure called the "Vesica Piscis," made by the intersection of two equal circles cutting each other in their centres. The name Vesica Piscis was given to a symbolical representation of Christ. The figure of a fish found on the sarcophagi of early Christians gave way in course of time to this oval ornament. In the year 1237 Cardinal Otto, the Papal legate in this country, decreed that not only archbishops and bishops, but likewise their officials, and also abbots, priors, deans, archdeacons, and their officials, and rural deans, and the chapters of cathedrals, churches, and other colleges, and convents, either together with their rectors (or heads), or separately, should have seals, and that for the sake of distinction everyone should have his or their own proper seal, on which should be engraved in plain characters the name of the dignity, office, or college, also the name of the person who enjoyed any permanent dignity or office. In the case of any temporary office, the seal was to have only the name of such office engraved on it, and it was to be resigned to the newly-appointed officer.

Bulls, or metal seals (of lead), were first used by Pope Adeodatus or Deusdedit I. (December 3, A.D. 618). Fosbrooke says that "Papal acts sealed with lead were termed bulls." At first these impressions had no reverse. These metal seals never came into general use from the difficulty attached to their manufacture even when struck in lead. They were sometimes, how-

ever, struck in precious metals, as in the instance of the Golden Bull of Nuremburg, A.D. 1356. The use of bullæ was not confined to the Popes. Two golden bulls were preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster. One attached to the dower charter of Eleanor of Castile, Consort of Edward I. The other pendant to a treaty of peace between Henry VIII. and Francis I. of France. The Kings of Castile generally sealed with bullæ; they were also used by the Doges of Venice until the suppression of the Republic in 1797.

Seals have sometimes been discovered in the most curious situations, or under strange circumstances. One was found at Winchester in 1849 in the following singular position: the bark of an old tree having been accidentally struck off by a blow, the seal was found underneath the bark. Several very interesting seals were found some years ago in the Isle of Gothland, in the Baltic; one of them had been used by a peasant as a stamp for gingerbread cakes. The others there is reason to believe had been used as stamps for butter! The seal of the Bastard of Bourbon, Lord High Admiral of France in 1466, was found in the head of a weight in a tradesman's shop at Walden in Essex.

Occasionally the design on the seal has some special connection with the name of the place, as in the following instances: Halifax town seal has a figure of the "Sacred Face" (Halis fax). Oswestry shows King Oswald seated under a tree (Oswald's tree). That of Grimsby bears figures of the Giant Grym, Habloc, and Goldeburgh. On the seal of Saffron Walden is seen "three saffron plants walled in." That of Arundel portrays a swallow (l'hirondelle).

In some partially-civilized countries the laws for the punishment of seal-forgers are very severe. In Persia a seal engraver who makes two seals exactly alike is liable to suffer capital punishment. There the authenticity of a merchant's letters, etc., depend entirely on the seal, as they are not usually signed by the sender.

With regard to Mr. Bickley's remarks on Mr. Wyon's "Great Seals of England" (see *Ante*, vol. xix., p. 104), there is no doubt that when he says, "It is true that the autotypes possess the merit of faithful reproduc-

tion," he has given Mr. Wyon's reason for adopting that method of illustration. I had no difficulty in identifying 170 plaster casts in a couple of hours; this could not have been done with the same speed and certainty from engravings. The little individual peculiarities of impressions are so well shown that I am sure a large proportion of my moulds must have been taken from the same impressions as those used to illustrate Mr. Wyon's book.

Can Mr. Bickley explain the following curious fact? I have a cast, apparently from the Great Seal of Queen Victoria, but the equestrian side has the exergue perfectly plain.—W. H. TUNLEY.

**The "Cock" Tavern Token.**—"Examine your change" is a caution which sometimes meets the eye at the railway, and would not be out of place elsewhere. An old friend on paying me a visit lately found that, by neglecting the recommendation in settling his tram fare, he had been saddled with an outlandish kind of coin of inferior value to the fourpenny-bit that was his due. Giving vent to his dissatisfaction, he contemptuously produced the disturbing cause, which I promptly offered to take over at the imposed value, followed by our mutual satisfaction when I found myself in possession of a well-preserved token of "W. M., at the Ship Tavern, without Temple Bar, 1649." Am I to be congratulated upon the acquirement of a rarity at a small cost?—J. O.

**Tottenham Alms-house.**—Mr. Balthazar Zanches, a Spaniard, born in Xeres in Estremadura, founded an alms-house at Tottenham High Cross in Middlesex for eight single people, allowing them competent maintenance. Now, seeing Protestant founders are rare, Spanish Protestants rarer, Spanish Protestant founders in England rarest, I could not pass this over in silence; nor must we forget that he was the first confectioner or comfit-maker in England, bringing that mystery to London; and, as I am informed, the exactness thereof continues still in his family, in which respect they have successively been the queens' and kings' confectioners.—Fuller, *Church History*, iii. 171.





## Antiquarian News.

WE are continually being reminded of the activity of Americans in publishing documents which illustrate the history of the United States. It has been recently reported in the *Times* that the Long Island Historical Society will shortly issue, to subscribers only, about one hundred and fifty unpublished letters of the first President of the United States. These documents, which are from the society's manuscript collections, will form a large and handsome octavo volume entitled *George Washington and Mount Vernon*. It will contain a portrait of Washington, not heretofore engraved, from an original painting by Charles Peale (1787), owned by the Rev. Mason Gallagher, of Brooklyn; also a portrait of Betty Lewis, Washington's only sister. The historical introduction and annotations will be prepared by Mr. Moncure D. Conway, author of the *Biography of Edmund Randolph*. The Washington collection is said to possess uncommon interest, abounding in curious and characteristic personal details, and conveying a very realistic conception of Washington, as a master, a neighbour, and a husbandman—a man concerned with the minutest details of private affairs at a period (1793-1799) when his public action affected the interests of the world.

The discovery of a large number of York coins at Neville's Cross, in the North of England, is exciting a good deal of interest. They are believed to be associated with the battle between the English and Scotch armies in 1346. It is a curious fact that, although nearly five centuries and a half have elapsed since the English and Scotch met at Durham, absolutely nothing has ever been found during all these years to indicate the exact whereabouts of the memorable battle. Tradition has it that it was fought at Red Hills, and that the Cross with which we are all so familiar was erected by Lord Neville to commemorate the English victory. There can be no doubt that the conflict took place thereabouts, but it is by no means clear that the Cross was erected in the manner generally supposed, as its existence before the battle seems almost certain from the words of Fabyan, who says that the encounter occurred "in a place fast by Durham, called at that day Nevyles Crosse." But accident has at length discovered something more than this old stone, namely, a collection of the coinage which was in circulation at the time of the Scots' invasion, when, as Mr. Lax so beautifully puts it in his ballad on the battle,

"In conscious strength, with haughty tread,  
King David's army comes."

The battle, as we know, was fought on October 17, 1346. The coins, all of silver, number about 300,

and were discovered in an urn. A young man named Markey was bird's-nesting near Neville's Cross, and near the foot of a tree saw what appeared to be a pot sticking out of the ground. In picking it up it smashed, and a number of coins fell to the ground. Taking them first to be checks, he afterwards found out what they really were, and sold about forty at Durham, where they were melted down. Others he took to a town councillor of Durham, Mr. Fowler, who, perceiving that they were English and Scotch coins in a good state of preservation, bought them at a fair price. The rest, with a portion of the urn, were secured by Mr. George Neasham, of the Durham University. The urn is about 9 in. high, and of mediæval workmanship. The coins are groats, half-groats, and pennies of the two Scottish kings, Robert Bruce and David II., and the first three Edwards of England. The collection of these interesting coins includes a large number of pennies from the royal and episcopal mints of Durham and York. The inscriptions show that the groats and half-groats of Edward III. were struck in London and at York. They form an interesting study for numismatists, and it is probable that the collection will be transferred to a museum.

Considerable interest has been aroused by the discovery of Dutch remains in the Medway. The dredging operations which are proceeding in the river have brought to light further relics of the Dutch incursion. The keel of a Dutch vessel, measuring between 20 ft. and 30 ft. long, and a large piece of woodwork, supposed to be one of the hatchways, have been brought up. Up to the present as much material as would fill two lighters has been recovered, and is all being carefully stored away. A round shot, weighing about 7 lb., is among the relics.

It is possible that relics of old Japan—of the social system which has been superseded by the new order and the new era in Japanese history—may hereafter become of great interest and value to the collector. In a recent issue of the *Times* newspaper, we hear something further concerning the medals which had been found in a disused safe in the British Legation at Tokio. The medals were intended by the British Government of the day for a number of Japanese who had taken part in the defence of the Legation against an attack made upon it by *samurai* one night in July, 1861, when several members of Sir Rutherford Alcock's staff, including the late Mr. Laurence Oliphant, were wounded. It was assumed at first that in the stress and excitement of the time in Japan the medals had, through forgetfulness, never reached those for whom they were intended. An investigation of the matter which has since been made proves,



however, that the Thogun's Government, which was overthrown in 1868, was responsible for the mishap. Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the arrival of the medals, sent an intimation to that effect to the Japanese authorities, but the latter showed no desire whatever to find out the individuals entitled to them, and gradually the whole subject was allowed to slip into abeyance. The reluctance of the Japanese to aid in distributing the medals was due to the danger which in those days every Japanese would run who was known to receive an honour from a foreign Sovereign for defending a foreigner against a Japanese. The Government and those concerned did not wish to run the terrible risk attaching to such an equivocal honour; thus the matter was suffered to drop, and the medals getting into an unused safe, the key of which was lost, remained there until the other day. Naturally great difficulty is now experienced in tracing the persons entitled. One of them is Mr. Fukuchi, the late editor of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the leading daily paper in the country.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* recently gave an interesting account of a sepulchral discovery made lately in the Kuban, not far from the Krimskaya Railway Station, which has been reported in English newspapers. The whole district abounds with sepulchral mounds, one of which was opened at the request of the Imperial Russian Archæological Commission. A large vaulted building was found, between 60 ft. and 70 ft. long. It was divided into three chambers and a corridor. The walls were made of thick stone flags, about 4 ft. high; the floor and roof was similarly constructed of flags, joined together by cement. The height of the chambers varied from 7 ft. to 11 ft. The entrance to the innermost chamber was closed with flags. Within it were broken iron fragments of a wheel and reins, and bones of a horse. In a corner was a great amphora of clay, beside it a silver drinking vessel, and near them about 150 glass beads, some of evidently Egyptian origin. Some had the form of a medallion set in silver. Lying parallel with the side-wall of the first chamber was the skeleton of a young woman, with her head to the east. The experts consider she was a queen. She had a thick necklet of gold. Near her was a thin triangular gold plate, nearly 8 in. broad, with holes at the corner, showing that it was to be attached to the dress. There was stamped upon it the figure of a young Scythian presenting a drinking horn to a queen, who was richly clothed, and wore a cap of a material fashioned like lace, with a small gold shield on it. On the right and left of this queen was the figure of a woman, the head covered with a cloth. Medusa heads, a chariot with horses, and other figures are also represented on this triangular gold plate, which thus becomes important in the history of art in the

Scytho-Bosphoric district. Very near where this gold plate lay, sixteen pigeons, cut from gold-leaf about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. wide, were found, and about fifty other objects similarly cut from gold-leaf, resembling Medusa heads, stars, etc. Two gold earrings of filigree work of fine quality lay near the head of the skeleton. There was also lying near a gold chain with a lion's head at the end. On both arms was a massive gold bracelet, snake-shape, at the ends of which were horse-heads attached to the snake bodies. A large gold ring was on the finger of the right hand; it bore the effigy of the Muse Erato, playing the lyre. The next chamber was empty, the floor covered with a thick layer of ashes. Then came a corridor, the walls lined with stucco, on which was modelled the figure of an antlered stag. At the end of the corridor the bones of a horse lay in a heap, with fragments of various pieces of harness. At the entrance to the third room there was a quantity of broken pieces of amphoræ, which had, no doubt, been destroyed by the falling in of the roof. The last room was larger than the others, and about 4 ft. higher. The flags were alternately large and small, and the stucco work was of a superior style. There were a few utensils in the room of copper, much corroded. A great copper dish was near a large amphora in a corner; on it were two silver drinking-cups, one of which had a gold band round the rim, on which birds were carved. Close by was a large copper shield. A male skeleton, with the head to the east, lay parallel with the side-wall. A thick gold band, weighing a pound, was around the neck; the ends represented lions devouring wild boars. Near the skeleton was a silver quiver inlaid with gold on which figures were drawn with much skill. Near this was another similar quiver with 100 copper arrows, a Scythian sword with a gold handle, and a cylindrical stone for slinging, through which a hole was bored. The experts are satisfied that this was the burial-place of a Scythian king. From the remains of boards which lay near, it would appear that both skeletons were originally placed in coffins. The value of the objects found has been set down at 50,000 roubles. Everything has been removed to the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg.

An inscription was discovered not long ago at Athens which contains part of the accounts referring to the execution of one of the masterpieces of Phidias, the gold and ivory statue of Athene. It shows that the relation of the precious metals in the year 483 B.C. was substantially the same as that which prevailed in Europe not very long ago.

Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson sold at their rooms, on May 6, the whole of the Cromwellian Museum, collected during the past thirty or forty years by the Rev. J. de Kewer Williams, of Hackney, con-

taining busts, portraits, coins, medals, etc., of the Great Protector and members of his family, besides a variety of historical and biographical pamphlets and tracts, some satirical, and printed at home and abroad.

Mr. Pearson, alarmed for the safety of the west front of Peterborough Cathedral, which, as everybody ought to know, is merely tied to, not built with the structure behind it, has forbidden the ringing of the bells newly hung in the belfry adjoining. Complaints are made that the prohibition was not issued before the expense of hanging, or rather rehanging, the bells was incurred.

In the course of some excavations in Hall Court Wood, near Winchester, the property of Admiral Murray Aynsley, the site and remains of a Roman potter's kiln, 7 ft. 9 in. in diameter, have been uncovered, the base being overgrown with underwood. Fragments of pottery of the Roman period were also found in the wood.

On the top of the scheme for erecting memorial tablets upon the notable houses of Newcastle, we read in the local press of destruction, actual and threatened, of vestiges of the old town. It appears that the demolition and proposed reconstruction of the Crown and Thistle Hotel, Groat Market, is leading to the removal of another interesting part of old Newcastle. Some of the courts in that quarter of the city are historical in their character. There is one that is known by the name of Morrison's Court, from the fact that the distinguished Chinese missionary, Robert Morrison, lived there; and there is another, Ridley's Court, in which, we believe, the members of the Society of Antiquaries used to hold their meetings. Fletcher's Court—adjoining the old Crown and Thistle Inn—evidently takes its name from a former proprietor. It is an old-fashioned place, with three-storied buildings of the stone and rubble type, the upper story overhanging. The contractors decided to stay the work of pulling down, in order that antiquaries and others could obtain a glance of these vestiges of the old house before they were finally razed to the ground. Many persons took advantage of this opportunity, among others Alderman Barkas, Mr. R. Y. Green, Mr. Thomas Till, Mr. William Lyall (Lit. and Phil.), Mr. Strangeways, Mr. John Ventress, Mr. Septimus Oswald, and Mr. Alexander Hay. A thorough inspection of the external part of the buildings was made, and the curious old doorways, evidently of the Tudor style, commanded much interest. The range of buildings from the street to far down the yard is believed to have been a monastery, and this building would be in the main thoroughfare before Collingwood Street was planned. The latter thoroughfare was formed in 1809, and

previous to that it was supposed there would be nothing but a croft and mud road between the buildings and Denton Chare. Both places have since been buried from sight by the business premises and houses constructed in front of them. The Roman Wall had struck in the direction in which Collingwood Street now stands; there was a portion of it discovered close to the site of the Turf Hotel, and while Collingwood Street was in course of formation several relics were found in the wall. Timber had formed, as it did in most old houses, a large proportion of the material used in the erection of the places inspected. There were several stanch old oaken doors found, the heavy rafters were all of oak, and in the room lately used as a chemist's warehouse, which was on fire last week, one side was found to be covered with fine oak panelling. In the workshop used by Mr. Douthwaite, saddler, Collingwood Street, several visitors paused to examine what seems to have been the position of a fine old fireplace, and at the rear of these premises there was seen to be as fine an example probably of the old, half-timbered style of building as there is in Newcastle. This portion of the old remains, however, will not be pulled down, and antiquaries will be enabled to inspect it afterwards at any time and decide on its probable age. The composite ceiling of the old Crown and Thistle had to be examined from the outside at a distance, as the workmen were hard at their task of pulling that part of the building to pieces. The ceiling seems to be of the same class of work as that to be found in the old Council Chamber at the Guildhall, and in several of the old halls and family houses of Northumberland. It appears to be of Italian workmanship. In the yard, Mr. Till exhibited for the satisfaction of visitors a splendid oak bracket, bearing the date 1609, in a state of perfect preservation. He also showed six keys, five of them of a very ponderous kind, believed to be the identical keys that did duty for the old Newgate Prison, Newcastle. Mr. Till intimated, we understand, that he would hand over the keys to Mr. William Lyall for presentation to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, a decision that will give satisfaction. During the inspection, several visitors were instantaneously photographed in groups by Mr. Proud, photographer, 143, Stanhope Street, Newcastle, and the same gentleman also took photographs of the bracket and the old keys. All the panel and oak work in a good state of preservation will be preserved, and be introduced into the new hotel which will soon begin to rise on the site of the old buildings.

The Canadian papers state that in the suburb of St. John, Quebec, the population has been greatly excited owing to the discovery by Mr. Trudel, a contractor for a house in Madeline Street, of a mysterious will. The will, which is written in Old French on



dirty parchment strongly impregnated with some chemical substance, and bearing all the marks of great antiquity, was found buried 4 feet beneath the surface in a hermetically sealed bottle enclosed in a heavy tin box, which in turn was covered with another tin vessel something in the form of a bell or coal-scuttle, badly eaten through by rust. The contents of the document were easily deciphered. They purport to have been written by "François Gutelin de St. Malo," and bear date the 17th of May, 1734; the opening paragraph in Latin seeming to indicate that the writer died during the terrible small-pox epidemic which decimated the population of New France in that year, carrying off also M. de la Chassaque, Governor of Montreal. The will reads as follows:—

"Unhappy America! Before twenty-four hours I shall no longer be of this world. God is witness of what I write. This is my will to you if you deserve it; for God knows His own. At 4 feet from this spot, going in a straight line towards the west, then bending 7 feet towards the south, and at 7 feet from the surface of the soil, between two large stones you will find a copper box containing 100 lb. of gold and 200 lb. weight of silver. Are you rich? Do charity with it for the repose of my soul. Are you poor? Use it honestly, and pray to God for me. Before God, who is my only witness, if you employ this treasure in libertinism I wish you evil and death. Pray to God for all the French who died to-day."—Diligent search has been made in one direction for the treasure, a guard being placed on the ground to prevent any attempt to anticipate the contractor in its discovery. In prosecuting the search a quantity of human bones was dug up and a cavity was disclosed with something at the bottom emitting a metallic sound; but it was found that the bed of the rock had been reached. It is now thought the treasure is buried in the adjoining ground, owned by a man named Frenette, who, however, has refused to allow the contractor to continue the search there, and has refused 3,000 dollars for his property, which is not worth 800 dollars. A lawsuit is threatened. The Mayor, the Recorder, and prominent citizens have visited the ground.

The church of South Petherwyn, near Launceston, has been reopened after restoration. It contained a fine old font of thirteenth-century work, a good seventeenth-century pulpit, some excellent carving in the roof, and a portion of a very fine old oak rood-screen. But it is allowed that the building was in a deplorable condition from damp and other causes; the arcades and walls were undermined by numerous vaults and graves; both the north and south arcades were from 14 inches to 18 inches out of the perpendicular; several of the granite windows had been blown in,

and renewed with deal casements; the roof had been mutilated and whitewashed. The rafters and ribs were in a rotten condition, and gave free access to rain and draughts. The architect, Mr. G. H. Fellowes Prynne, appears to have framed his plans with due regard to the features and details of the fabric, although perhaps quite enough concession was made to present notions of comfort and taste. Although no trace or tradition of any such work was known to exist, in his survey Mr. Prynne discovered a fine old Norman doorway in the north aisle facing the porch. A complete arch and capitals of the side columns in the architrave were also opened up under layers of plaster. At the west end of the north arcade, abutting against the tower, was the respond and springing of an arch of Norman work. Further distinct indications of Norman works were also found in the jambs of the original tower archway. Two piscina, one in the chancel and one at the south-east end of the south aisle, the rood-loft doorways, and the stoop and bracket in the south porch, were also opened up. During the progress of the restoration many remnants of ancient work were also found built into the walls, notably an almost complete Norman capital, with sufficient stone of the shaft to show the dimensions of the original columns, which were no less than 3 feet in diameter; two early fourteenth-century coffincovers, with trefoil crosses cut out on them; portion of a fine old altar tombstone cut in polyphant, and part of a stoop of fifteenth-century work. From all these remains it is evident that a church of considerable size existed on the same site in the early part of the twelfth century, and it seems probable this early building rested upon the foundations of a still earlier and more rudely built church. A complete record exists of the names of all the vicars of South Petherwyn, dating back in consecutive order to the early part of the thirteenth century. Of interest also for its singular quaintness and candour is the epitaph which was to be seen on one of the tombstones in the churchyard:

"Beneath this stone, Humphrey and Joan  
Together rest in peace;  
Living, indeed, they disagreed,  
But here their quarrels cease."



## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

**Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society.**—April 2.—Prof. Meissner lectured on "Christian Antiquities and Works of Art of the Lower Rhine." After indicating the great interest of the region of the Lower Rhine as having been the



focus of mediæval life in Europe, the lecturer proceeded to remark that the earliest principles of Christian art on the Lower Rhine must be traced to the Irish missionaries, and some traces of it were to be found in many books of the Gospels. The greatest art of the Christian Middle Ages was the art of architecture on the Lower Rhine, which was Romanesque, while in the rest of Europe the Gothic had been adopted. Therefore there were very few Gothic churches on the Lower Rhine, but one of them, the Cathedral of Cologne, surpassed all other Gothic churches in beauty and size. The majority of the Gothic churches at Cologne were built in the time of Henry the Fowler, Otto the Great, and Adalbert, the son of Henry I., who was for some time Bishop of Cologne. Gothic art in Germany was especially cultivated in the lowlands of the north and east, the main difference in the appearance of the mediæval church and the modern church being in the colour. Some of those churches had been restored, and at the time of the Reformation all these Polychrom churches were whitewashed, and at the beginning of the century, no archæologist had the faintest idea of the appearance of a mediæval church. The lecturer then went on to describe the church furniture used in mediæval times, especially wood-carving, representations of which were exhibited. He then went on to speak of the goldsmiths' and enamellers' art, and pointed out that the best illustration of the former was to be found in the Rhenish churches. The Shrine of Anno had been greatly despoiled during various invasions, and for some time it was hidden in a barn, and, although nearly all the ornamentation was gone, sufficient remained to show its great beauty. The most famous shrines for workmanship and costliness were those of the Three Kings, of the Magi at Cologne, and that of Charlemagne. The lecturer here exhibited some representations of processional crosses of the Convent of Essen, after which he gave some interesting information regarding embroidery and painting, and concluded by stating that throughout the Middle Ages art was anonymous. They did not know the names of the architects or painters, but only knew the names of the founders and donors, and in that respect mediæval art differed from classical and modern art.

**Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland.**—April 3.—Meeting in the Museum, Butler House, Kilkenny.—The Bishop of Ossory, and afterwards Lord James Butler, occupied the chair.—Mr. Cochrane said that he had received a letter from Mr. Harris on the decay and dangerous condition of the fine old ruin of the Dominican abbey at Kilmallock, county Limerick. Mr. Lynch, of Tralee, also wrote, stating that it would fill pages to picture the neglected condition of the ruins at Kilmallock. He might mention in this connection that the English society for the preservation of the memorials of the dead had extended its operations to Great Britain and Ireland, and had interested itself in preserving some of the tombs and monuments in a portion of this very interesting ruin at Kilmallock. He had made inquiries, and he understood that there was some difficulty in having this vested as a national monument—there were some rights of ownership. At all events, it was not vested, and it was not likely to be vested as a national monument; and it seemed to come within the

domain of an association such as this, or the English society, to do something towards its preservation. He would suggest that those communications should be referred to the committee, to take such steps as they thought desirable.—A discussion followed, and a subscription towards the preservation of the ruins was voted.—Colonel Vigors, invited to give an account of the work undertaken for the purpose of preserving the memorials of the dead, said that in January last he sent to Dublin, for the meeting there, a report of what had been done for the executive committee, he being unable to attend personally through illness. He could now only briefly state from memory the principal points of what took place after the appointment of the committee. Circulars were sent out, subscriptions invited, and the amount he received was £21 12s. 6d. A great many gentlemen who subscribed, and some ladies, whom he was glad to see they had amongst their ranks, were not members of this association. His Grace the Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin had both honoured them by belonging to it. Subscriptions had been received from England, the Channel Islands, and America, merely by sending out circulars. Out of the £21 12s. 6d. collected, the expenses amounted to £7 19s., which left them a balance to their credit of £13 3s. 6d., which was carried forward to the present year. During the present year he had received one life subscription, the total amount received this year being £8. He forwarded the several reports he had received to Dublin, for the executive committee to approve and have them laid before the general committee. He received a large number of reports from gentlemen relative to places of antiquity—they did not go into old castles, churches, or buildings; monuments they were looking after—and would likely be published in the annual report. The meeting might be interested to know that he continued to receive very interesting reports that could not fail to excite the interest of any archæologist. Some counties in Ireland had not contributed as much as was expected of them, but when the report was printed it could not fail to bring forth further fruit. The matter seemed to be on a sound footing, and with the help of the local secretaries he did not doubt it would increase, and would continue to be a success. He would suggest that some grants should be made from the funds in their hands—one to a Kildare clergyman to try and get tombstones and other things in the churchyard under cover, if possible, from exposure to the weather. He thought a grant might be beneficially given to the Rev. Mr. Hewson, of Gowran, to enable him to get removed into the abbey church a tomb bearing date 1253.—At the annual meeting of the society in Dublin last January, a paper was read by Mr. W. F. Wakeman on "The Castle of Adamstown and the Devereux Monument," which was published in the *Kilkenny Moderator* the first week in February last. The following report on the same subject was now read by the Rev. J. J. Ffrench, A.M., of Clonegal: At the request of the committee of the society I have visited Adamstown, and acquired all the information I could obtain about the Devereux "Memorial Slab." I found the keep of the castle of Adamstown in much the same state as Mr. Wakeman represents it to have been in 1840; consequently the description given by him is equally suitable now.

This castle and the memorial stone are described in Mason, in Brewer, in Lewis, and in a series of papers on the castles of the county Wexford, which were contributed to a local journal by (it is believed) that well-known antiquary, Mr. Hore. The description in Mason, although the earliest and shortest, is the most accurate, and I feel sure that every confidence may be placed in it, as it was written by Archdeacon Barton, who was rector of the parish of Adamstown, and resided in the Rectory not far from the castle. Writing in 1814, he thus describes it: "There is but one old castle within the remains of a large court; both are square, and of the same architecture as the rest of the castles, called Strong-bow's castles, with which this part of the country, particularly towards the sea-coast, abounds," and as an illustration to the chapter on the parishes of Adamstown and Newbawn, he contributed an engraving of the Devereux "Memorial Slab" exactly similar to that contributed by Dr. Redmond to the *Journal*. Mr. Hewson suggests that the plate engraving may possibly represent two different slabs. If he refers to the engraving in Mason, he will find the side of the slab which bears the Devereux arms marked "front," and the other engraving "reverse," and underneath the engravings of the slab a letterpress "explanation" similar to that given by Dr. Redmond on p. 470 of the *Journal*; but, apart from this, Mr. Downes, who has the stone inserted in the wall of his hall, tells me that the engraving which I showed him is a very good representation of the reverse of the flag, and that anyone could have seen that side of the flag until about seventeen years ago, when, in making some alterations in his house, he had it plastered up in order that he might have the wall papered. He tells me that there was no raised border around the reverse side of the stone, but that the stone had a chamfered edge which showed above the building where it was inserted in the wall. He does not remember whether or not this chamfered edge was continued around the broad end of the slab. Brewer, quoting from Colonel de Montmorency, thus describes the castle of Adamstown, "Sir John Devereux was the founder of the monastery at New Ross, and was the son of Sir Stephen, of Ballymagir, and grandson of Sir Hugh, who obtained on marriage with his wife Alicia, daughter of Sir Alexander Headon, the manor of Ballymagir, which for many subsequent ages constituted one of the principal seats of the family. Sir Nicholas, or the 'White Knight,' who married Catherine Le Poer, daughter of Lord Le Poer, of Curraghmore, built A.D. 1556 the castle of Adamstown, in the barony of Bantry." Hore tells us that Sir Nicholas received as a dowry with his bride "a sheep from every sheep-house and a cow from every village in that shire," besides the right of quartering his train of horsemen and retainers on the county whenever he paid a visit to his powerful father-in-law. Colonel de Montmorency thus describes the castle: "The castle consisted of a square tower, encompassed by a court flanked by four turrets. Over the castle gate was formerly a stone, since removed to Carrigmannon, upon which was displayed a shield of the family arms, viz., *Argent a fess sules*, in chief; three tortoisés of the second, and these words in raised letters, '*Orate pro animabus Nich. Devereux et Katherine Poer, ejus uxoris qui hoc — condiderunt. A.D., M.D.L.V.I.*'" He also mentions the stone

figured in Mason, as if he thought it was another stone. Mr. Hore, who was a county Wexford man, and lived not far from Carrigmannon, gives the same inscription, and states that the stone was over the castle gate, but makes no mention of its having been removed to Carrigmannon, and he wrote subsequently to both Mason and Brewer. It will be observed that Colonel de Montmorency does not give the arms on the stone, but the arms of the Devcreux family as they are now. Mr. Downes tells me that Colonel de Montmorency was mistaken, and that there was but one stone. He also tells me that his grandfather and great-grandfather lived in a house built on to the castle, and that in those days the wall surrounding the castle was twenty feet high, and enclosed about an English acre of land, and that the courtyard had a tower at each of the four corners. He also stated that inside the walls there were a great number of buildings, for the most part ruined. His family held under an old lease about 1,500 acres of land, adjoining and surrounding the castle, which his grandfather divided into four farms for his father and uncles, and with the stones of the walls and outbuildings surrounding the castle he erected four dwelling-houses and out-offices, known as Adamstown House, Knockrea House, The Barracks, and the Castle House. The greater part of these lands, which probably formed the old castle demesne, are at present in the possession of Mr. Downes, of Adamstown. When the courtyard walls were demolished to build these various residences, Mr. Downes tells me, the stone was removed from over the castle gate and placed in its present position in his hall. I am happy to say the stone is in a most excellent state of preservation. The raised lettering is clear and distinct. It is either very fine limestone or Kilkenny marble, and is jet black, and bears a high polish. Its dimensions are 3 feet 10 inches in length, and 16 inches in width at the narrow end, and 22 inches at the broad end. The committee will observe from the rubbing which I send with this communication that the plate in the *Journal* is a good representation of it, with the exception of the supporters to the arms, which are badly drawn. The supporters, as represented on the stone, resemble deer without horns more than anything else. They have neither the long muscles, nor the long ears, nor the short legs that are represented in the engraving. The muscle is short and round, the ears short and round, and the legs long; and I think the intention was to represent cloven feet. At first sight a casual observer would think that the animals had long ears, as the sculptor endeavours to represent the second ear of the animal by placing it behind the first. Indeed, the whole representation of these animals is rude, and not at all as well done as the sculptured work in the remainder of the stone. With regard to the inscription I need make no remark, as it has been already well represented and described in the *Journal*. For the reverse we must depend on the representation in the plate. I think there can be no doubt that the stone was an old monumental slab, removed, perhaps, from the neighbouring churchyard of Adamstown, which is only a short distance from the castle, and then freshly inscribed and placed over the castle-gate to commemorate its erection by Sir Nicholas Devereux. There is an old vault of the Devereux family in Adamstown churchyard. I desire to take this opportunity of



thanking Mrs. Gibbons, of Templeshelin, for her kind assistance in the taking of the rubbing of the stone, and also Mr. Percival, of Wexford, one of our county Wexford local secretaries, for his kind efforts to procure information for me.—“Notes on Kerry Topography, Ancient and Modern,” were contributed by Miss Hickson.—The following particulars of the ancient church of St. Martin, in Kinard parish, barony of Corcaquiny, county Kerry, have been sent to me by Dr. Busted, of Castle Gregory, in the same county, “The building probably dates from the eighth or ninth century. It is about 36 feet long by 14 feet wide externally, and is situated at the eastern end of an oval rath, with a strong, steep earthen rampart, and a deep fosse. This enclosure is about 250 feet from east to west, and about 200 feet from north to south. There are many slight eminences on the ground around the church, which may be the remains of cloghans or graves, but no signs are now there from which certain inferences could be drawn to determine their exact original form. A monastery may, perhaps, have existed there like that of which the ruins now remain at Illauntannig (vide *Journal*, July, 1886, p. 497). As I took photographs of the ruins, I did not attempt to describe them fully in these notes. I hope to discover the photographs (which I have in some way mislaid), and to send them to you.” Before noticing the numerous churches of South and East Kerry, included in the taxation of the rural deaneries of Aghadoe and St. Catherine in 1300, I shall return, according to my promise, to the very interesting little ruined church of Kilelton, between Tralee and Kilgobbin, of which I have said something in my second last paper. I have there explained my reasons for believing it to be the “*Ecclesia de Glen \* \* \**,” i.e., of Gleann Faisi (Modern Glenaish) of the old taxation. As the ruin stands within a short distance of the mail-car road between Tralee and Dingle, one wonders how it has escaped the notice of all antiquaries save Windele, who visited it forty-five years ago, on his way to the summit of Cahirconragh. In the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology* he repeated the Kerry tradition that the ruined church stood over the grave of the pagan princess Fas, after whom Gleann Faisi, or Glenaish, was called; and he adds that it was probably built in the fifth or sixth century, and is the smallest, or one of the smallest, churches in Ireland. Indeed, the smallness of the ruin, lying close under the shadow of the dark steep side of Cahirconragh, behind the little mountain village of Kilelton, and the fact that the only means of access to it from the road is a muddy field path or cart track, winding through heath and furze, are the causes, I suppose, of the little notice the ruined church and its attendant group of cloghans, have obtained from antiquaries. The first time I visited Kilelton was in the very rainy summer of 1879. The morning had been as gloomy as November, but about six o’clock in the evening, the deluge had ceased, the thick, white mists rolled upwards from Glenaish and Cahirconragh, and a bright sunset brought out all their beauties, and those of the pastures and woods around Kilgobbin and Knockglass, and turned the waters of the tide, fast coming in amongst the jet black rocks of the shore, into sheets of molten red gold. The ruined church stands, like that of St. Martin, within a half demolished rath or *lios*, from

which the ground slopes away northward towards the high road, and westward towards the cloghans, and a pillar-stone called by the people Cloghnacrosha, of which more hereafter. Almost exactly opposite on the north shores of Tralee Bay, which some writers have attempted to identify with the Dur of Ptolemy, is Fenit, the birthplace of St. Brendan. Kilelton and Fenit Churches must in ancient times have stood like guardians at the mouth of this bay; and the port of Fenit, as I have elsewhere said, was then connected with Ardfer, where St. Brendan’s Monastery stood by a river, now shrunk into a small stream, and encroached on by the neighbouring sands. Here and there on the western side of the old *lios* are the remains of a row of upright stones, which may have stood there before the churches were built. The ruin is rectangular in shape, 22½ feet in length, and 18 feet in width externally, and is built of undressed brown stone, without mortar. The interior is so filled with a dense grove of gigantic ferns that it is difficult to ascertain its exact dimensions, but it seems to be about 17½ feet long by 13 feet wide. The doorway is at the west end, and is only 22 inches wide; as the upper portion and lintel are gone, it is impossible to ascertain the height, but it evidently had the usual sloping sides. Save that the walls are more injured by the north-west gale from the sea and mountains, the ruin presents a striking resemblance to the ancient church of Eilean na Naoimh, on one of the Goweloch Isles, off the west coast of Scotland, of which a fine woodcut is given at p. 96 of Anderson’s “Scotland in Early Christian Times.” On the north side of the ruin, facing the sea and the Fenit shore, is an external abutment or seat, nearly two feet high and about a foot wide, like that at Teach Molaise, described in Mr. Wakeman’s valuable papers on Inishneuviedach. From this abutment, on a fine summer evening, the old missionaries must have had a magnificent prospect of the spreading woods of Dairemore, the three bays of Ballyheigue, Tralee, and St. Brendan, with the fine mountain chain half circling them, conspicuous above all being the great peak crowned by the saint’s own cell. And if Fas really rests below Kilelton Church, as tradition constantly asserts, her followers who laid her there might well have said, like those of Aideen, in the late Sir Samuel Ferguson’s beautiful poem on the cromlech at Howth, a copy of which he kindly presented me with a few years ago:

In a queenly grave  
We leave her, ’mong the fields of fern,  
Between the cliff and wave!  
Here far from court and camp removed,  
Alone in Nature’s quiet room;  
The music that in life she loved  
Shall cheer her in the tomb.  
The humming of the mountain bees,  
The lark’s loud carol all day long,  
And borne on evening’s salted breeze,  
The clanking sea-bird’s song.

I could not help repeating the last two lines as I looked down from the little ruin on the heather and the golden waters of the bay the first evening I visited Kilelton. A little to the south-west, as at Eilean na Naoimh, so well described by Anderson—“in a sheltered grassy hollow at the foot of the slope”—are the ruined cloghans, and close to them stands Cloghnacrosha, as it is called, an upright stone, now



about 2 feet high and almost 1 foot in width, having on its eastern face an incised cross with rounded ends like that on a similar stone at Eilean na Naoimh, pictured in Anderson's book. All sorts of supernatural wonders are related of this stone by the people, who hold it in much veneration. One of the cloghans is roofless, but the half-demolished walls and interior which seem to have been lower than the ground outside remain. A little further to the west are two mounds covered with stones, grass, and briers. One of these is circular, the other is elongated in shape, and under it are the remains of two structures which can be entered. The entrance is on a lower level than the ground outside, and is covered by a large stone lintel, 3 feet long by 1 wide, having a round hole through the middle of the thickness. This long mound evidently covers the remains of either a double beehive dwelling, like that at Eilean na Naoimh (Anderson's "Scotland in the Early Christian Times," p. 97), or a trahawn or chorree like that described by Mr. Wakeman at Inish Muiredach. The washing down of earth and stones from the steep mountain side, in the course of ages, has raised the ground considerably around the cloghans and Cloghnacroscha. I earnestly hope that when next the association visits Kerry, those most interesting and little-known ruins may be carefully examined by learned members better able to report on them than I am. Their resemblance to the ruins at the Garocloik Isle, which Anderson and Skene considered are identical with the *Hinba Insula* of Columba, where St. Brendan's uncle, Ernan, officiated, when St. Congall, St. Canneck, St. Cormack, and St. Brendan visited Eilean na Naoimh, gives this half-forgotten little Kerry church and monastery a peculiar interest, especially for Irish antiquaries. But it is unnecessary to remind them that others than Irishmen\* have acknowledged that interest which surrounds the lowly dwellings of our earliest missionary saints. The Rev. James Graves, who promised me only a week before his lamented death to let this paper appear in the next June number of the *Journal*, with a woodcut of the ruin, taken from a beautiful photograph of it which I had executed in 1882, intended to inspect Kilelton had he been spared.—Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., honorary provincial secretary for Ulster, contributed the following "Notes on cist and urn, found at Woodburn, near Carrickfergus, January 2, 1889, and of an urn discovered recently near Coleraine:" Prior to tilling a field in pasture on the top of Byrntany Hill, adjacent to Belfast waterworks, Mr. Patrick Magee, farmer, had to remove a huge boulder stone, the top of which was just above the surface of the ground. The soil was dug away from the boulder, showing it to be surrounded by a cairn of ordinary field stones. These being removed the stone was broken up by hammering. It was then seen that this large stone, almost rectangular in form and measuring 5 feet by 4 feet by

2 feet 6 inches, was the cover of a stone cist. This cist was formed by four slabs of whinstone 10 to 12 inches thick, set on edge. Inside the measurement of cist was 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 2 inches by 1 foot 6 inches deep. It was filled with fine dark soil, different from that of the locality. A moulded pottery urn stood in the north-west angle of the cist. The finder unfortunately struck the urn with his spade and broke it into several small pieces. Restored, the urn would measure 5 inches across mouth and 4 inches in height. The urn was placed mouth upwards and contained a very small quantity of fine white dust. Mixed with the dark soil filling the cist were numerous fragments of bones, some of which were collected, others crumbled into lime-dust when touched. Yesterday (March 29th, 1889), I was fortunate to secure from a gentleman in Coleraine the broken pieces of another urn discovered recently opposite the Bann mouth, on the Portstewart side of the river. It was found on Mr. Steen's farm, at Dooley, Ballywilliam. This urn was of large size, not ornamental, being quite plain, made of very coarse material. There were bones in it when found, and also a round ball of baked clay with a hole through the centre of it. The ball is about 3 inches in diameter. The friend who procured it from the labourer, who dug it up, suggested that the cremated person may have been killed, and the soil saturated with his blood collected and baked into this ball and put in the urn with other remains. I have not heard of such a ball having been found before in a cinerary urn, and consider it of sufficient importance to place before the meeting.—The Very Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore, A.M., sent the following communication: In the years 1699 and 1700, Dr. Dive Donnes, the Bishop of Cork and Ross, made a tour of his united diocese, of which tour he kept a journal or diary in MS. This MS. is preserved in the Manuscript Room of the Library of Trinity College, Dublin, to which it was presented by the Ven. S. M. Kyle, LL.D., formerly Archdeacon of Cork. In the month of October last I saw it there, and was informed that I was the only person who had inquired for it since the date of its presentation. A document of this kind is of course not of general nor of equal interest in all its parts; but at the same time I believe it would be worth the while of any member of the society within reach of T.C.D. to make a careful examination of it. Though primarily engaged on a visitation tour, Bishop Dive Donnes had a keen eye for all objects of interest—e. g., he describes trees and shrubs very minutely, mentions having seen eagles in the vicinity of Bantry, and adds there were many wolves there. Altogether, although this MS. may not be of very great interest or value, I believe it possesses sufficient claims to justify an examination of it, and therefore I take the liberty of recommending it to the notice of the meeting.—The hon. secretary mentioned that the next meeting would be held in Limerick on Wednesday, the 17th of July next, and the October meeting would be held in Dublin. As regards the provincial meetings for 1890, an application had been made on behalf of the province of Connaught to hold the July meeting in Athlone, with excursions to Clonmacnoise and Lough Ree, and it was the intention of the committee to accede to this application. No application had as yet been received from Ulster or Munster for meetings in 1890,

\* "Those buildings in Ireland, themselves of the most venerable antiquity, the earliest existing Christian temples in northern Europe, are the representatives of others more venerable still. They derived not their origin from the gorgeous basilicas of Constantine and Theodosius; but in them we behold the direct offspring of the lowly temples of the days of persecution—the humble shrines where Cyprian bent in worship, and which Valerian and Diocletian swept from off the earth."—Freeman's *History of Architecture*.

and as each province was entitled to claim one of the quarterly meetings application should be made at once. The hon. secretary further mentioned that it was in contemplation to hold a winter session in Dublin.



## Review.

*A Dictionary of Roman Coins, Republican and Imperial.* Commenced by the late SETH WILLIAM STEVENSON, F.S.A., Member of the Numismatic Society of London; revised in part by C. ROACH SMITH, F.S.A., and completed by FREDERIC W. MADDEN, M.R.A.S. Illustrated by upwards of 700 engravings on wood, chiefly executed by the late F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. London: George Bell and Sons, 1889. Demy 8vo., pp. 930, xviii.

The want of a manual of Roman numismatics as a companion to Mr. Barclay Head's admirable and scholarly monograph on Ancient Greek Coins has long been recognised, and the announcement that the late Mr. Stevenson was engaged in the preparation of such a work, and had undertaken it purely as a labour of love, naturally awakened rather sanguine expectations, and made those interested in this fascinating subject impatient to have in their hands the result of many years' indefatigable research, combined with erudition and that sympathetic enthusiasm which is almost a necessary condition of success in this class of enterprise.

The warm interest felt by the late Mr. Stevenson in Roman coins, if it had not been otherwise well known, is manifested throughout the pages of the volume before us, which was left unfinished at the death of the author, and has been brought to completion under the auspices of Mr. Roach Smith and Mr. Frederic Madden. The biographical information supplied is copious—perhaps redundantly so—looking at the fact that it is somewhat foreign to the immediate matter, and is substantially borrowed from Dr. Smith's Dictionary; and the illustrations, although of course they are in no way comparable to the autotypes in Mr. Head's *Historia Numorum*, are fairly executed, especially where they have been derived from well-preserved specimens of the originals.

But while we desire to speak respectfully and indulgently of a posthumous publication, on which Mr. Stevenson bestowed a vast amount of thought and toil, we must express our conviction that the shape in which his scheme reaches us is highly unsatisfactory. Mr. Roach Smith, whose health is unhappily not what it was, and Mr. Madden, clearly took up the task at a very advanced stage, and have patched it up to pass current. What its publishers ought to have done was to have Mr. Stevenson's MS. thoroughly edited by some competent specialist, who could have put the finishing touches in a homogeneous and workmanlike manner. At the end of the nineteenth century we do not want to be troubled with the views of the old school of numismatic archæology. Everything should have been posted up to date.

The best portions of the book are those dealing with the lives of the personages represented on coins; the technical branch bears much, both in the way of omission and commission, which we are sorry to discover. A second *Historia Numorum* for the Roman series has still to be written.

Quite apart from the work itself is its history. Its projector, Seth W. Stevenson, F.S.A., died in 1853, leaving the Dictionary far from being finished. His son consulted, we understand, Mr. Akerman, but nothing came of it. After a few years Mr. Fairholt recommended Mr. Roach Smith, a particular friend of Seth Stevenson's.\* Mr. R. Smith, with hearty goodwill, revised the MS., and conducted the printing down to the letter V—and gratuitously. But finding that, working for some two years, it occupied his time to the exclusion of works of his own, he advised that the Dictionary should be completed by Mr. Frederic W. Madden, author of an excellent guide-book to Roman coins; and he has written the closing letters in a masterly manner. It is somewhat droll that *The Norfolk Chronicle* (which was the property of the Stevensons) should have ascribed the cause of Mr. Roach Smith's ceding the work to Mr. Madden to *his death*!

WE have received a circular from the *Société Française d'Archéologie*, announcing that the Archæological Congress of France, under the direction of the Society, will hold its fifty-sixth session at Evreux (Eure); the session will open on Tuesday, July 2, in the Amphitheatre of the *Jardin Botanique*, and will end with an excursion to Dreux and to Montfort l'Amaury on July 9. The programme, which is a highly interesting one, will open with a consideration of the condition of archæological studies in the department of Eure, and will include the following subjects: Prehistoric discoveries in the department of Eure, and in Haute-Normandie; the monuments raised by the people of Haute-Normandie at the period of Gaulish independence; the towns of ancient Gaul; Roman remains discovered in the district during the past thirty years; Roman roads of the district; local ecclesiology, including those fabrics whose date is determined by contemporary documents, and which, consequently, may serve as types; churches and their steeples in the Roman period; Renaissance churches; the principal feudal castles of the district; timber houses; Renaissance sculptured in Haute-Normandie; unpublished documents on local sculptors and their works; decoration and furniture; *objets d'art* and furniture of the ancient brotherhoods of charity in Haute-Normandie; painters on glass in Normandy during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries; altar-screens of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; recent numismatic discoveries in the region. Full particulars of the meetings are given in the prospectus, and those English antiquaries who have accepted the invitation of the French Society have every prospect of an interesting, as well as socially comfortable, excursion. We regret that the circular arrived too late for notice last month.

\* A pretty full account of Seth Stevenson will be found in Mr. Roach Smith's *Retrospections*, vol. i., p. 248 et seq.



## The Antiquary Exchange.

*Enclose 4d. for the First 12 Words, and 1d. for each Additional Three Words. All replies to a number should be enclosed in a blank envelope, with a loose Stamp, and sent to the Manager.*

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### FOR SALE.

Walton (Izaak), The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation; *facsimile*, produced in photo-lithography by Mr. Griggs; yellow cloth. Published by Quaritch, 1882; 12s.—14B, care of Manager.

Ancient English Metrical Romances, selected and published by Joseph Ritson, and revised by Edmund Goldsmid, F.R.H.S.; 3 vols., in 14 parts, 4to., large paper, bound in vegetable parchment; price £5 5s.—1B, care of Manager.

Sepher Yetzarah, the Book of Formation, and the thirty-two Paths of Wisdom. Translated from the Hebrew and collated with Latin versions by Dr. W. Wynn Westcott, 1887, 30 pp., paper covers (100 only printed), 5s. 6d. The Isiac Tablet Mensa, Isiaca Tabula Bombard of Cardinal Bembo, its History and Occult Signification, by W. Wynn Westcott, 1887, 20 pp., plates, etc., cloth (100 copies only), £1 1s. net.—M., care of Manager.

Sexagyma, Esoteric Physiology; a digest of the works of John Davenport, privately printed for subscribers; £3 3s.—5C, care of Manager.

Esoteric Physiology, The Royal Museum at Naples, being the Sixty Illustrations in that "Cabinet Secret" reduced and adapted, with abridged letter-press, 25 copies only printed, uniform with "Veneres et Priapi," etc., with *facsimile* title-page. Subscribers' edition, £3 3s.—M., care of Manager.

Esoteric Physiology, Veneres et Priapi, a *facsimile* reprint illustrating the work "Sexagyma," a digest of the works of John Davenport, "Curiositates Erotice Physiologiae," and "Aphrodisiacs and Anti-Aphrodisiacs." Subscribers' copy, 70 plates, £3 3s.—M., care of Manager.

Berjeau's Bookworm, a number of old parts for sale or exchange.—W. E. M., care of Manager.

Dumas' Monte Cristo; édition de luxe; 5 vols.; £2 8s.—2C, care of Manager.

Blades' Enemies of Books; large-paper edition (only 50 printed), £2 2s.—3C, care of Manager.

He, She, It, Egyptian Court Chronicle, by Seppell: English edition, very scarce, 10s. 6d.—M., care of Manager.

Shakspeare as an Angler, by Ellacombe; parch-

ment, rare, 10s. 6d. (Interesting to collectors of Shakspeariana).—M., care of Manager.

Paul and Virginia, with a memoir illustrated by Lalanze, Paterson, 1881; No. 20 (50 copies printed with duplicate plates), very scarce, 25s.—M., care of Manager.

Stott Library, large paper, The Essays of Montaigne, 2 vols., 18s.—S., care of Manager.

Thackeray, Early Writings of, by Johnson, large paper, 50 copies only printed; duplicate plates, £3 3s.—S., care of Manager.

Bankside Shakspeare, Subscription to a set of (three vols. issued).—Offers to S., care of Manager.

Lotos Series, large paper, vols. 1 and 2, and continuation of the Subscription, 12s. 6d. per vol.—S., care of Manager.

Lang and Sylvester's The Dead Lemman, large paper edition, 25s.—S., care of Manager.

Lang's Lost Leaders, large paper, 25s.—S., care of Manager.

Lang's Gold of Fairnilee, large paper, 26s.—S., care of Manager.

Goldsmith's Works, Temple Library edition, large paper, 2 vols., 21s.—S., care of Manager.

"Temple Library," Goldsmith's Works, 2 vols.; Lamb's Essays, 2 vols., small paper edition, 20s. the 4 vols.—S., care of Manager.

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# The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1889.

## Scottish Kirk Session Records.

By REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN,  
M.A., F.S.A., Scot.

**E**NGLISH archæologists understand the value of parochial records, which, however, are, as a rule, very imperfect. Where the registers of marriages, baptisms, and burials have been well kept from the earliest date at which these books were made use of, viz., about 1538, a vast amount of information can be obtained from a careful study of them; but complete and well-kept registers are, unfortunately, rare, owing to the carelessness of their past custodians. Another set of documents has fared even worse; parish accounts and minutes of vestry meetings were never regarded as being as valuable as registers, and they have, in consequence, frequently been ruthlessly destroyed or mutilated; where they do exist they are of great value. In Scotland there is a mass of information such as is unknown to English parochial history. At the Reformation in 1560, every parish was provided with a Kirk Session—a local church court composed of the minister and certain elders chosen from the people on account of their respectability of life and manners, and their profession of piety. This court dealt with the ecclesiastical affairs of the parish, and exercised such discipline as was in force. The records of each Kirk Session had to be kept by a duly appointed clerk, and they still exist in sufficient numbers and completeness to give a very accurate view of the condition both of the Church and State. Extracts, some of them extensive, have, from time to time, been printed by the various Scottish literary societies, and the Scottish History Society is

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now engaged in printing in full those of St. Andrew's. A good idea of the fulness of the records may be gathered from the fact that the first volume, just issued, which consists of 486 octavo pages, contains the records from their commencement, October 27, 1559, to September 26, 1582. Those who are not acquainted with Kirk Session records can have little idea of the variety of business brought up before the parochial court, or the manner of dealing with it. The discipline of the Reformed Church in Scotland was of a very stringent character; the people were very uneducated, and had long been used to much license under the rule of careless ecclesiastics before the Reformation. The Kirk Sessions had, therefore, plenty of business to undertake, and they showed no wish to shirk their duty. Not content with dealing with cases brought before them, parochial "searchers" were appointed who acted as inquisitors, and left no loophole of escape. The Kirk Sessions had the power to remove a case to the higher court of the Presbytery, it then could be taken to the Synod, and lastly to the General Assembly. In some cases the power of the secular magistrate was called in to support the decision of the Session, or to bring before it refractory persons; and occasionally one of the local magistrates was placed on the Session roll for the purpose of bringing the secular power more directly to bear.

A good instance of the manner in which the secular power co-operated with the Kirk Session is found in the Burgh Laws of Dundee:

"1598, Oct. 2.—*Anent disobedience to the Session of the Kirk.*—Item, becaus it is meanit be the minister and Session of the Kirk that in the tryal of causes of importing slander, befor them they found not obedience in nytbors wh ara chargit to bear witnes in the cause, but the saide nytbors co-temptously refuses to compear befor the Session of the Kirk, being chargit to the effect forsaid to the delay of justice and deserting of good causes qlk proceeds only fram this caus. That ther is na penaltie set down be any law qlk they should incur be ther contumacy. Therefor it is statut and ordaint that all nighbours of this burgh but respect of persones sall compear befor the ministeres and Session of the Kirk at all set tymes and occasiounes as they sall be requirit hereafter be the officer of the Kirk vnder the pain of *vss* for the first fault, *xss* for the second fault, and of publick admonitiounes to be gevin fra the pulpit for ther contempt for the third fault. And ordaines the officers of the sd burgh to concur and assist the officer of the

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Kirk in poynding for the saide penalties when ever they be requirit vnder the pain of deprivation."—*Burgh Laws*, by Alex. J. Warden, p. 51.

As might be expected, offences against the seventh commandment were very frequently dealt with, and as the proceedings were conducted without much regard to delicacy, the records, when transcribed, are not well fitted for the drawing-room table; but for the purpose which they have to serve, the instruction of the student of history, it is folly to attempt to bowdlerise them. It must not be thought, however, that even in their broadest statements there is anything that could have been offensive to the spirit of an age when vice was plainly described and publicly punished. It may be well to attempt a rough classification of the various matters dealt with by Kirk Sessions.

1. Purely ecclesiastical discipline.
2. Demonology and witchcraft.
3. Political offences.
4. Social misdemeanours.
5. The relief of the poor, and promotion of public weal.

1. First and foremost the Reformed Church had to grapple with the question of the times and places of worship. All the old Church feasts and fasts had been ruthlessly done away with. No day but the weekly Sabbath, as the Sunday was usually styled, was to be observed, and the "parioch Kirk" was to be the gathering place on that day for the whole of the parishioners—not that it was not made use of on other days—for in towns daily "Common Prayer" in the Kirk was enjoined, and where that could not be, a week-day sermon was ordered. The Sabbath was, however, most zealously guarded from all profanation, and Kirk Session records abound with charges of breaking it, by staying at home from Church Service, letting the "bairns" go outside the doors, pulling leeks for the necessary meal, drawing water from a well for a sick child, walking to the seashore to see a stranded whale, and other acts too numerous to specify. In one instance, where a Sabbath-breaker professed ignorance as to which of the commandments he had broken, he was ordered to learn them all by heart by a given day or be scourged by the town hangman. At West Linton, mention is made of the efforts of the authorities to make the people

attend the week-day preaching, which, in this place, was on a Tuesday. "The minister complained of the rare gathering of the people the weekly (*i.e.*, week-day) sermon, but specially yeseof the town of Ayton. Ordained the elders of the town to goe through the people of the town, that at least one in a family come to the Kirk" (March 4, 1666). In this parish we find an instance of an elder being appointed a baillie or magistrate of the town. "James Younger was appointed bailiffe by the Session for imposing and exacting of penalties" (August 9, 1668). We shall speak further on about the punishments enforced here; we may simply remark that money fines were common, and in some cases security was given for future good conduct. These money payments, as was natural, became an easy way of avoiding Church censure. Thus we find that a well-to-do man in Clackmannan, being ordered to appear to answer for the sin of fornication, sent five pounds, and no more was heard about the matter. A year after, instead of appearing to answer a similar charge, he sent two pounds, but was informed that this falling off was not to be allowed. On making the sum up to five, the matter again ended. This, however, was in the last century, when the mode of administering discipline had become lax.

2. The most interesting entries in Kirk Session records are those which throw a light on the popular opinion about demonology and witchcraft. It is clear that those who were most rigorous in punishing persons who used charms and visited witches themselves believed in sorcery, and were in the habit of attributing to supernatural agency any unusual visitation. We give the following curious charm from the Clackmannan Kirk Session records:

"1633, Jan. 6.—Comeperit Janet White and declarit that Girsell Tamsone being in hir childill (child-bed) sent hir to hir husband, Jhon Wallace, to bring his left foote shoe to drink out off, using it as a remedie to cuir hir. Sicklyke comeperit James Drysdall, and confirmit the same, declaring that he after the shooe was (. . . ?) to him againe he sained it upon the fire and put the catt into it, saying, All my wyffes sicknes be upon the catt. . . . The Session thinking it a sort of sorcerie, ordaint hir to cum after Sermon before the pulpit and crave God's pardon . . . and to pay in penaltie fortie shilling."

We should here note that the Scots' shilling was about the value of an English penny;



also that wives bore their maiden names, as in Holland, so that Grissel Thomas would now be known as Drysdall and Janet White as Wallace. In some cases the business was not so briefly transacted, and there are long accounts of the various modes employed in working charms.

3. As the reader of Scottish history knows, the Church played a conspicuous part in the troubles of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries; it is therefore natural that we should find interesting particulars in Kirk Session records; at the same time, there is little in them to indicate any strong feeling caused by the various changes in Church government. The Church of Scotland under the seventeenth-century bishops was very much unlike the sister Church of England; indeed, we know that the effort of Charles I. to make the resemblance closer was one of the chief causes of alienating his Northern subjects. There was no fixed Liturgy, no vestments, no Communion-table, in the Laudian sense, and the division of the country into Presbyteries and Synods was left untouched; in the Culross Kirk Session records we find an attempt made to introduce the use of the doxology, but mention of such innovations is very rare.

"1678, Dec. 11.—The Doxologies is moved to be sung which was nowhere in use here since the restauration of the government, which was accordingly done the following Sabbath."—*Culross Kirk Session Records*.

At the same time the Church used her power to control the people in their political action, and did not hesitate to cause political offenders to suffer under Church discipline. The attempt to restore Charles II., which collapsed with the defeat at Worcester, brought those who took part in the "unlawful engagement" before the Kirk Sessions of their respective parishes, and they had to make solemn profession of repentance, and submit to the censures of the Church before they were absolved:

"1650, Aug. 7.—Walter Ogilvie of Boyne gave in a supplicatione acknowledging humbly his offence in going to England in the lait unlawful engagement, and his grief for so doing, desiring to be reconciled to Church; whereupon he was ordained to subscribe the band ordeined be the Generall Assemblie 1649, and efter he had mad his repentance in his owne parishe Kirke at Boyndie, according to the order prescribed to be received, and he presentlie, in face of Presbyterie, subscrivit the band. Aug. 28.—He satifies and is received."—*Boyndie Kirk Session Records*.

After the Earl of Mar's rising in 1715, the Kirk Session of Clackmannan refused to permit one of his tenants and followers to have baptism for an infant until he had made satisfaction and expressed his sorrow for his late sin of rebellion. There are entries in very many records showing the satisfaction felt at the Revolution of 1688. When Presbyterianism was firmly re-established, the unplaced Episcopalian "curates" are frequently alluded to as giving much offence by continuing to exercise their functions, and are specially charged with enabling offenders to escape Church discipline, by baptizing and marrying those who went to them without making proper inquiries. This brings us to consider the light which the Kirk Session records throw on the life and manners of the people.

4. Social Misdemeanours.—On some accounts it is to be regretted that the records are so much taken up with dealings against those who offended against morality. A full transcript of a record is like any police court record, only, if we may be allowed slang, more so; either morality was at a low ebb in Scotland, or the Sessions were unduly strict. We are inclined to think that this was frequently the case; idle gossip and words dropped in anger were often made the grounds on which a formal examination was instituted, and the nature of the evidence received was frequently exceedingly unsatisfactory. In the earlier days of the Reformation we meet with some curious cases of settlement of marriages:

"1562, March 24.—David Henderson and Eleyne Reblis, in the Session of the Superintendent and ministrie, confessed mutual promys of mariaige mayd betuix tham befoyr ane curat and famos wytnes. In respect of the quhilk, the Superintendent decernis and chairgis the saidis David and Eleyne to compleit and solemniz at thar mariaige wythin xxx dayes nixt heirafter, or ellis in myd tym ether of tham to propose and prev sum ressonabill caws quhy thay may nocht solemnizat thar mariaige, under pan of excommunicatione."—*St. Andrew's Kirk Session Records*.

In connection with marriage, we find that in some cases a pledge had to be given, which was restored after marriage; in other cases a pledge was given which was returned if subsequent events proved that there had been no immoral conduct before marriage:

"1665, Dec. 26.—There was this day two ringes put with ane purse in the boxe, on off which was for



a rent George Wilbrie contracted with Margret Meyvin the 29 July, having I.N. ingravyn upon it. The other ring having E.D. ingravyn wes for a rent Peter Wilsone contracted with Helen Cunninghame the 3rd day of November."—*Anstruther (East) Kirk Session Records*.

"1674, Aug. 17.—This day Rob Young received back his pande, to witt a gold ring.—*Ibid.*"

It may be noted that the custom of marrying in private houses, now almost universal in Scotland, is not an old one; in some places an effort is being made to return to the older and certainly more seemly fashion of marrying in the church:

"1701, Feb. 25.—It is enacted by the Session that if any person shall desyre to be privately married, and not in the church, they shall pay to ye poor of ye paroch before their marriage 006 13 04."—*Anstruther (East) Kirk Session Records*.

Stringent regulations were laid down for the purpose of preventing dancing, fiddling, and pipe-playing at weddings and christenings, and numerous cases are met with of offenders being punished by the Kirk Session. "Penny weddings" were strictly prohibited, and persons taking part in them severely punished. In fact, the elders had to be on the watch to put down any undue exuberance of spirit on the part of the flock. Christmas Day, or Yule-tide, was abolished at the Reformation, observed during the existence of Episcopacy, but again put down whenever the Presbyterian got the upper hand; and there is no lack of cases where persons are punished, not only for feasting at Yule-tide, but even for abstaining from their ordinary labour. The presence of foreign sailors and traders is shown by the occasional fights that took place between them and the natives, and it may be noted that the English were accounted as foreigners almost till the Union; while in Lowland parishes the Highlanders were specially objects of dread, and the harbouring of them a crime of which the Kirk Session took cognizance. Mention is occasionally made of Highland or Irish reapers passing through parishes seeking work in harvest. We learn that foreign money was common in Scotland. Sometimes its presence was inconvenient, as when the stock of Dutch doits given to the church collection at Clackmannan before 1714 was found unpassable, and was given to a parishioner who was going to Holland, for him to expend for the good of the Church, which he duly did by purchasing

spices, which he sent home to the minister of the parish, who accounted for them to the Session.

5. There are, however, pleasing features in the Kirk Session records. The poor seem to have been well looked after, and care was taken that the young received instruction; the parochial schoolmaster was the servant of the Session, though he could not be put out of his office unless for gross misconduct. The following extract will illustrate the position and attainments of a parochial schoolmaster:

"1676, Jan. 19.—Mr. Wm. Simsone, Schoolemaster at Inverboyndie, being lawfullie chosen by those who have power, viz., the Laird of Boyne, the minister and Session theroff, to officiat as schoolm<sup>r</sup> and Session clerk, and being recommended by the minister, the brethren did prescrysve to him to have ane short oration *in laudem grammaticæ*, and to expone and analyse the 15th ode lib. 1. of Horace, and this after the said Mr. W<sup>m</sup>. had taken the oath of alledgance and canonicall obedience, according to the acte of the Bishop and Synod. Feb. 16.—The Lord Bishop gives him a recommendatione to the Lords of Counsell and Session, that he may have the ordinarie allowance of Schoolmasters settled upon him."—*Boyndie Kirk Session Records*.

It would far exceed the limits of this paper to give at any length some of the many interesting entries which are met with which give a good idea of the state of education after the Reformation. Not only were the children educated in the parish school, but bursaries or scholarships at the Universities were given to the more promising lads. We find, also, that in the parish of Clackmannan and elsewhere Bibles and Testaments were given to the deserving poor who could read. Works of public usefulness were not overlooked, and frequent mention is found of collections being made for the repair or building of bridges, not in the parish necessarily; but it would appear that public appeals were made—though we have not discovered the machinery by which these collections were managed. We have not dwelt much on the relief of the poor, for the entries bear a strong resemblance to those found in churchwardens' accounts in England. The following entries, occurring about the same time, but in different parts of the county, are curious:

"1678, Nov. 26.—To Nichola Vaphias a Grecian priest 01 16 00."—*Anstruther (East) Kirk Session Records*.

"1679, Feb. 2.—Debursed to a Grecian 40/-—

May 11.—Debursed to Mercurius Lascarie, a Grecian priest £4."—*Fordyce Kirk Session Records.*

One important function of the Session was to give testimonials to persons leaving the parish, and to examine those that were brought by new-comers. We have met with one instance where the testimonial was of a more general character, and is strongly suggestive of the prevalence of the punishment of losing the ears in the pillory :

"1730, Nov. 24.—William Young, son to James Young, indweller in Culross, having had his ear bitt off by a horse some time ago, and the fact being notour to the whole place came in and desired that this might be marked and attested in the Session Records, that he might have the benefit of an extract testifying that he had not lost his ear for any crime, but as afforsaid, and the Session granted him his desire as just and reasonable, which is attested by

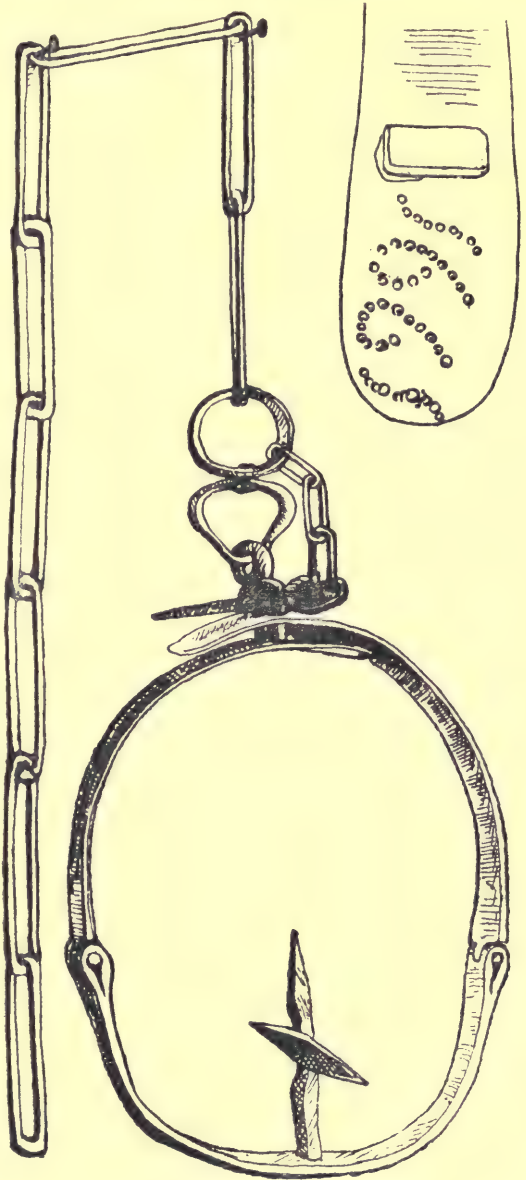
"ALLAN LOGAN, Minister.

"JOHN GEDDES, Minister."

—*Culross Kirk Session Records.*

We have alluded to the punishments inflicted on offenders by the Kirk Session. Besides fines, there were various others, the nature of which testify to the power possessed by the Church in Scotland. Not only was an accused person debarred from Church privileges while his case was being heard, but, if it was a bad one, or if he showed contumacy, excommunication was pronounced against him; the tenour of some of the sentences of greater excommunication, as found in the records, is very severe: in the event of the evidence against him being conflicting, it was in the power of the Session to put him on the oath of probation. In a case which occurred at Torryburn, the minister prepared the form of oath, read it to the accused, gave him time to consider it, and required him to assent to it with upraised hand in the presence of the congregation. The whole document is too lengthy for insertion; it may be found in *Northern Notes and Queries*, vol. i., p. 63. Its style is not unlike the form used by Dr. Slop in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy." Besides these spiritual weapons, the Session had many that appealed to the bodily feelings: the penitent, in some cases, had to stand in a sackcloth shirt, provided by the parish, at the church-door when the congregation were assembling, or "at the pillar" in the church, or on the black stool. An apparatus was also in common use for punishing scolds, called the "branks," which, by

the way, was also known in England; we give a sketch of one now preserved in the museum



BRANKS FOR PUNISHING SCOLDS.

at Alloa. The fashion of these, however, varied. A collar of iron fixed round the head

or neck, with an iron gag to enter the mouth or compress the lips, was fastened on the culprit, and was connected by a short chain to a staple in the wall of the church outside. The chain and part of the collar still remain *in situ* at Crailing, in Roxburghshire, and also, we believe, at Duddingstone, near Edinburgh. The stocks do not seem to have been common in Scotland; in fact, we do not remember meeting with any mention of them in Kirk Session records. Scourging by the common hangman was, however, a punishment which the Session could order, as well as banishment from the parish.

Having shown that these records contain a vast amount of information as yet but little known, it may be well to conclude this paper with the information how and where access may be had to them. In most cases they are still in the custody of the Kirk Session, and, their value being better understood now than formerly, they are taken care of. As a rule, no difficulty should be found in getting access to them if application be made to the minister or the clerk of the Session. It is very probable that they will have to be perused at the manse or at the Session clerk's house, for many have been lost through having been carelessly lent to antiquaries. There is also a good collection of original Kirk Session records in the Register House, Edinburgh. All parochial registers have been collected there, and when, as sometimes happened, the entries of marriages, baptisms, or burials were made in the Session record-books, these volumes have been collected. For searching registers there is a small fee chargeable, but the officials are exceedingly courteous, and we think that no difficulty would be found in obtaining permission to search some of the records simply for literary purposes, and information could be obtained from the registrar in attendance as to the books which were likely to prove of greatest interest. To an English student the cramped writing and strange verbiage might offer some difficulties at first, but we can promise him satisfaction as he overcomes the obstacles which stand in his way.



## Ashton Manor-house, Lancashire.

By E. W. Cox.



HIS ancient residence is situated on the northern side of the valley of the Tame, on gently-rising ground. It lies a few hundred yards to the south-south-east of the large and fine church of Ashton-under-Lyne.

During the last thirty-five years the town has grown up nearly to the grounds which now represent the last remnants of the ancient manor park, which was taken chiefly by the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Company, whose line runs within a short distance of the west front of the house, and who now threaten its destruction by a compulsory sale for the purpose of building a new warehouse. It is reported in Ashton that the proposed outlay is needless, and arises almost wholly from rivalry with competing companies, and that the proposed acquisition of the site of the manor-house would add nothing to the traffic of the company. The site is admirably adapted for defence. On the north-east and east sides the kind of promontory on which the house stands is separated from the plateau above the valley by a curved gully, through which runs a road. This is almost certainly artificial, and forms a kind of moat. The high ground on which the manor-house stands has the lower part reveted with a stone retaining-wall of semicircular form, which runs out on to the southern slope of the valley. This great trench may be 25 feet deep, and 100 to 150 feet wide. The west front of the ground is scarped, but is greatly altered by the formation of the railway. On the north-west side, if there has ever been any ditch, or defensive wall, or gate-house, they have disappeared, and the yard is entered here by large wooden gates. The semicircular wall is of no great age, but appears to replace an older one. Down the slope into the cutting, tradition says, prisoners were tortured by rolling them in casks.

### SKETCH OF HISTORY.

In a scarce work by Edwin Butterworth, the parish of Ashton is thus described :



"The parish is in one of the south-eastern parts of the county, bounded by the adjacent parishes of the two adjoining counties of Yorkshire and Cheshire. On the north-east a brook separates it from the district of Quick, in the parochial chapelry of Saddleworth, in the county of York; on the east the river Tame divides it from the hamlet of Mickleshurst, in Tintwistle, and the township of Staley, in the parish of Mottram, in Longdendale, in the county palatine of Chester; and on the south the same stream marks its limits from the township of Dukinfield, in the parish of Stockport."

The manor-house is supposed to occupy the site of a Saxon, and subsequently of a

extraordinary privileges, exercised them with great rigour in exacting fines and forfeits. It was his custom to ride in a suit of black armour with his retinue, taking strict cognizance of every infraction of his baronial rights. He is said to have been slain by a woman in his own house, in a corridor, the spot being still pointed out. From the time of his death, so great was the hatred he excited that a figure was carried in effigy on horseback to Ashton Manor, and afterwards torn to pieces and burnt in the market-place. This custom is continued annually on Easter Monday to the present day, the figure being always represented in black armour. The custom is called "riding the



ASHTON MANOR, FROM A DRAWING DATED 1777.

Norman, castle, but of these no definite records are given.

The manor belonged originally to the Asshetons, who were a powerful family, and who are known to have had a mansion here in 1380 by deeds still preserved. The rent-roll of John de Ashton, in the reign of Richard II., speaks of the manor-hall and park then existing. The neighbourhood must have been wild and uncultivated. It was at that time enacted that the swine were not allowed to run in the Little Park and Hall Yards, but were permitted to roam over the demesne lands and the town.

The lords of the manor had the power of life and death. A field to the west, now occupied by the railway, went by the name of "Gallows Field." In the reign of Henry IV. Sir Ralph Assheton, who had inherited

black lad," and the popular name of Sir Ralph is "Black Assheton."

From feudal times there has been a mayor of the manor yearly elected (always the owner of the manor). Ancient court-leets are still summoned yearly, in which small causes are tried, and which deal with the maintenance of fences, abatement of nuisances, and enforcement of due cultivation of the land, fines, etc. Till lately they met half-yearly in a court-house built in 1636. Although Ashton has been incorporated, the manorial mayor and the old courts are continued.\* It

\* The constitution of the court-leet still acted upon is as follows: The Earl of Stamford's steward annually swears into office, at the Michaelmas court, for the service of the manor, a mayor, who acts as returning officer at Parliamentary elections, three constables and four assistants, twelve to twenty-four jurymen, twelve bye-law men, two bailiffs, two pounders, three affeerors,

is curious to note that local tradition charges Sir Ralph Assheton with visiting the same class of minor offences, of which the manorial court-leet still takes cognizance, with extreme severity, and even keeps in mind the description of the weeds which the tenants were bound to keep under. There is no place where ancient customs are so strongly held to as North Lancashire, in spite of its essentially modern and manufacturing occupations.

The manorial mills on the Tame existed till lately. One has fallen into ruin, and has just been pulled down. One was a soke mill, and up to 1845, or later, the tenants of the manor were obliged to grind their corn here, according to the ancient feudal custom. The toll was one sixteenth, commuted for a money payment. There is documentary evidence of the existence of the mills in 1422, when they were let to John Edge, miller, at a yearly rental of 16s. 4d. They are supposed not to have been rebuilt since that date.

During the Wars of the Roses, the Asshetons were engaged on opposing sides, with the Dukinfields, whose mansion, Dukinfield Lodge, stands exactly opposite the south side of the manor, on the steep slope of the Tame Valley, a longbow-shot off. It is singular that the most strongly fortified side of the manor faces Dukinfield Lodge, though that side is least accessible.

In 1427 the advowson of St. Peter's Church was conveyed by Thomas de la Warre, Baron and Rector of Manchester, to the Asshetons. In 1516 Sir Thomas Assheton largely repaired the church. The manor afterwards passed to the Booths of Durham Massey by marriage, and thence to the Earl of Stamford, in possession of whose family it still remains, and is used as an occasional residence.

Sir George Booth was concerned in the rising against the Commonwealth, during which Chester was occupied for a few days. This rising was speedily suppressed, and Sir George Booth imprisoned. After the Restoration he was created Earl of Delamere. The second baron was created Earl of Warrington, and on the failure of male issue the property passed, by marriage, into possession of the

Earl of Stamford. In the reign of Henry VIII. the family residence was at Dunham, and the manor-house was partly used as a prison, and fell into disrepair till 1836, when it was restored as a residence.

#### THE BUILDINGS.

The buildings stand nearly facing the cardinal points of the compass. They are entered, on the north side, by modern high gates, which admit to a somewhat irregular court-yard, having a very long range of buildings on the west side, and a shorter and less regular one on the south. On the east side stands a good two-story house, of stone, covered with rough cast, and having sash windows and deep eaves. It stands on the land sloping to the eastern moat, and is apparently a structure of the last century's date or early in the present. This, which appears to occupy part of the third side of the quadrangle, is the servants' hall and apartments. It is not unusual in Lancashire halls to find such a detached wing. Harden Hall, now ruined, had two detached wings. The north end of the court-yard is open, and looks as though the buildings here were lost, as on this side the structure would be defenceless. On the right or west side the direction of the roof would indicate the former existence of a north side. The first part of the building does not look older than the seventeenth century on the side next the court; yet the walls are massive, between 3 and 4 feet thick. The windows are chiefly early sash windows, but about the middle of the range are one or two plain mullioned long windows with square lights. About a third of the way along the court are three round-headed windows, of two lights, divided by plain mullions into two pointed lights. These seem to be ancient openings, much altered with plaster, external mouldings, etc., of the eighteenth century. From their being filled with glass set in heavy lead-work, with some heraldic glass in the triangular opening between the lights, I take them to be old work altered. Beyond these is the main entrance-door, square-headed, with the Stamford arms coloured set over it, and a square stone mullioned window on each side; this is seventeenth-century work repaired. Beyond this a further projection into the court contains the handsome modern

an inspector of weights and measures, two market lookers, two ale-tasters, and two bellmen.



staircase, lighted by a kind of square bay window with cinquefoiled lights. The inner face of this court is all covered with rough cast, except the modern building of stone; it is impossible, therefore, to trace alterations in the masonry. On turning the angle to the south face, the antique features of the house come into view. This face is flanked on each side with towers thrown out diagonally from the angles like an angular buttress, which

the upper part. These are extremely picturesque, and I know of no other examples quite like them. The face between these is the old wall refaced about 4 feet 6 inches thick; it is now pierced with three large stone mullioned windows, on each of its two stories, with cinquefoiled lights, the lower ones square-headed and transomed, the upper pointed, and with gables breaking the original horizontal line. Formerly there were two square



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17 May 89

ASHTON MANOR HOUSE

G.W. Angles

terminate in round turrets capped with a moulding, round stone domes, and a finial. The diameter of the turrets is small, but they rise boldly above the general outline, and are loopholed, the loops now blocked. They are admirable flanking defences, and each covers two sides of the faces of the hall very effectively; they are of two stories, and might accommodate (with the diagonal passaged wall connecting them with the house) about six men each; they batter slightly inwards towards

windows with trefoiled heads in equilateral arches, the remains of which, together with the lintel of a large stone fireplace, taken out of this portion, are piled outside, as rockeries, near the west front. The two towers are said to have contained staircases now almost crumbled away, from which I infer that they were wood. It is possible that a crenelated parapet may at one time have connected them at the summit of the wall, though no trace remains of it. The roof of this wing was

raised at the last alterations; almost 2 feet of the flag-slates were replaced. The towers are now inaccessible from the interior, their entrances having been closed when the modern drawing and dining rooms were made in this wing.

Turning the south-west angle, and passing through a door in a brick wall, we reach the west front, the first portion of which is the gable of the south face. The upper story contains the original fifteenth-century square window with two trefoil lights; it is closed. The lower story window is modern Gothic in the same style, and lights the drawing-room. Beyond this is a gabled projection about 9 feet deep, which is the gateway, apparently Elizabethan. The gate is round-arched, with a quarter round moulding carried on imposts that somewhat resemble plain capitals. On the story above is a square three-light transomed window. The gate-opening is closed with a wall about 5 feet high, and the upper part with a strong iron grille and heavily-leaded small quarries of glass. This closing must have been made soon after this gate-front was built; the lead-work has openings for air, with wrought-iron latches of ancient make. I think this gate-front replaces an older one, as the side-walls are very thick. The gateway passage, now used as a muniment-room, is covered with a barrel vault; it is called the prison, and may have been converted into one by closing the gate with the grille. The structure from the south-east tower to the gate-house is built of the very enduring local flagstone in thin courses, with fine sandstone quoins and dressings, and has not been covered, like the rest of the house, with rough cast.

Northwards of the gate-house is a projecting chimney-stack, and in the centre of this face another very massive square stack like a tower, and further on the face a third chimney like that near the gate. The intervals are flat wall. Most of the windows are modernized, but one large and two or three small square mullioned ones remain in the upper story, with a few of the original quarried lights. In this face are two cellar windows, to be noticed hereafter. The rough cast on this part of the west front prevents examination of the masonry to ascertain the extent of the alterations. The building is through-

out of two stories, and the heavy stone roofs keep that long unbroken ridge which characterizes so many of the Lancashire halls.

The interior has been nearly all modernized, the first alteration apparently made about the end of the eighteenth century, the second in 1835, the last fourteen years since. On the inner face of the west wing are three doors. The first leads to the north end, and has a separate staircase unconnected with the rest of the house; here the apartments are plain, almost mean, and of eighteenth-century date. The second door admits to a corridor running almost the whole length of this wing, and 80 to 90 feet long. It is lighted by the three arched windows with fragments of stained glass described in the courtyard. On the right is a long series of rooms, about seven in number, looking west. They are plain, and of late date, only one having a panelled ceiling divided by beams covered with plaster. On the left of the corridor is a second staircase, leading to similar rooms and corridor on the first floor. At the end of the corridor is a small square entrance-hall, with ancient square mullioned windows, and beyond this the modern staircase, in a square traceried bay. Opposite the last door is the muniment-room, occupying the ancient gateway; it is filled with iron chests, and with documents arranged on shelves, and the mass of papers must be very large. I was not able to ascertain how far they dated back; they are reputed to contain many ancient records.

Beyond the modern staircase the drawing-room and dining-room, both fine spacious apartments, with very good stone windows partly filled with heraldic stained glass, and a series of chambers above, are fitted into the ancient exterior walls. The work is thoroughly good and substantial; there is a complete avoidance of frivolous decoration, and we are throughout the mansion almost spared the horrors of what is called modern ornamental plaster-work.

The cellar is the one exception to the modernization of the interior. It is entered from the corridor near the centre of the west wing. The ceiling is massively timbered, and the steps are solid blocks of oak covered with deal. It is about 8 feet high, and 15 feet square, and is sunk 3 feet



below the exterior surface. The window is very curious; it is nearly 5 feet from the ground, and of two low broad segmental arched lights, divided by a stone mullion at the back or inner face of the wall, and a restored wooden one in front coupled in the thickness of the wall, and about 6 inches apart. The wall here is 7 feet thick. In the thickness of the wall is, a square space covered with a flagstone, and on the outer face of the wall an outer window, square, with leaded quarries, but with a segmental pointed relieving-arch on the exterior. On raising the flag between the windows there is a descent into a passage in the thickness of the wall, said to lead into the adjacent church. The inner window is barred, and it is difficult to see how access was gained to the passage, unless the wooden inner mullion were an original arrangement, and removable at pleasure, which seems to be the case at present.

In the house may be seen a view of the south side of the mansion, dated about 1770; its general form is as it now stands, with the windows shown as they existed previous to the recent alterations. On the site of the separate servants' house is shown a timber-framed building, probably the baronial hall, of one story, with roof of rather wide span. In the present building there is no indication that any part was open from the ground to the roof, nor any trace of a great hall. With such a thoroughly modernized interior, this is not easy to judge, except from remains of windows, showing two floors throughout. I infer, therefore, that the great hall stood where the servants' hall now is. Mr. W. Rimmer says that some of the oak principals of the roof of the south wing are preserved in the garden of a gentleman connected with the estates. They were removed at the last alterations. They are framed with a king-post and two queen-posts, and the angles of the queen-posts are crocketed. He attributes them to the great hall, but if so, it must have been on the upper floor, and this would be unusual. In a bedroom, about the centre of the west wing, two brackets, or hammer beams, appear through the ceiling; they are plastered over, and the housekeeper says they were found, on making repairs, to

be of carved oak. About twenty-five years ago an antiquary tried to explore this roof above the ceilings, and was for some time lost.

In spite of the encroachment of the town and the railway upon the grounds, and the growth of tall chimneys in the valley, this old mansion is in a fairly open situation. Some of the cottages and farms, with their fields, still lie to the east of it, and the fine view from it across the valley is still to be appreciated, though marred by the tokens of trade. The Yorkshire moors lie close at hand, and shooting parties assemble at the Hall, which is also used for business purposes of the estate. It is the only mansion of its class in the immediate vicinity, and so far from being deserted owing to the approaches of trade, the building is held in high regard both by its noble owners and by the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, so that its destruction would inflict a loss upon the social status and the rare and diminishing list of objects of historical and archæological interest of the town.



## History of Nottingham Market-Place.

By W. E. DOUBLEDAY.



EW towns, if any, can boast a market-place equal in appearance and historic interest to that of Nottingham. Situated in the very heart of the old town, occupying a space of nearly six acres, and almost within bowshot of the famous old castle, which was once a favourite royal residence, the great square has played an important part in the history of the town, and has struck with admiration every topographer who, having seen it, has left his impressions on record. In 1540 the town was visited by Henry VIII.'s antiquary, Leland, who was so struck with it that he wrote the following description in his *Itinerary*: "The market-place and strete, both for the buildings on the side of it, for the very great wideness of this street, and the clean paving of it, is the most

fairest without exception in all England," and whilst similar praise has been bestowed upon it by later visitors, the local historians have united to sound its praises without one discordant voice.

For centuries it has been the place upon which almost all the chief events of the town's history have been focussed. Here have been erected in ages past, some of the most important structures of the town; here a friary, there a court of law, and here a council chamber. Here were crosses, the political hustings, military camps, the cuckstool, the pillory; and here have recurred for generations and generations markets, fairs, riots, celebrations, and assemblies of the utmost national importance.

But whilst the surface of the great square has thus been made of interest, it has also the advantage of being worthy of notice in another respect. Deering tells us that "structures of a very considerable extent, arched in a regular manner, and supported by columns with carved capitals, etc., framed for places of worship, hewn out of the rock, have been discovered by workmen when digging for foundations, with very obscure entrances hardly to be suspected." They have been observed under divers houses on the north and south sides of the market-place.

Remains of these structures, probably of British workmanship, doubtless exist in a similar manner under the great body of the market-place.

At the time of the Conquest, a large number of William's followers settled in the town, and we are told, though the evidence is by no means conclusive, that in consequence of this influx of new inhabitants, it was found desirable to divide the borough into two distinct parts by means of a wall which ran throughout the length of the town from north to south. At all events, we know for a certainty that the market-place was at this time divided by a breast-high wall which ran from east to west. One side was for the conquerors, and the other for the conquered, and there were gaps at intervals to allow the two peoples to pass from the one part to the other. It is a significant fact, and one which throws a valuable side-light on the history of the times, that the laws which regulated the different parts of the borough were greatly in

favour of the Norman. If, for instance, during a quarrel blood were shed in the English portion, the offender was only mulcted in a fine of 6s. 4d., but if, on the other hand, a similar act were committed in the French quarters, the penalty was advanced to 18s.

Each race had its own court of justice; that of the Normans being situated at the south-west corner of the market-place, where—doubtless after many alterations—it still stands, having during its history played several important parts. The remains of the old foundations are still visible.

In 1156 Henry II. rebuilt the town wall, which passed just beyond the western extremity of the market-place. It was probably at this time that the Chapel Bar was erected. This gate proudly guarded the entrance to the market until 1743, when, having fallen into a ruinous condition, it was destroyed.

Towards the close of the thirteenth century an important addition was made to the buildings here by the foundation of the House of the White Friars. This was established about 1276 just above the Norman Moot Hall, and extended in a north-westerly direction as far as St. James's Street, more than a third the way up to Chapel Bar. "The church, together with the principal buildings of the friary," says a writer in *Old Nottinghamshire*, "were situated on Beastmarket Hill. The church stood most probably from Friar Lane corner to half the distance to St. James's Street, and, with the great gateway, and probably the refectory surmounted by the library, occupied the whole of Beastmarket Hill, and must have been a striking architectural adornment to that part of the market-place." Here the friary stood until the dissolution of these religious bodies by Henry VIII. It is worthy of note that quantities of human remains have been discovered on the site now occupied by Messrs. Moore and Robinson's bank. It is surmised therefore that the friary cemetery was located here.

In 1284 Nottingham was allowed the privilege of electing a mayor. Deering relates a curious mayoral custom, which, as we have not the date of its origin, may be noted here. This was a perambulation of the Saturday market by his worship the



mayor, but what the object of this weekly tour was we do not know. Probably it was a visit of official inspection. It was discontinued during the reign of George II. Another custom, the date of the origin of which is uncertain, was the common practice of celebrating the accession of the kings and queens to the English throne. This was performed with great *éclat* always in the market-place.

It was at Nottingham that the last act of the tragic drama of the last of the Plantagenets began. To the Yorkist kings Nottingham Castle was a favourite royal residence. It was whilst holding a court here that Richard resolved to crush the Lancastrian revolt. He raised the royal

not easily forgotten by the unfortunate market-goers of those times.

Up to about this time (1500, A.D.), the houses of Nottingham had been built of materials less substantial than brick or stone. Holinshed, in his *Description of Britain*, thus describes the structures of this age: "The greatest part of our building in the cities and good towns of England consists only of timber, for as yet few of the houses of the commonalty (except here and there in the west country) are made of stone. In the woody countries our houses are commonly well timbered, so that in many places there are not above six or nine inches between stud and stud." This, as Deering remarks, aptly describes the condition of the houses of



standard on one of the new Edwardian towers, and after marshalling his troops in the market-place proceeded to Leicester, whence on the following day he marched to the fatal field of Bosworth.

Nottingham was once famous for its bell-foundries, and it is supposed that at the beginning of the sixteenth century the foundry of the Oldfields was situated just at the rear of Long Row, which edges the whole of one side of the market. This foundry flourished until about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was here probably that "Great Tom" of Lincoln was cast by Henry Oldfield and one Newcombe of Leicester in 1610, and doubtless the proximity of these bellytters was a fact

Nottingham, and the market-place had, until this time, been surrounded with buildings of this description. Now, however, probably in 1503, a distinct departure was made from the old style, and the Unicorn Inn on Long Row was roofed with brick tiles in lieu of the time-honoured thatch of straw or reeds. The change may, perhaps, appear but slight, but it was not altogether unimportant, and soon the example was copied, fresh improvements being added from time to time. At length, in 1615, a house was built entirely of brick. This, again, was a public-house, the Green Dragon, and was also situated on Long Row, facing the market-place.

Turning again to the sequence of events, we find that in 1536 Cardinal Wolsey arrived at

Nottingham from Hardwicke Hall. Although the records do not chronicle the fact, yet it is almost certain that this illustrious visitor passed through the market-place on his way to Leicester. In 1536 Henry suppressed the convent of the White Friars, and granted it to a certain James Sturley. There were at this time only six friars and a prior, Roger Copp. The site was then broken up for building and business purposes, but parts of the old structure are at this very day habitable residences.

The market-place was for generations a place for public punishment of evil-doers. The stocks, cuckstool, pillory, and whipping-post were all located here, and here, too, the branks\* were, no doubt, seen in operation.

The first mention of the stocks here appears to be contained in the following extract from the *Records of the Borough of Nottingham*: "We present Master Mayre for lake of stokkes at the Tymber Hylle and at Gosegatend bothe." This was in 1535, and for about three centuries longer they might be seen there. The pillory, we learn from the *Records*, was repaired in 1496. It was last used in 1808, after an interval of nearly seventy years, when a Scotchman was pilloried before a large concourse of people. The cuckstool was a hollow box, providing accommodation for two occupants at the same time. It was situated on the south side of the market-place, and was last used in 1731, when a female was "ducked" for immorality. So severe was her treatment that the unfortunate creature died shortly afterwards, when the mayor was prosecuted and the "stool" was destroyed.

In the civil wars of the seventeenth century Nottingham played an important part. The early Stuarts, like the Yorkist kings, were often at Nottingham. Richard III. had raised his standard here before proceeding to Bosworth; and here, too, Charles unfurled his standard at the commencement of the long struggle which was to terminate with a similarly fatal result. The royal standard was raised at but a little distance from the market, the two places being connected by a single street.

Previous to this, however, there is an interesting item to note in the annals of the market-place. We learn that in 1635 King

Charles, on a visit to the town, slept "at the great house in the market-place." This, most probably, would be at the old Norman Moot Hall, now transformed into the aristocratic "Feathers Inn."

One of the most curious scenes ever enacted in the town's history took place in 1643. At this time the castle was in possession of the Roundheads, when the Cavaliers made a dashing raid from Newark, and under cover of darkness effected an entrance into the town, and all but captured the castle. As it was, they succeeded in taking a number of prisoners, and having no better place for them, they fastened them in the sheep-pens in the market-place, and kept them there in durance vile until they withdrew to their fort by the bridge over the Trent.

In 1659, after the death of Cromwell, General Monk passed through the town on his southward march. He was accompanied by his troops, and here he halted for the night. It is highly probable that the troops encamped in the market-place as did the Duke of Cumberland's army on a later occasion.

Five years previous to this the diarist Evelyn paid a visit to Nottingham, and wrote, under the date of August 14, the following note: "I lay this night at Nottingham, which seems to be one entire rock, and I observed an ample market-place, and large streets full of market-crosses."

Of these structures two stood in the market-square, the Malt Cross, standing midway between St. James's Street and Sheep Lane (now called Market Street), being almost in the centre of the market. This was in the corn-market, and was originally a simple column standing on the summit of the stone steps. It is first mentioned in the *Borough Records* in 1496. The other was the Butter Cross, and was a larger structure, having a large tiled roof supported by six columns. This stood, until its demolition in 1714, at the east end of the market-place, and was the centre of the cheese, butter, and fruit market.

A generation later at this town was again struck a decisive blow, the forerunner of another national struggle—the revolution of 1688, and the market-place on this occasion was the scene of an assembly important in the history of our country.

The first important step towards securing

\* See *ante*, p. 45.



the revolution was taken at Whittington, near Chesterfield, when the Duke of Devonshire secretly met Lord Danby. There they planned a revolt, and conceived the idea of drawing up a manifesto which resulted in the celebrated "Northern Declaration," which, it has been suggested, was most probably compiled within the precincts of the Feathers Inn. Of this event, Deering, writing about 1744, gives a graphic account. "There are men still living in this town," says he, "who well remember that above ten days before the foregoing declaration was made public, the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Stamford, Lord Howe, and other noblemen, and abundance of gentry of the county of Nottingham, resorted to this town and went to meet one another at their respective inns, daily increasing in number, and continued at Nottingham until the arrival of Lord Delamere, with between 400 and 500 horse; this nobleman quartered at the Feather's Inn, whither all the rest of the noblemen and gentlemen came to meet him." Lord Delamere, desiring to test the real disposition of the people, gave out that the king's forces were within four miles of Nottingham. The town was at once thrown into a state of alarm; "multitudes who had horses mounted and accoutred themselves with such arms as they had, whilst others in vast numbers on foot appeared, some with firelocks, some with swords, some with other weapons, even pitchforks not excepted," and at once proceeded to guard the Trent. Having thus satisfied himself of the genuine enthusiasm of the people, he proceeded, together with the lords and gentry and a goodly company of followers, to the Malt Cross, where, before a full market—it being on a Saturday—he read the Declaration amid a scene of almost unbounded enthusiasm. The cry of "a free parliament" was taken up by the multitude, and there and then upwards of 100 men, including Colley Cibber, the future poet-laureate and actor, were enrolled in a regiment of volunteers, which, under the command of the Duke of Devonshire, was prepared to fight for liberty and William of Orange against the oppressive Stuart king.

(To be continued.)



## Records of St. Thomas's Hospital.

BY W. RENDLE, F.R.C.S.

(Continued.)



HIS may be considered an interesting chapter confined to a few verbatim copies of letters to the hospital officials, which I find among their papers; these will speak for themselves. The first is from Queen Elizabeth; her own well-known signature is at the head, with its long flourish ending the *z*.

"Elizabeth R. By the Quene.

"Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well. Letting you with that of our especial grace, minding the reliefe and comfort of o<sup>r</sup> loving subject, Nicholas Harryes, in consideration of his old age, povertie and impotencye, we have geven and graunted, and by theis ptes do geve and graunt unto him during his naturale life the Rome of one of o<sup>r</sup> Almesmen within that o<sup>r</sup> hospitale called S<sup>t</sup> Thomas hospitale in Southwarke w<sup>ch</sup> rome Thomas Care, now deceased, late had, with all maner wage, profite, and comodities, to the same nowe aperteyning, according to the foundaçon and Institution of the same hospitale, wherfore we will and comaund yow not only to admitt and place the said Nicholas Harrys in the same rome, but also content and paie unto him all such Suite and allowance w<sup>h</sup> to the same rome belongeth accordingly. Provided allwaies that the said Nicholas Harryes shall alwaies be resident uppon the same rome after his placing. And shalbe prte at Divine service for the same hospitall appointed, if by apparant sicknes or some other reasonable cause he be not let from the same, and that upon payne to lose the benefite of this graunt: And theis o<sup>r</sup> l<sup>ies</sup> shalbe yo<sup>r</sup> sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. Geven under o<sup>r</sup> Signet at O<sup>r</sup> Manere of Grenwiche, the second Daie of Decembre. In the xxij yeare of O<sup>r</sup> Raigne, 1579.

"To the Governors and other officers of our hospitale of S<sup>t</sup> Thomas, in Southwarke."

"Charles R. (The autograph.)

"Trustie and welbeloved, we grete you well. Whereas Enoch Bostock, of London, Chyrurgeon, hath humbly . . . us that we would be graciously pleased to recomēd unto you to be chosen and admitted into the first and next place of one of the Chirurgeons of S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas Hospitall, in o<sup>r</sup> Cittie of London, when the same shall fall void by the Death or other avoydance of those that are in the presnt possession of the same. Wee having received verie good Testimony of the honest and sober carriage of the said Bostock, and of his sufficiency for that place, are graciously pleased to condescend to this his humble suit, and doe by these especiall l<sup>res</sup> recomend him unto you to be chosen and admitted . . . we doubt not of your Readiness to give us satisfaction. . . . We also, in respect, &c., &c., shall in our Princely Remembrance for yo<sup>r</sup> benefitt as occasion shalbe pented.

"Given under O<sup>r</sup> signett at O<sup>r</sup> Pallae of Westminster, the thirtieth day of October, in the nynte yeare of o<sup>r</sup> rayne."

It is directed to the President and Governors of "St. Thomas Hospitall, in Southwarke." There are other like recommendations from King Charles I.

From Oliver Cromwell:

"Gentlemen,

"I am glad itt falls in my way to accomodate both you & soe good a friend of mine as y<sup>e</sup> bearer hereof, Mr. Barth Lavender, with y<sup>e</sup> same motion; for I make no question but upon y<sup>e</sup> acceptance of him you will finde him every waie soe well qualified for y<sup>e</sup> service, y<sup>t</sup> if shall . . . from you for my motion what I shall a Debtor to you of for y<sup>r</sup> condescention (I meane thanks). Trust me (Gentlemen) did not y<sup>e</sup> abilities and worth of y<sup>e</sup> man intercede with me, I shoulde nott have moved you on his behalfe. Butt havinge . . . a man thoroughly tried in y<sup>e</sup> service of the state, & found able & faithfull in his profession, I could nott reasonably denie him my best assistance in soe faire a motion as to obtaine y<sup>e</sup> reversion of a Chyrurgions place with you in y<sup>r</sup> hospitale, wherein if you shall please to gratifie him & me you neede nott feare butt of our gratification herein will soone become y<sup>r</sup> owne; y<sup>c</sup> nottwithstandinge I doe nott mention or intend

as a consideration for y<sup>r</sup> favor, butt shall & must owne this upon another accompt, & in order hereunto subscribe myself

"Your very louinge friend,

"O. CROMWELL.

"Westminster, March y<sup>e</sup> 30, 1649."

Another from the same to the Governors:

"Gentlemen,

"The bearer hereof, Mr. Thomas Crutchley, Chyrurgion, having for a long time served in my owne Regim<sup>t</sup> (of whose abillity I have had sufficient evidence). My desire is that you would looke upon him as a person deserving, be pleased\* that he may be admitted into the next Chyrurgions place that shall fall voyd in the said Hospitall, for w<sup>h</sup> you will very much oblige

"Yours humble seruant,

"O. CROMWELL.

"To the right Worthy the Govern<sup>rs</sup> of S<sup>t</sup>. Thomas' Hospitall in Southwarke."

There are characteristic letters with the autographs of Jo. Bradshaw, Brereton, and Mildmay, on Bartholomew Lavender's behalf; and one from "Y<sup>r</sup> very assured friend, T. Fairfax," Jan. 30, 1649.

Other royal and more or less corrupt interferences are shown. Henry, in 1528, not accustomed to be opposed, is open enough: the master of the hospital is old, blind, and feeble; Wolsey is informed that the king desires the place for his own chaplain, Mr. Stanley, who is, he says, a gentleman born—in fact, the king wants to be rid of him, and this is a fitting opportunity.

But the royal personages could interfere rightly enough on other occasions: the one to which the sign-manual of James I., in 1621, is appended recites his power to appoint a visitor, and this visitor now appointed was Lancelot Andrewes, who, with two others, "was to examine what had been done amiss, to examine as well the head as the members of the hospital and the delinquents themselves, as to the disposition and employment of the revenues, as to crimes, abuses, corruptions in the said hospital and church." They had sufficient summary power to re-

\* The word was "order" in official hand, crossed out and "be pleased" placed instead in Cromwell's own hand.



move or displace officers, ministers, or poor people acting contrary to the interests of the foundation; they were to report as to the evils, how to reform them, and to have satisfaction of the offenders. The document was signed by the king. All this is evidence enough that, notwithstanding the great original power bestowed upon the officials first, and afterwards upon the City, a power to override, to inquire, punish, and remedy, was on rare occasions exercised by the Crown.

(To be continued.)



## The Mutability of Fortune.

By J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A.

**S**OME few years since, Mr. Nichols, F.S.A., laid before the Society of Antiquaries a copy of an historical poem of the fifteenth century, preserved in a manuscript volume of the Rawlinson Collection in the Bodleian Library. The allusions contained in the verses have considerable historical value, and as they are comparatively little known, a transcript may not prove uninteresting to the readers of the *Antiquary*:

Musinge uppon the mutabilite  
Off worldlye changes and grett vnstables  
And me remembering howe grett aduersite  
I haue seene falle to men off high noblenes,  
Furst welthe (omitted) and then ageyn distres;  
Now uppe now doune, as fortune turnethe hur whele,  
Best is me thinke for manys sikernes  
To trust in Gode and labor to doo welle.

We nede not nowe to seke the croniclez olde  
Off the Romans nor bookes off tragedye  
To rede the Ruyene and fallys manyfolde  
Off prynces grett putt to dethe and miserye  
In sondrye landes; for we haue hardelye  
Here in thys lande within thes xx yere  
As wondrez changez seen before oure eye  
As euer I trowe before thys any were.

Off whiche I shall reherse suche as I can,  
Though I in ordre sett them nott a right;  
And, as I trowe, a duches fyrst began,  
Whiche Elinor of Cobeham sumtyme hight,  
Or she were wedded to that famos knyght  
Off Glocestur the noble duke Humffrey,  
Whose solle Jesu bringe to that joyfulle light  
That you hyme bothe humblye beseche and praye.  
Thys ladye was soo proude and highe of harte,  
That she hur selfe thought pereles of estate,  
And yet higher fayne she wolde haue starte,  
Butt sodenlye she felle, as was hure fate,

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And was arrestede, alle dismayde and mate,  
For sorcerye and eke for suspetione  
Off treasone wrought ageynst the kinge algate,  
And theruppon committed onto prisone.

And after brought to the court spirituall  
Before the bishopes, and there off sorcerye  
Founden gyltye in pointes specyalle  
She was injoynd in Londone opynlye  
To do hure penance; and soo full petyouslye  
She itt performed, and aftre was she sent  
Unto a castell to abide perpetuallye,  
And soo she dyd tyll dethe away hur hent.

The noble duke off Somersette John  
Whome alle Brytayne and also Normandy  
Hadde in grett drede, and hes enemye eurichone  
For hes manhode puissance and cheualrye  
Whene he was weddyd and in estate most hye  
In hes best age, right as hes fortune was,  
The bulle to grounde hym cast cruellye,  
That after soone he dyed, such was his grace.

The noble duke off whiche I spake before,  
I meane Humffrey of Glocestre alsoo,  
Which of thys lande was lymyted protectore.  
And made the duke of Burgoyne and muche moo  
To flee from Caleys vnto hes highe honoer,  
Upon a tale made by a bisshoppe, a brybor,  
A wretched prest as deefe neere as a stoune,  
Whiche he shulde haue harde as a confessor.

And to the kinge he vuttered itt anone;  
Wherefore at Burye in a full parlyament  
By a grete lorde ore he came to the towne  
He was arrestede by the commandement  
Off Kinge Henrye for suspetione of treasone  
Thought and wrought ageynst hes crowne;  
For shame and anguishe of whiche, jelousy  
Toke hym some after, and soo lowe brought hym  
downe

That in shorte while after I caused hym to dye.

The word *after* in the last line has probably been inserted by mistake, and the pronoun *I* should undoubtedly be read as *it*. As the disgrace of Dame Eleanor Cobham, Gloucester's wife, and the deaths of John, Duke of Somerset, and Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, are spoken of as having taken place "within this twenty year," the verses must have been composed before 1462, because the proud Duchess underwent her public penance in 1441.

It is well known that the usually placid mind of the sixth Henry of England was possessed by a feeling of strong resentment against his uncle Humphrey, whom he believed to have formed some serious design against his crown and person. In this poem a reason is assigned for this deep-rooted prejudice, because it implies the existence of a general belief that one of the bishops—probably William Ascough of Salisbury—had

revealed to the King some information respecting the Duke of Gloucester's acts or intentions made known under the seal of confession. The popularity of the Duke with the Commons, or people of England generally, and the citizens of London in particular, is so well known that some authors have regarded him as having used his power and influence over their minds for his own ends, and not for the benefit of his country. This scandalous imputation against the Bishop was not only the outcome of the people's regard for Gloucester, and an exhibition of that powerful feeling of admiration and regard which, up to the time of the Duke's death as well as long afterwards, reigned in the hearts of the people for him; but it was also evidence of the strong feeling existing against the arrogant and haughty Bishop Cardinal Beaufort, whose conduct towards the Duke during twenty years of the unhappy King's reign produced those quarrels and bickerings so disastrous in their results. The Cardinal was no doubt secretly jealous of Gloucester's great ability and talents, as well as of the people's regard for him, seeing in the latter an evidence of the rapidly-growing uneasiness under the intolerable yoke which, in the name of religion, the Church of Rome imposed upon the country. There is very little doubt but that the secret manner of the Duke's being done to death at Bury St. Edmunds, through the instrumentality of the Cardinal and Richard Plantagenet, arose from the fear of a public trial exciting the people in his favour, and thereby frustrating the ambitious plans of his powerful enemies. It therefore happened that the discovery of his murder created so much indignation and excitement amongst his faithful friends the Commons, that Henry VI., in order to make all the reparation he could to the memory of one so dear to England, was induced to give orders for a grand public funeral; and to appease the anger of the Londoners, who were numbered among the most steadfast adherents of the great Duke, no doubt had his body conveyed to St. Paul's, where, in accordance with Henry's devotion to religious observances, great pomp and ceremony were used during the time the remains rested there, and until the magnificent tomb at St. Albans was ready to receive them.

We so commonly hear Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, called "the Good," that we are prone to inquire why his memory enjoys this happy distinction. That he was a lover of architectural studies and pursuits is proved not only by his building the Divinity School at Oxford, but by his great assistance in the work of beautifying and restoring the Abbey of St. Albans. We know, too, that his love and devotion to literature and science induced him to give to the University of Oxford no less than 130 rare books, some of the choicest of which are now enshrined in the Bodleian Library. We of the present day can scarcely realize the value of such a gift so soon after the discovery of printing, when books were treasures that few except princes and rich nobles could indulge in. Of Gloucester's interest in and care of art as well as literature, and his antiquarian taste, we have satisfactory evidence in some curious lines written by John Lydgate on the occasion of his nephew's coronation as King of England and France, at Paris, on the 17th December, 1430 :

Duc of Gloucester men this prince call ;  
And notwithstanding his state and dignite,  
His corage never doth appalle  
To studie in booke of antiquite ;  
Therein he hath so great felicie  
Vertuousli himself to occupie,  
Of vinous slouth to have the maistrie.

In all this, and his loving care for the people of England, we can readily acknowledge that he richly deserved the flattering appellation; but in his strange and eventful history there is one episode, and that a most important one, which rather lowers him in our estimation. We allude to the heartless and complete desertion of his first wife, the young and beautiful, but unfortunate, Jacoba or Jacqueline of Hainault, who in her life appears to have greatly resembled the equally ill-starred and unhappy Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots. She was the only daughter of William, Count of Hainault, and was married when only fifteen to the Duke of Touraine, second son of Charles VI. of France; left a widow at seventeen, she was induced by her father to marry the Duke of Brabant, a near kinsman, but a man in every way, from his habits of life and low condition of intellect, entirely unfitted to be her husband. Called upon to defend her possessions of Holland and Hainault against the forces of her uncle, John



of Bavaria, Jacqueline naturally relied upon her husband the Duke with his Brabanters for material aid; but she soon found that he was as contemptible and cowardly on the field of battle as he was unworthy her esteem. While she, armed cap-à-pie, performed prodigies of valour, fighting gallantly for her rights, her husband, in ordering a retreat of his followers at a most critical moment, deprived the Duchess of all the advantages her prowess had gained in the battle. The Duke's men having fled, he concluded an ignominious peace with John of Bavaria, and ordered his indignant wife to follow him to Brabant, where, wholly neglecting her, he abandoned himself to the vilest pursuits, and treated her with every mark of brutality. Jacqueline was not the woman to tamely submit to such conduct from such a man, consequently she assiduously set to work to obtain a divorce. On the ground of the closeness of her blood-relationship, and through her family interest, which was very great, she at last obtained a papal dispensation from Benedict XIII., being then only twenty years of age, and in the full lustre of her beauty. It was soon after her release from this miserable alliance, and at the time of the death of Henry V. of England, that she met at the Castle of Vincennes, near Paris, the handsome and gallant Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester. They seem to have been mutually struck with each other. The beauty, courage, troubles, and we fear the rich possessions, of the young lady proved irresistible to the English prince, who lost no time in making her his bride, and assuming the titles of Count of Hainault, Holland, and Flanders, and Lord of Friesland. After the marriage, despite the influence of the powerful Duke of Burgundy, the royal pair lived in England for some time in great happiness and splendour, receiving from king, nobles, and people the most flattering marks of love and attention. But evil days were in store for the Duke and Duchess of Hainault, as well as for the young King of England. On their visiting Hainault, Jacqueline began to experience the resentment of the Duke of Burgundy at her marriage with the Duke of Gloucester. He at once made common cause with the divorced Duke of Brabant, and, uniting their forces, attacked the army hastily collected by Jacqueline. Duke

Humphrey fought well and gallantly for his wife, but numbers told, and he was at length defeated. Leaving Jacqueline in Mons, he returned to England to raise fresh troops. These he at once sent to her assistance, but did not go himself, and the unhappy Duchess never saw her husband Humphrey again, for upon one plea or another—affairs of State being doubtless the principal ones, and it must be confessed that the times of the "good Duke" were of a stormy and highly important nature—he excused himself from again fighting on her behalf, and even from once more crossing the water to see her. Thus deserted, she was again defeated and taken prisoner by her cousin, the Duke of Burgundy, who for a long time shut her up in a solitary and miserable condition in the city of Ghent. Ultimately the Duke of Burgundy, through his influence with Pope Martin V., obtained a Bull from him by which Jacqueline's former marriage with the Duke of Brabant was confirmed, and Pope Benedict's dispensation to dissolve it was set aside, thus annulling her alliance with the Duke of Gloucester, and a clause was inserted to prohibit her ever remarrying him. One would have thought this would have stirred the "good Duke Humphrey" to action on behalf of his unfortunate-wife, but no, his goodness and fickle disposition alike evinced themselves in his eagerly availing himself of the so-called dissolution of marriage to the Countess of Hainault, by immediately wedding Eleanor, daughter of Lord Cobham of Sterborough, a lady who had been in the suite of the deeply outraged Jacqueline. The miseries that attended this ill-omened alliance are so well known that it is unnecessary here to refer to them. That it brought a heavy and just punishment on the Duke is certain, for there can be no doubt the ambitious views of Eleanor Cobham led not only to the ultimate downfall and disgrace of herself, but paved the way to the miserable fate and mysterious death of Humphrey, who, after the establishment of the accusations brought against his new wife and her public degrading penance, never held up his head again, and soon fell into the snares his triumphant enemy Beaufort had prepared for him. The poem adds nothing to the story so poetically and so painfully described in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*,

Part II., act ii., scenes 3 and 4, except this, that it has been hitherto unknown how long Eleanor lingered in imprisonment after the Duke's death, and we may now assume she died before 1462. The tragic fate of Eleanor Cobham, raised by her marriage with the Duke of Gloucester, practically Protector of England, to the most exalted position in the kingdom, so that she became

So proud and high of heart

That she herself thought peerless of estate,

and then suddenly hurled down from her pride of place to the lowest depths of humiliation, could not but furnish a favourite and acceptable topic to the popular moralist, as showing that a Nemesis awaits on all, either in peasant life or princely condition, however for a time the crimes that have been committed may have been concealed.

Another example of the reverses of fortune alluded to in our poem is the sudden death of John, Duke of Somerset. He was son of John Beaufort, eldest son of John of Gaunt, by Catherine Swinford. He was captured by the French at the battle of Beaugé, in 1421, and remained a prisoner until 1437. On his return to England he married Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, of Bletsoe, and in 1443 was created Duke of Somerset and Earl of Kendal. Having signally failed in a campaign in France, he was, on his return home, accused of treason, and forbidden the King's presence. According to Dugdale, he died on May 27 (in the 22nd year of Henry VI.), 1444. The cause of his decease has been regarded as mysterious. The Croyland Chronicle tells us "Dux Somerset accusatus de proditiōe prohibetur regis adire præsentiā . . . indignissime tulit, propriam procurando, ut erunt, acceleravit mortem." That it was the result of an injury received from a bull appears to be referred to by the author of the poem as a fact well known to his contemporaries :

In hes best age, right as hes fortune was,  
The *bulle* to grounde hym cast cruellye.

Possibly the accident may have occurred at a bull-baiting, at which it may have been thought the Duke deliberately or unnecessarily exposed his life.

The author of the poem being unknown, we can only think with gratitude of the man who penned the precious manuscript with its

quaint wording, and wonder what manner of man he was ; but, alas ! the oracles of time on this point are dumb.

Who shall withdraw the curtains of the past,  
Beneath whose shade eternal secrets lie ?

But of this we may be sure, that the scribe has been gathered to his fathers long ago, that the hand which wrote it has perished with the body into indistinguishable dust, and that the brain which conceived the poem has ceased its functions for many centuries. The work fortunately remains for our benefit and edification.



## Bibliographical and Literary Notes on the Old English Drama.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Continued from p. 17.)



UGUSTUS CÆSAR.—I do not understand why the book says that this play appears not to have been published, yet tells us that it occurs in a list of names printed for R. Bentley about 1691—in fact, in 1687, as we learn elsewhere.

The Ball.—Mr. Dyce thought that Chapman had a chief hand in it.

Band, Ruff, and Cuff.—Reprinted the same year in 4to., under the title of *Exchange Ware at the Second Hand*, etc., and again under the original one in 1661. The second edition is reprinted in Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's *Contributions to Early English Literature*, 4to., 1849.

Baptistes.—By G. Buchanan. For other editions, see my *Coll. and Notes*, and see also *English Drama and Stage* (Roxb. Library), pp. 197-8.

Baptistes.—This is merely a political interlocution, founded on Buchanan. Attributed by Peck to Milton.

Bartholomew Fairing.—This is merely a political piece, and has no connection with the stage.

*Battle of Afflictions*.—A tragedy. Mentioned in the list at the end of *The Old Law*, 1656 ; but it is doubtless a misprint for



- Pathomachia, or the Battle of Affections*, 1630.
- Battle of Alcazar*.—The plot of this play, from the B. M. MS., has been printed by Halliwell (with two others), folio, 1860, 26 copies.
- Battle of Hexham*.—A play, by Barnabe Barnes. Not printed. *A, or the*, MS. was sold among Isaac Reed's books in 1807.
- Bastard, The*.—A tragedy. Coxeter seems to be perfectly justified in ascribing this play to Cosmo Manuche, as it is given to him in the contemporary list accompanying *The Old Law*, 1656.
- Beauty the Conquerour, or the Death of Mark Antony*.—A tragedy in imitation of the Roman way of writing, by Sir C. Sedley. First printed among his Miscellaneous Works, 8vo., 1702.
- Beauties, The*.—By James Shirley. Is not this the same as the *Triumph of Beauty*?
- Believe as you list*.—By Philip Massinger. The MS. used by Mr. Crofton Croker in his very inaccurate edition for the Percy Society was sold in the fifth part of Mr. Corser's library in July, 1870, for £17; it was a thin folio in indifferent preservation. A revised text is in Col. Cunningham's edition of the poet.
- Bell and the Dragon*.—A puppet-show exhibited at Holborn Bridge in 1643. See my *English Drama and Stage*, p. 262.
- Bellessa, the Shepherd's Queen*.—The scene Galicia. An unpublished and incomplete drama in prose and verse. Folio.
- Bellum Grammaticale*.—This article stands in need of being rewritten or corrected. The *Bellum Grammaticale* referred to by Sir John Harington in 1591 was probably some dramatic adaptation of the work of Guarna of Salerno, printed in English as early as 1569, if not before.
- Black Dog of Newgate, The*.—1602. This play was doubtless suggested by a tract so called, printed before 1600, and ascribed to Luke Hutton, a son of the archbishop.
- Birth of Hercules, The*.—A drama in five acts, written about 1590. A folio MS. on paper now in the British Museum.
- Blackness, The Masque of*.—By Ben Jonson. Printed in the Shakespear Society's Inigo Jones volume.
- Bloody Banquet, The*.—By T. D., 1639. This is the only edition.
- Bloody Brother, The*.—1639. Fletcher's *Tragedy of Rollo*. Wright, in his *Historia Histrionica*, 1699, states that it was played after Charles I.'s death in 1649, and that the soldiers stopped the performance.
- Blurt Master Constable*.—By Thomas Middleton, 1602. The scene is laid in Venice. All studies, it may be observed, casting any light on the early seventeenth century relations between Venice and Spain are very interesting by reason of the obscurity hanging over the Spanish conspiracy against the Republic in 1618.
- Boast of Billingsgate, The*.—1602. This should be the *Bosse* of Billingsgate.
- Bold Beauchamps, The*.—"As bold as Beauchamp" is a proverb. Suckling mentions this play by Heywood in the *Goblins*, written before 1640.
- Brunhowlle*.—A drama now lost, but which appears to have belonged to Philip Henslowe in 1598, and to have been on the same story as *Thierry and Theodoret*. See Dyce's Beaumont and Fletcher, i. 104.
- Byron*.—"Byron's Conspiracy," 1594, is in the MS. list of plays made, as in his own library, by Henry Oxinden, of Barham, in his commonplace book, folio, 1647, a MS. in the Huth Collection. But from the fact that this incident is of later occurrence than 1594, this date is probably incorrect, more especially as the subject would not be dramatized till after the fall of the minister.
- Cæsar's Tragedy*.—Not Sir W. Alexander's *Tragedy of Julius Cæsar*, but more probably the *Warres of Cæsar and Pompey*, by George Chapman, not printed till 1631. Alexander's play does not seem to have ever been acted.
- Caledonia*.—1700. This is merely a metrical satire.
- Cartwright*.—The play mentioned by Halliwell was founded on the well-known

- incident of the murder of Storr by Francis Cartwright. See Cartwright's own account of it, 4to., 1621. A narrative of the murder was printed in 1613.
- Celestina*.—This is the same piece as that entered elsewhere under *Calistus*; there seems to have been an intention to republish it in 1598, perhaps with modifications. The original text is given in my Dodsley, vol. i.
- Chabot, Admiral of France*.—By G. Chapman and J. Shirley, 1639. A play called "The Fall of Chabot" appears to have been in print before 1626. See Collier's *Memoirs of Alleyn*, p. 147.
- Christmas Prince, The*.—A piece acted at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1607. Printed from a MS. in *Miscellanea Antiqua Anglicana*, 1816.
- Christ's Passion*.—A mystery, written by Kyllor, an early Scotch writer, and performed at Stirling.
- City Match, The*.—By Jasper Mayne, 1639. It was reprinted with the author's *Amorous War*, 4to., 1658-9. Upon it and Rowley's *Match at Midnight*, Planché founded his *Merchant's Wedding*, 12mo., 1829. The *City Match* was altered by Mr. Bromfield, a surgeon, and performed under the title of the *Schemers*, and printed 8vo., 1755.
- City Wit*.—By Richard Brome, 8vo., 1653. It in fact forms part of the collective edition of his plays. But compare the *Ghost, or the Woman wears the Breeches*, 4to., 1653 (but written in 1640).
- Cloth Breeches and Velvet Hose*.—A moral, licensed conditionally to James Roberts, May 27, 1600. It purports to have been acted by the Lord Chamberlain's servants. Apparently suggested by Greene's *Quip for an Upstart Courtier*, 1592.
- Combat of Capps*.—A masque, 1582. This is, of course, a fictitious or erroneous date, and the reference is, no doubt, to the *Princeps Rhetoricus, or Combat of Caps*, 1648, which, in the list at the end of *The Old Law*, 1656, is assigned to John Mason.
- Comedy of Errors, The*.—Though not known in print separately, it is inserted in the list at the end of *The Old Law*, 1656, as if it had been printed by itself.
- Conceited Pedlar, The*.—By Thomas Randolph, printed with his *Aristippus*, 1630, etc. The idea was perhaps borrowed from Autolycus, as the latter may have been from Newbery's *Dives Pragmaticus*, 1563.
- Constant Maid, The*.—By J. Shirley, 1640. Republished, 4to., 1661, under the title of "Love will find out the Way"; the unsold copies of 1640 were re-issued with the author's "St. Patrick for Ireland," with a fresh title, 4to., 1657.
- Converted Courtezán, The*.—This is not a title to Decker's *Honest Whore*, 1604, but merely the headline.
- Cornelianum Dolium*, 1638.—Probably by Thomas Riley, of Trinity College, Cambridge. See my edition of Randolph, 1875, p. 60.
- Coronation, The*.—By J. Shirley, 1640. It is in a marginal note to his play of the *Cardinal* (*Six New Plays*, 1653, sign. F 4) that Shirley claims this drama as his, and not Fletcher's.
- Corporal, The*.—By Arthur Wilson. Two MS. leaves of this play were sold with other fragments in a lot among Dr. Bandinel's books, in 1861. In Sir Henry Herbert's Office Book, under date of January 14, 1632, there is an entry of a payment of £2, or 40s., to the King's Company, for allowing the performance of it by my Lord of Essex his servants. No complete copy of it in print or MS. seems to be known.
- Country Girl, The*.—By Anthony Brewer, 1647. See *Retrospective Review*, xvi., where some ground is shown for supposing this play and the *Merry Devil of Edmontón* to have come from the same pen.
- Country Wake*.—By Thomas Dogget, 1696. This was altered into a farce under the title of "Hob in the Well."
- Country Wife*.—By W. Wycherley, 1675. It is chiefly taken from Molière's *Ecole des Femmes*.
- Courage, Kindness, Cleanness*.—A fragment of an early interlude, in which these were three of the persons, is preserved in MS.; it was printed with Redford's *Play of Wit and Science* for the Shakespeare Society.
- Cradle of Security, The*.—This is also mentioned in Greene's *Arbastro*, 1584, in



Taylor's works, 1630, etc.; and the phrase itself is used by many of our old writers as a familiar expression. See also Collier's *H.E.D.P.*, 1831, ii. 273.

Creation, The.—By Samuel Slater, 1679.

This is a poem, not a dramatic piece. See my *Coll. and Notes*, 1876, p. 389, where the full particulars occur.

Creation of the World.—By W. Jordan, 1611.

Written in the Cornish dialect, and inserted in Norris's *Ancient Cornish Drama*, 1859. It is referred to by T. Heywood in his *Apology for Actors*, 1612. But it appears that a drama with this title was performed at Skinnernoll, 4 Richard II. See *Shakespeare Society's Papers*, iii. 43.

Cruel Debtor, The.—By W. Wager. This is in the lists accompanying the *Old Law*, 1656, and *Tom Tyler and his Wife*, 1661. It is curious that copies of so early a drama (1565) should have been on sale so long afterwards, unless a reprint of it, at present unknown, is meant. *Tom Tyler* itself was originally published about the same time, and republished in 1661.

Cupid, Masque of, and other Shows.—By Thomas Middleton, 1613. See Works, by Dyce, i. xix-xx. Not known.

Cupid's Banishment.—A masque, 1617. A MS. formerly, no doubt, at Wootton, in Surrey, the seat of the Evelyns, but probably borrowed by Nichols, who has inserted it in his *Progresses of King James I.*, and not returned. It occurred at Mr. R. S. Turner's sale at Sotheby's, in June, 1888.

Cure of Pride, The.—The full title of this MS. play is: *The Cure of Pride, or Every one in their Way*.

Cynthia's Revels.—By Ben Jonson. The correct title of this drama, as it was eventually published in 1601, not 1600, is *The Fountaine of Self-love, or Cynthia's Revels*. It was privately acted in 1600, and on May 23 in that year was entered at Stationers' Hall as *Narcissus, the Fountaine of Self-love*; and, curiously enough, "Narcissus, the Fountain of Love," was assigned to John Spencer at Stationers' Hall, June 30, 1630. But was this Shirley's poem of *Narcissus*, originally licensed in 1618, or Jonson's play?

(*To be continued.*)

## Early Maps and Views of London.



THE recovery of the art of cartography at the period of the Renaissance is an obscure subject; it arouses curiosity which is baffled at all points. The art was practised by the Greeks and Romans, and apparently lost in the Middle Ages: was it re-discovered, or had it been practised in the scriptoria of the monastic establishments? The earliest examples of engraving in this country we owe to Dutchmen, and in many cases the works were published in Flanders. The probability is that the engravers of the Netherlands derived the art from Venice and Rome, and at the time of the Spanish oppression of the Low Countries under Alva, some of them sought refuge in this country. The circumstance offers a parallel to the Huguenot immigrants, whose refuge from persecution within these shores wrought signal advantages to our industry and art. But if cartography were practised by the mediæval scribes, no representation of London in the Middle Ages of any historical service has come down to us. All that Mr. Crace succeeded in adding to his collection in this direction was a View from a copy of Matthew Paris, dated 1236, and another dated 1418, which is absurd in its disregard of perspective, depicting the Duke of Orleans in the Tower.

What has been considered the earliest map of London is that known as the Agas map, although it is very doubtful whether Ralph Agas was the cartographer to whom we owe this most valuable and interesting document. It is familiar to Londoners from the copy belonging to the Corporation, which is exhibited in the Guildhall. The map has been frequently republished, but these issues are mainly derived from Vertue's version of the map. The student of the falsification of historical documents may find a congenial topic in comparing the map which Vertue foisted upon the Society of Antiquaries with the Guildhall copy; but to most of us the subject is a dreary one. The so-called Agas map is undated. The Guildhall copy was printed in the reign of James I., as is proved

by the composition of the royal arms in the upper left-hand corner; but there were previous editions. There was an edition *temp.* Elizabeth, because in the Guildhall copy the royal arms of Elizabeth are seen on the state barge off Baynard's Castle. The map does not show the steeple of St. Paul's, which was destroyed in 1561, and never rebuilt; and it does not show *The Theatre* which was in existence in 1576, although the fields by Shoreditch, where the playhouse was erected, are delineated. Hence the date of the map lies between 1561 and 1576. A map of London was entered upon the registers of the Stationers' Company in 1562-63,\* and possibly this was the map which has been attributed to Agas; but if we could be satisfied that this was the case, Agas's reputed authorship would be practically disproved, because in 1562-63 he was not more than seventeen years of age, and probably less.†

But in studying the maps and plans of London at this period—the so-called Agas map (another name ought to be invented for it), the plan engraved by Hoefnagel, and published in that interesting work, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* (ab. 1572), Norden's map (1593), and Ryther's map (1604)—the probability suggests itself that these early cartographers altered and adapted the work of their predecessors, just as the artists and engravers of the views or pictorial representations of London very obviously did, as in the case of Hollar's View, and others. Of these maps, that which bears most evidence of originality and consistency is Norden's, and the date and name of the engraver are engraved upon the map. In the case of Hoefnagel's map,‡ on the other hand, we are beset by difficulty as to date.

The date of the *Civitates Orbis Terrarum* is 1572-73, but the map of London shows St. Paul's *with* the spire, which was destroyed in 1561. Presumably, therefore, although

the work in which it appeared was published at Antwerp in 1572, the map represents London as it was twelve years earlier. It is, in fact, earlier than the so-called Agas map, which has been generally spoken of as the earliest map of London. There is no way of testing to what extent subsequent cartographers were indebted to this plan, but it is a beautiful work in every sense, and we owe it to Dutchmen. It has been most successfully reproduced by the Topographical Society of London. The reproduction was copied from the earliest edition, the probable date of which is 1572. The inscription at the head is as follows: "Londinum feracissimi Angliæ Regni Metropolis," and at the foot are four figures (two men and two women) in the costume of the time. In the right-hand upper corner is a shield of the City arms, and in the left-hand upper corner the royal arms of Elizabeth, each surrounded by a wreath. In the later editions the figures are replaced by an ornamental tablet with the device "Londinum vulgo London." The tablet at the head of the view with the inscription noted above is taken away, and no attempt is made to follow the roads up to the edge of the plate. They are left unfinished, and no alteration appears to have been made in the various editions, though some are coloured, a device probably intended to hide the deficiencies of the plate that had become worn.

In the great work of George Braun and Franz Hogenburg (or Hogenburg), which contains a most interesting collection of plans of the chief cities of the world, there is a letterpress description of London attached to the map, and this has been reprinted by the Topographical Society. The description does not call for any particular notice, as it consists of that mythical history of the City gathered from the old chroniclers which for many centuries did service as a recognised version of the origin of London.

The following entries of the copies in the National Collection are taken from the British Museum Catalogue:

*Braun* (Georgius) and *Hohenburg* (Franz). *Civitates orbis Terrarum*. Liber I(—v [by G. B. and F. H.] liber vi [by A. Hierat and A. Hohenberg] 6 vols. Colonix Apippinæ, 1523 [1573?]-1618. Fol. Press-mark, 2058. d.

\* J. Payne Collier's extracts, edited for the Shakespeare Society, 1848.

† Mr. Overall's notes on Agas, *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, 2nd series, vol. vi. 86.

‡ The book, *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, was compiled by George Braun and Francis Hogenberg. The former provided the letterpress, the latter did the engraving with the assistance of Simon Novelani and George Hoefnagel. The map of London given in the work is attributed to Hoefnagel.



Another edition. Vols. 1-5. Col. Agr. 1612. Fol. Press-mark, 789., g. 15-19.

Another edition. Coloured Plates. Vols. 1-6. Col. Agr. 1582—[1618]. Fol. Press-mark, 215. f. 1-6.

Another edition. Apud P. Gallæum. Ant-verpiæ et apud Auctores. Coloniae 1572. Fol. Part I. only.

Distinct from the maps or plans of London are the views. The earliest view is a drawing by Antony van den Wyngaerde, preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. The drawing is remarkable rather for its architectural details than topographical accuracy; but it gives a splendid panoramic view of London as it appeared in the time of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Mary. But here, as in the maps we have been noticing, we are struck by the absence of any representation of London as it was before the dissolution of the monasteries, with which we could compare this admirable picture. We can only imagine how London appeared with its numerous monastic establishments, and the multitude of priests, monks and friars walking in the streets.

Wyngaerde's drawing has been hidden away in the Sutherland collection at Oxford, and its reproduction by the Topographical Society, which was most successfully carried out, was a boon conferred upon all who are interested in the history of London. Our knowledge of the artist to whom we owe this drawing is most meagre, nor has the society been able to add to the scanty facts already known. If any readers of the present article can communicate any facts connected with the man or his work, the publication of the information in *The Antiquary* would be of interest to the readers of this magazine, as well as the members of the Topographical Society. The following notice issued by Mr. Wheatley with the society's reproduction, records all the information ascertained:

"This beautiful drawing on paper, which presents the earliest known view of London, is now in the Sutherland Collection of Topographical Prints, Drawings, etc., which was bequeathed to the Bodleian Library by Mrs. Sutherland. It has been mounted on linen, and is carefully preserved on a roller in an oaken box. The Society is greatly indebted to Bodley's Trustees for the loan of the

drawing, which has been deposited in the Print Room of the British Museum, under the care of G. W. Reid, Esq., Keeper of the Prints. The photographs from which the engravings have been obtained were taken at the Museum.

"The view measures 10 feet long by 17 inches high, and will be reproduced in seven sheets. The three last sheets (the work having been commenced from the east) are now issued for the first year's subscription, and the remaining four sheets, which will be given for the second year's subscription, will be ready for issue shortly.

"Little or nothing is known of Wyngaerde, or of the history of the drawings of which this view is the chief. The following note by the Rev. James Dallaway, which he added to Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, is interesting as containing pretty much all that we know at present: 'A work of singular curiosity has lately been brought to England, which introduces an artist hitherto unknown as having practised here. It is a very large collection of topographical drawings by Antonius van den Wynegaerde, chiefly in England, but others at Rome, in Spain, and the Netherlands. It contains views and perspectives of London, as taken from the top of old Suffolk House, in Southwark (since called the Mint), and included the old bridge, and the whole north-western bank of the river Thames, from the Tower to Westminster Abbey, with all the conspicuous palaces and buildings. There are likewise separate views in detail of the royal palaces of Westminster, St. James's, Plaisance at Greenwich, Richmond, Hampton Court, and Oatlands. These are given in elevations and parts, with many delineations of each. The artist has affixed his name, with dates, "Antonius van den Wynegaerde ad vivum fecit, 1558." A conjecture may be fairly allowed that he was a Fleming, attached to the court of Philip II., when in England, and was so employed during that time, and that he attended that monarch into his different dominions. The drawings, which are very well and accurately sketched with a pen, and heightened with a slight tint of red and blue, are of the largest imperial folio size, about eighteen inches high, and some of them are so long as to require a double folding. They are now (1826) in the possession of

Messrs. Harding, Triphook, and Lepard, booksellers, by whom proposals have been published for facsimiles on a reduced scale.'

"The View of London has neither the name of the draughtsman nor the date upon it, but there can be no doubt that it is the work of the same hand that produced the signed drawings. Messrs. Harding, Triphook, and Lepard did not publish facsimiles of the drawings, but after the collection had been deposited in the Bodleian Library, a reduced engraving was made and published by N. Whittock, the size of the paper of which is 57 in. by 18 in. This engraving, however, is thoroughly untrustworthy, as the original was 'improved,' and a representation of Bermondsey Abbey (copied from an original in the late Mr. Upcott's collection) was foisted into the engraving. Whittock also made a full-sized copy of the original in pen and ink for Mr. Crace, which is now in the British Museum, and another for the Corporation of London, which is in the Guildhall Library.

"There is little to be said respecting the view, except to point out some of the chief points of interest. The representation of 'Placentia' at Greenwich occupies the extreme eastern limit of the view, and is shown in the distance by means of the windings of the river Thames. The Tower is very carefully represented, and particular attention should be given to the large guns and cranes which are clearly shown, but which were most carelessly copied in Whittock's small engraving. London Bridge is a marked feature of the view, as is also Old St. Paul's Cathedral, with the spire. It is necessary to bear in mind that the artist who made a bird's-eye view of a place did not feel bound to such minute accuracy as was to be expected from the map-maker; but on the whole we may affirm that Wyngaerde was fairly truthful in the work he undertook. This view must take a very respectable place as a work of art, but the consummate interest which is attached to it is due to the fact that it is the very earliest representation of London as a whole which exists."

Another work of great interest undertaken by the Topographical Society was the reproduction of Visscher's View, which is dated 1616, three years after the Globe Theatre

was burnt, and Shakespeare retired to Stratford. This View was reproduced from the copy of the first edition in the British Museum. Along the base of the View in the first edition, in columns, there is some descriptive letterpress in Latin, and the date of the publication is given in the imprint of this description. The date does not appear within the margin of the View, and the description was not issued with subsequent editions. This circumstance has been the cause of some misapprehension, some collectors having imagined themselves in the possession of copies of this first edition, whereas the British Museum copy, which has been reproduced by the society, is extremely rare, if not unique. The following is from "A Note on Visscher and his View of London," by the hon. sec. of the society:

"Shortly after the Topographical Society's reproduction had been issued, the honorary secretary received two or three letters from subscribers stating that they already possessed copies of what they believed to be the 'original Visscher,' that is to say, of the first edition of 1616, a copy of which is in the King's Library at the British Museum. But this edition, a facsimile of which has been made by the society, is extremely rare, and in all cases where subscribers fancied themselves possessors of copies of this edition, it was subsequently ascertained that their copies were of later issues.

"The question as to the number of editions of Visscher's view that had been printed presented some doubtful points, and it has not been possible to give with anything like finality a list of editions. The date of the original from which our reproduction was made does not appear on the view itself; it appears only in the imprint of the letterpress description which is printed in vertical columns along the base of the View. This was one of the reasons which decided us in printing that description; it is, in fact, an integral part of the publication. Now, all subsequent issues of the View being published without the letterpress description, do not bear any date. For instance, in the British Museum there are, besides the original edition of 1616, two copies in the Crace Collection. The first is thus described in the catalogue: 'Long View, two tablets of Latin description.



J. C. Visscher delineavit; Ludovicus Hondius lusit, anno 1620.' But this date, 1620, is nowhere visible on the View, and there remains only the authority of the catalogue. It is possible that there was an issue in 1620, and if so we may hope that some authentication will be forthcoming. The other copy in the Crace Catalogue is mentioned thus: 'Copy of Visscher's Long View 86 x 18 [same size as original]. Etched by J. Pullam, 1848.' A copy of this issue is in the possession of one of our subscribers, who imagined he held an 'original' Visscher.

"The last of these editions was of course a re-engraving of Visscher's View, but there is nothing to show from what copy it was taken. A skilful comparison might reveal which edition it represents. In Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's Collection of Shakespeare Rarities, there is a Visscher View which he thus describes: 'Visscher's View of London, engraved in the early part of the reign of Charles I. The volume contains a complete impression of the View, the portion shown being that which gives a representation in the foreground of the second Globe Theatre, the house at which Shakespeare's plays were frequently represented in and after 1614.' Before I had tested Crace and found that apparently there was no authority for his date of 1620, it occurred to me that possibly the Crace copy of 1620 and Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's copy were of the same edition, and that the confusion of the point might arise from an error of the press. But this was not so: there is no date on Crace's copy, and Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps writes: 'My copy of Visscher is certainly later than 1616—I should say, at a guess, 1625,' which is quite consistent with the eminent collector's printed description. Mr. William Rendle, who has enjoyed the privilege of access to Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps's Collections, has also obligingly communicated some notes on a copy of Visscher in his possession. He writes: 'My copy has no date, but within the cover written by me, when I bought it—"This is a reprint of Visscher's by Ludovicus Hondius (my copy Bonduis) published by Evans." Thomson, in his *London Bridge*, 1827, p. 395, gave me information at first; Thomson notices 1616 edition, only impression sold for 10 Guineas to the King, plates destroyed. Variation on this noted

by J. T. Smith, and so on, *vide*.' Mr. Rendle continues to say that he compared his copy with the 1616 edition in the King's Library, and found 'trifling variations—*inter alia*, man corner of Tooley Street in mine, not in original: pinnacle above left face St. Olave's tower, not in orig.: projecting sign from house, Tooley Street to Bridge Gate, two in mine, one in orig.: St. Olave, extreme east city side; turret on square tower with tall iron-work; name in orig., not in mine.' Mr. Rendle mentions another version of the view, viz., in the Gardner Collection, a variation of Visscher, engraved by Gerard van Kenlon, which shows the *Monument* and Old St. Paul's!"

A misapprehension as to the authorship of this beautiful picture of London is cleared up by the hon. secretary. Among others, Mr. Overall was misled on this point. In his notes on the Agas map already referred to,\* he ascribes the View to Cornelius J. Visscher. The misapprehension is thus explained:

"A few words on the engraver who first produced this very fine picture of Old London may appropriately bring these notes to a conclusion. In the British Museum Catalogue he appears among the Views of London as 'C. I. Visscher,' and his cypher appears on the view, consisting of the initials C. I. V. Hence he has, perhaps not inexcusably, been confounded with Cornelius Visscher, who was of later date, having been born at Haarlem in 1610, and perhaps better known as an engraver than the 'C. I. Visscher' who gave us the View which has been reproduced by the society. Our Visscher was Nicholas John Visscher, the first initial 'C.' standing for 'Claus,' an abbreviation of Nicholas. Thus, in the British Museum general catalogue we have a cross reference 'Claes Janssen Visscher, see Nikolaas Visscher the elder.' Doubtless the J. C. Visscher of Crace's Catalogue is meant for C. I. Visscher.—T. F. O."

\* *Proc. Soc. Antiq.*, vol. vi., 82.



## Manor of Woodstock.

THE CUSTOME OF THE MANOR OF WOODSTOCKE,  
OUT OF BISHOP BARLOW'S MSS. IN BIBL.  
BODL. NUM. 9. P. 125.

**F**IRST, the sayd mannor of Woodstocke, with all the members thereunto belonging, is an auntient Demaine, and so hath been knowne reputed and used time out of any man's remembrance.

And that there belongeth to the sayd mannor seaven severall villages or parishes which are commonly called the Demaines of Woodstocke, viz., Hordeley, Wootton, Combe, Stonisfield, Hanborough, Bladon, and Old Woodstocke.

Which sayd mannor and other aforesayd members thereof have such Lyberties and Priviledges as other auntient demaine Lands have used and by the Lawes of this realme ought to have that is to say :

To bee discharged of toll in all faires and marketts, and not to bee empaneld in any inquest to bee taken before any forreigne justices out of their Lyberties.

And to sue and to bee sued for all their free lands holden in auntient tenure by a writt of Right close, and by none other writt.

And for their customarie lands by plaint and thereunto to declare according to the title of their action.

And that noe personall action under the value of  $x^{\text{ls}}$  shall be sued by any the inhabitants against another of the same inhabitants out of their owne court without licence of the Lieutenant and Steward upon paine of forfeiteing vis viiid to the King's Majestie's use.

And further that there is within the sayd Mannor and the members thereof three kinds of Lands, that is to say Demaine land, which is commonly called Burie land, free land and customarie land.

First as touching the demaine land, or Burie lands, all the same, time out of any man's remembrance, were divided amongst the tenaunts who have, and doe yet severally occupie the same, some one part, and some an other, according to the quantity of their customarie lands. But therein they claime

noe interest, noe certeine estate, but only by custome and at the King's will and pleasure. For the which they pay nor yeeld noe heriott, nor any other duty or service but only the annuall rent. And that to the sayd Burie lands there belongeth no common, but that all the free tenaunts and customarie tenants, of the sayd demaines may, and of right common in, and upon all the sayde demaine and Burie land by the space of sixe weekes (that is to say) from the feast of St. Michael the Archangell unto the feast of St. Martine, commonly called Martlemasse.

And as concerning the free lands, with the sayd mannor and members thereof, noe person for his free land or Cote-land, doth pay any heriott except in Combe, where Cote-land haveing meade doth Heriott as a halfe yard land doth. But the heire of all free-lande hath used to pay for his releise one yeares rent, not above.

And all purchasers of the same free land to pay double the rent for his releise. And that the wife after the death of her husband, shall have by the custome for her dower of the sayd free lands the third part of the rent thereof onely and noe parcell of the lande.

And the same free land doth descend to the heire or heires according to the course of common lawe.

And is alsoe diviseable by testament in writinge or without writinge, beeing proved by lawful witnesses ; and also proved before the ordinarie within one yeare and a day, and entered into the Court Rolls, if any court bee kept within the time, soe that the sune for lack of such entrie into the Court rolls shall not bee prejudiciall to infants, feeme coverts, men beeing out of the realm, in preson, or if *non sanæ memoriæ* or outlawed, but that all such persons shall have their remedie according to right and equitie.

And further, if any wast bee made, etc., then he in reversion to have a writt of Right close in nature of an action of Wast, and to have like recoverie as at the common lawes ; and for the customarie lands to have a plaint in nature of the sayd action and lik recoverie.

And as touching the customarie lands, the same shall descende, by the custome, to the youngest sonne or daughter, as heire to the custome, who shall pay for his reliefe single fine, viz. one yeares rent and not above.



And all the customarie tenaunts having halfe a yard land at the least, have used as heriott their best goods or Quicke cattle save at Hanborough, where noe horse beast hath been used to be taken for heriott.

And if a tenaunt of customarie lande, not dwelling upon it himselfe, but have an under servant, and die, then the Heriott, or Heriotts, which shall happen to bee chosen for the King's Majestie shall not bee taken away from the sayd under-tenant before the next court after the death of the customarie tennaunt, soe that the heires, or executors of the customarie tennaunt in the mean season may compound, and agree, with the farmor, or deputy, to the King's Majestie for the price of the heriott, and if not the sayd heriott, soe chosen, to be seized for the king's use.

And every purchasour by will, surrender or otherwise of suche customaire land shall pay for his releise double fine, viz. two yeares' rent.

And further the widdowe after the death of her husband shall by the custome have noe dower of the customarie lands, except it bee by his gift or will declared, and for those lands soe willed, and given unto her noe heriott shall bee payed or due by the death of any such widdowe.

And that the sayd customarie lands have used and doe passe by surrender and also deviseable by testament in writeing or without writeing, being lawfull proved etc. soe that the same testament be proved before the ordinarie within one yeare and a day next after the death of the testatour.

And if the husband be seized of any customary landes, in the right of his wife; or the husband and his wife bee seized joyntly, a surrender made in the open court by the husband and the wife whereupon the wife is duely examined by the steward, shall bind the wife and her heires as well as a fine levied at the Common law.

And that a surrender made out of Court of the sayd free lands or customarie lands in the presence of three of the customarie tenants, at the least that will testifie the same, is good, soe that the same surrender be presented within one yeare and a day.—*Itinerary of John Leland*, by Hearne (Oxford, 1744), vol. viii., pp. 40-43.

## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### Notes on Loughry, co. Tyrone.—

It might be interesting to some of the readers of *The Antiquary* to know that *The Tale of a Tub* was written by Dean Swift at Loughry, which demesne is a short distance from Cookstown, county Tyrone, and quite close to Tullyhogue Fort, *i.e.*, Tulach-og, "the hill of the youths." This fort was the place where the kings of Ulster from the most remote period were inaugurated with the royal title and authority of the O'Nial. There is a summer-house still preserved in Loughry, *i.e.*, "rushes," or "rushy spot," by the proprietor, Colonel Lindesay, which is known as "Swifte's Arbour." Loughry, according to the late Major Lindesay, is a corruption of words that mean "the king's gift." These Lindesays have an "e" in their name, like the Lindesays, premier earls of Scotland. Swift wrote some of his books in the summer-house at Loughry. He covered the walls with scraps of his writing; but on the second marriage of the father of Colonel Lindesay, orders were sent to clean up the place, and the steward, to get rid of the nasty scribbings on the walls of the summer-house, whitewashed it. The late Major Lindesay intended to try and get it picked off—whether he succeeded or not I cannot tell. The holly-hedge that was about the summer-house in Swift's time has now grown into forest-trees. I have not anywhere seen such large hollies. Not far from Tullyhogue, but on the opposite side of the fort from Loughry, is the church and parish of Ballyclog, where at one time Charles Wolf, the author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore," was placed as curate. At Donerisk, in the parish of Desertcreight, stood the priory of that name, founded in 1294 by one of the O'Hagan family. Of this priory nothing remains but the cemetery, remarkable as the burial-place of the sept of O'Hagan, and more recently as that of the ancient family of Lindesay and Crawford, of whom there are several tombs, the most remarkable being that of Robert Lindesay, Chief Harbinger of King James. This Robert obtained from James I. in 1604 the grant of Tullyhogue, etc., where, and at

Loughry, the family have ever since resided. Their house and documents were burnt during the Civil War of 1641; the tomb was also mutilated and covered over, and in that condition it remained till 1819, when, in sinking a vault, it was discovered.—JOHN BROWNE, M.R.S.A.

**Some Famous Bedsteads.**—Some idea of the importance formerly attached to certain bedsteads may be gathered from old wills, where we find bed-clothes and sheets as things specially prized. Thus an Anglo-Saxon lady gives to one of her children "her best bed curtain-linen, and all the clothes belonging to it," and to another child she leaves "two chests and all the bed-clothes that to one belong." When Cardinal Wolsey took a lease of Hampton Manor and Manor House in the year 1514, he received twenty "bedsteddis" as part of the demise. Entries of this kind are very numerous, and show in what high esteem the comfort and niceness of their beds were held by our forefathers. It may be noted, too, that in days gone by many allusions occur to a smaller bedstead which, rolled under the larger one, was designed usually for a valet or servant. Thus, every reader will remember the well-known speech of mine host of the Garter in the *Merry Wives of Windsor* (iv. 5), who says of Falstaff's room, "There's his chamber, his house, his castle, his standing-bed, and trundle-bed." In the old manuscript of the romance of the *Comte D'Artois*, the Count lies in the bed under the canopy, while the trundle-bed is occupied by his valet. Of the many further bedsteads which have acquired an historical fame may be mentioned one in the bedroom of Mary, Queen of Scots, at Holyrood Palace. It is covered with red damask, and is popularly stated to have been slept in by the unfortunate Sovereign, although there is considerable doubt on this point. At Burnley, it may be remembered, is preserved the bedstead occupied by Queen Elizabeth on her visits to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh. It stands in a room in the western first floor of the mansion, known as "Queen Elizabeth's Bedroom," and is distinguished by its green velvet hangings. Paul Hentzner, in his visit to Windsor, in the year 1598, notices the beds belonging to former Princes as measuring 11 feet square, and speaks of

Queen Elizabeth's bed, with its curious rich embroidery, as not so large as the others. A famous bedstead of the fifteenth century was long preserved at Leicester, and is generally supposed to have been slept on by Richard III. The under part of it formed his military chest; and, as most readers are aware, the discovery of the treasure a century afterwards occasioned a barbarous murder. But none of the coins discovered were of a later mint than this reign. Furthermore, it is said by Pennant that a stump bedstead kept in Berkeley Castle is the same on which the murder of Edward II. was committed. Then there are the Royal beds of Hampton Court, with their rich hangings; and the famous bed of Ware, in Hertfordshire, has long ago become proverbial. Nothing is known of the original history of this enormous bedstead—no less than 12 feet square—and which, in years past, formed one of the distinguishing features of the inn known as the Saracen's Head. According to one popular tradition, this gigantic piece of furniture was made by a certain Jonas Forbrooke, a journeyman carpenter, and presented to the Royal Family in the year 1463, Edward IV. rewarding the industry of the donor by granting him a pension for life. Anyhow, many strange stories have centred round this bed, and a popular legend says that one Harrison Saxby, of Lancashire—a Master of the Horse to King Henry VIII.—having fallen deeply in love with the daughter of a miller residing near Ware, swore he would do anything to secure the object of his affections. This piece of chivalry coming to the ears of the King, who happened to be passing through Ware on his way to his favourite retreat at Hertford, it was decided that the girl should bestow her hand on him who would consent to sleep all night in the "bed of Ware," provided he was found there in the morning. Harrison Saxby accepted the proposal, but on the following morning he was found on the floor, covered with bruises, and utterly prostrate. Among further stories connected with this great bed, we are told that when the town was full, in consequence of some large hunting or wedding party, it was invariably made use of. But, adds Mr. Timbs in his *Abbeys, Castles, and Ancient Halls of England*, whenever so employed, its



occupants were always unable to obtain their wished-for sleep, being in the night subject to all kinds of pinching, nipping, and scratching, till at last the bed became deserted. The reason assigned for these unpleasant experiences is that the spirit of Jonas Forbrooke always hovered about his favourite work, and, being annoyed at the undignified use it was put to by the good people of Ware, prevented anyone from getting a moment's rest. At Knole have been long carefully preserved the costly bed and furniture which are said to have been placed there for the reception of James II., and in the King's bed-chamber is the State bed, in which tradition informs us the Pretender was born. According to an interesting article in *St. James's Magazine* some years ago, it appears that a fine old carved oak bedstead, specially designed for President Bradshaw, decorated with carved arms and mottoes, has for many years been an object of interest at Mayle Hall, Cheshire; while the Cumnor bedstead at Sudely Castle, Gloucestershire, of very handsome design, is generally supposed to have been the property of the unfortunate Amy Robsart. In Naworth Castle, Cumberland, too, was long exhibited the bed and bedroom of Belted Will, the famous warden of the Marches; and at Stowe, the residence of the Duke of Buckingham, was a well-known bedstead, which was famous in more than one respect. It was constructed, in the year 1737, for Frederick, Prince of Wales; it was afterwards occupied, in 1805, by George IV., and more recently still by Queen Victoria. Then, again, at Cawdor Castle, in Scotland, and at Haddon Hall, in Derbyshire, were long preserved in their time-worn apartments interesting illustrations of the beds in fashion in years past, and at Loxely Hall, in the neighbourhood of Blackburn, many will remember the curious bedstead of the time of Henry VIII. Among still further instances might be included the Royal State bed at Arundel Castle, which was specially made for the visit of Queen Victoria in the year 1846, and is most elaborate in its decorations and fittings. Again, for an idea of the sumptuous carved oak bedsteads of the great palaces and hotels of France in days gone by, we may refer the reader to the *Mobilier Français* of Violet le Duc, from

which it will be seen that the bedstead of this stamp was a frame panelled down to the ground, invariably containing chests, drawers, presses, or other secure secret places under the sleeper. The back, writes Mr. Pollen, was "more or less the reredos of an altar, or the great panelled presses that filled the sides of sacristies. Four posts supported the canopy." In the Louvre, at Paris, many will recollect the tent-bed which was occupied by the Emperor Napoleon; and the beautiful crystal State bed, presented in the year 1833 by the Emperor of Russia to the Shah of Persia, was perhaps one of the most gorgeous of its kind ever constructed. Numerous other instances might be quoted, but we can only mention one, and that the decayed bedstead on which Luther slept, preserved at Coburg. — *The Standard*.

**Early Hanoverian Quarter Sessions in Winchester.**—A very much dilapidated "Minute Booke of the Sessions," ranging from 1714 to 1742, gives us a forcible idea of justice and manners in the reigns of the early Georges, and our readers will be shocked to know that justice was tempered with very doubtful mercy in those times. Punishment by imprisonment was in this sessional record rare, and the general penalty was a public whipping in the corn market, where were the stocks and whipping-post, varied by the compulsory journey and flagellation at the cart-tail, or in the House of Correction. One case of imprisonment is recorded in 1724 of a lewd woman, one Barbara Godwin, who was to be kept in the House of Correction for twelve months, and to be whipped once a week, if she do not behave herself well according to the discretion of the keeper, who, doubtless, needed patience and discretion too. The *via dolorosa* for the cart's-tail sufferers was from the Westgate to the Market Cross, or from the George Inn to that structure; and all public flagellations were administered by the beadle, who received sometimes a standard of severity embodied in the words "large" strokes. Apprentices seem to have had a bad time of it, for there are frequent records of complaint, both as to the ill-treatment by the masters, and also of idleness of apprentices. William Baker, apprenticed to Richard Leversuch, mason, com-

plained to Gilbert Wavell, Esq., mayor, that he was beaten barbarously on the bare buttocks with a lath and a switch, and his master threatened to lay him bedridden. The indentures were cancelled. Edward Watts, apprentice to John Smith, cordwainer, complained of cruel correction, by "strap oil" doubtless, and that he was not provided with "linnen and victuals and other apparrell." The Court ordered the master to "intreat him" as an apprentice ought to be, and not to correct him with sticks, and to provide him with four shirts. The minute of the Court is quaint: "The master not to correct him with sticks or other weapons, and not to stamp upon him with his feet," etc. The master cordwainer was evidently a brute to the young Crispin. An apprentice of the "Gentlemen's Aliens' Society," 1739, seems to have merited correction in the mayoralty of Jacob Gater, Esq. John Cotton was apprenticed to Mr. William Woodward, baker, and the lad's conduct came before the Sessions, and it was mutually agreed that the indentures be cancelled, the master to return two guineas into the hands of the "Treasurers of the Society of Gentlemen Aliens," and the apprentice being now in the custody of the keeper of the House of Correction be there whipped and discharged. This sort of treatment of bad boys is come into force again, but not as regards apprentices. The contempt shown towards the mayor at various times is amusing; for example, in 1718, one James Bye "did in public court humbly acknowledge an offence by him lately committed in uttering and speaking scandalous, reproachful, contemptuous, and vilipendious words of and against the Right Worshipful John Ffoyle, Esq., Mayor of this city, and His Majesty's Clerk of the Market, and of the Jury of the Clerk, and most derogatory to the honor and authority of a Justice of the Peace. He most humbly begged pardon," etc. In another case Mayor Ffoyle seems to have been the subject of abuse in the Lower Brooks. There are copious notices of vagrants and their flagellatory or other treatment, but James *Brumidgum* adjudged to be a vagrant was to be sent to the town of Kilkenny where he was born. A few days after the *Brumidgum* of Kilkenny was heard by Counsel James Crosse, Esq., and the Court

in their wisdom held he was not a vagrant under the Act 12 Queen Ann, and did repeal and quash the order. The neglect of the Town Sergeants of prisoners was proved in 1727, when Joseph Sheffley, a prisoner in the city gaol, called Westgate, set forth in a petition his "necessitous condition and likely to starve by reason that the Sergeants of the city for some time past have absented themselves and not come nigh him, wherefore this Court of Quarter Sessions taking into consideration this poor prisoner's circumstances, doth order that the Sergeants shall each of them in their turn attend daily." There are frequent notices of the swearing in of the Masters and Wardens of the Society of Taylors and Hosiers, and the Cordwainers, and there was also a Society of Carpenters. In 1730 Thomas Barfoot, gent., was Master of the Cordwainers, and David Clarke of the Taylors and Hosiers. Thomas Parker and William Plott were Wardens of the Cordwainers' Company, and in 1732 there was a Bedell of the Companies (Steven Vaughan), and a Registrar (John Smith). Two years later Richard Sharp was Master of the "Taylors," John Norway and John Jeffery, wardens, and ten citizens were sworn in as members of it, amongst the names being William Faithfull, David Clark, Rich. Rolfe, and Thomas Russell. It is almost too much to hope that the books of these Societies or Guilds may some day be found amongst provincial or private muniments. Premising that the Sessional Record included appeals against Rates and Window Tax and Sundry (what we should call bye-laws), it may be suitable to conclude with the fact that in 1720 two Stuart partisans were committed to gaol for crying out: "God bless King James, the Third lawful King of England"; and there was furious riding in those days, for all "*horseler* or other persons who rode at a gallopp on any horse, gelding, or mare, in the streets or lanes," were to be fined 6s. 8d., and this order was published by the Common Cryer so that no person should plead ignorance of this "good and wholesome order." By the way, Wm. White, belman, was had up before the Sessions for scandalous and reproachfull words touching Thomas Barfoot, Esq., Mayor, on Feb. 16, 1724, and promised to behave better on pain of losing his noisy but necessary office.—W. H. JACOB.



**Mrs. Bradley's North Allerton Ale, 1680.**—We are indebted to the editor of *Wine, Spirit, and Beer* for permission to reprint the following: "Accompanying a small volume of which we never saw a second copy, but apparently quite unconnected with the main subject (which is the physiology of dreams), occurs a copy of verses in praise of North Allerton ale, which appears to be the earliest text of what was subsequently published under the title of the 'Praise of Yorkshire Ale.' It will not surprise our readers to learn that this production is not free from coarseness; but it is highly curious on account of the denominations of drinks which it rehearses, and with which we do not in some instances recollect to have met entire elsewhere. The poem, if it may be so termed, is constructed on the same plan as Sir John Suckling's *Session of the Poets*. We may be forgiven for withholding the exceptionable passages, but otherwise the performance, where it touches on the beverages formerly in use and favour, and the persons and places which supplied them, is too quaint and interesting to be spared:

*'Hereafter follows the Praise of Ale,  
Wherein is Enumerated several sorts  
Of Drinks, with a Description of the  
Humours of most sorts of Drunkards.*

Bachus having called a Parliament of late  
For to consult about some things of state,  
Nearly concerning the Honour of his Court;  
To th' Sun, behind Th' Exchange, they did Resort:  
Where, being met, and many things that time  
Concerning the adulterating Wine  
And other Liquors; selling of Ale in Mugs,  
Silver tankards, Black-pots and little Jugs;  
Strong beer in Rabbits, and cheating penny cans,  
Vintners small Bottles, silver-mouthed black Jacks,  
Three Pipes for twopence, and such-like Trepanns,  
Papers of sugar, with such-like cheating knacks;  
And many such-like things were then debated  
And Bills past upon the Cases stated:  
And all things ready for Adjournment, then  
Stood up one of the Northern Country men,  
A boon fellow, and Lover of strong Ale,  
Whose tongue well-steep'd in sack, begun this tale,  
My Bully Rooks, I've been experienc'd long  
In most of Liquors which are counted strong:  
Of Claret, Whitewine, and Canary sack,  
Rhenish, and Malaga, I've had no lack,  
Sider, Perry, Metheglin, and Sherbet,  
Coffee and Mead, with Punch and Chocolat:  
Rum and Tec, Azora wine, Mederry,  
Vin de Paree, Brag, wine with Rosemary:  
Stepony, Usquebath, besides all these,  
*Agua Celestis Cinnamon, Heart's-case;*

Brave *Rosa Solis*, and other Liquors fine,  
*Raspberry Wine, Pur-royal*, and *Shampine*;  
*Malmsey*, and *Viper-wine*, all these I pass;  
*Fronteniack*, with excellent *Ipcoras*:  
*Mum*, *Cherry-wine*, *Langoon*, and *Leemmonad*,  
*Sherry*, and *Port a Port*, both white and red,  
*Pomgranate*, *Mirtle*, and *Hop-wine* I know  
*Ipres* and *Orleans*, *Coos*, and eke *Anjow*,  
*Burgundian-wine*, *Cacubum*, *Sage*, and *Mull*,  
*Fennel* and *Wormwood-wine* have past my gull,  
*Hydromel*, *Mulsum*, wine boil'd with *Southerwood*,  
*Opimum*, *Smirna*, and *Biazon* good:  
*Temelum*, *Lora*, and brave *Muskadel*,  
*Rumney* and *Nectar* too that doth excel;  
*Scilian*, *Naples*, and *Lorain* wine,  
*Moravia*, *Malta*, and *Corsica* fine:  
*Tent*, *Muskatine*, *Brandy*, and *Alicant*.'

"The writer, when he has made his character enumerate the preceding catalogue of wines and liquors, of various regions and kinds, proceeds:

'Of all these Liquors I have had no scant,  
And several others; but none do I find  
Like Humming Northern ALE to please my mind,  
Oh its pleasant to the taste, strong and mellow,  
He that affects it not, is no boon Fellow,  
He that in this drink doth let his senses swim,  
There's neither wind nor storms will pierce on  
him:

It warms in Winter, in Summer opes the Pores,  
'Twill make a sovereign Salve 'gainst cuts and sores

It ripens Wit, exhilarates the mind,  
Makes friends of foes and foes of Friends full kind:  
Its Physical, for old Men, warms their Blood  
Its Spirits makes the Coward's courage good:

..... Soldiers and gown-men,  
Rich and poor, old and young, lame and sound  
men

May such advantage have by drinking Ale,  
As should I tell, you'd think 'twere but a Tale:  
Mistake me not, Custom, I mean not tho',  
Of excessive drinking, as great Ranters do,  
For that would turn a great Wit to a Sot,  
I mean the merry Quibbling o're a Pot,  
Which makes dull melancholy Spirits be  
For Criticks and great Wits, good Company.  
Oh the rare Virtues of this Barly Broth,  
To rich and poor, it's Meat and Drink and Cloth.'

"The interest of Bacchus and the company was naturally awakened by this allusion to a drink alleged to surpass the vintages and distillations of the Continent, and they demand the locality where this superlative tippie was to be procured:

'The Court here stopt him, and the Prince did say,  
Where may we find this Nectar, I thee pray?  
The boon good Fellow answered, I can tell,  
*North Allerton*, in *Yorkshire*, doth excell,  
All *England*, nay all *Europe*, for strong Ale,  
If thither we adjorn, we shall not fail

To taste such humming stuff, as, I dare say  
Your Highness never tasted to this day.  
They, hearing this, the House Agreed upon  
All for Adjournment to *North Allerton* :  
Madam *Bradley's*, was the chief house then nam'd,  
Where they must taste this noble drink so fam'd,  
And nois'd abroad in each place far and near,  
Nav, take it *Bradley's* for strong Ale and Beer,  
Thou hast it loose, there's none can do so well  
In brewing Ale, thou dost all else excel.  
Adjournment day being come, there did appear  
A brave full house, *Bachus* himself was there.  
This Nectar was brought in, each had his Cup,  
But at the first they did but sipple up  
This rare *Ambrosia* ; but finding that  
'Twas grateful to the Taste, and made them chat,  
And laugh and talk ; O then, when all was out,  
They called for more, and drank full Cans about.'

"Bacchus, hearing the glowing eulogy of  
Mrs. Bradley's North Allerton ale, was  
naturally anxious to be informed with what  
privileges the town to which it owed its  
parentage was invested :

'And then he did begin for to enquire :  
What Privileges were bestow'd upon  
This Famous Ale-Town of North Allerton ?  
The answer was, That it was only known,  
To have four fairs i' th year, a Burrough-Town,  
One Market every week, and that was all :  
This moved *Bachus* presently to call  
For a great Jugg, which held above five quarts,  
And filling 't to the Brim : Come here my Hearts,  
Said he, wee'l drink about this merry Health  
To the Honour of the Town, their State and  
Wealth,  
For by the Essence of this Drink, I Swear,  
This Town is Famous for strong Ale and Beer,  
And for the sake of this good Nappy Ale,  
Of my great Favour it shall never fail ;  
For to promote the quick Return and Trade  
In all strong Ale and Beer that here is made.'

"This is all that strikes one as being of  
particular interest ; the remainder is rather  
'flat and unprofitable,' or is leavened with  
the grossness that stamps so much of the  
literature of the time."

**Dorking Inns.**—Brayley and Britton, in  
their *History of Surrey* (v. 93, 94), enumerate  
the following inns at Dorking, which was formerly  
a great trading and posting station, and lies  
on one of the ancient Roman roads : The  
White Horse, originally the Cross House, held  
of the Manor of St. John of Jerusalem at  
Clerkenwell ; the Chequers, the Great Bell,  
the Red Lion (formerly the Cardinal's Cap),  
the George, the Old King's Head, and the  
Wheatsheaf. The Old King's Head was one  
of the chief houses, and the sign once bore  
the date 1591 and the arms of Queen Eliza-

beth, gartered, with the initials E. R. The  
old bar still remained in 1850. Some of  
these inns have ceased to exist ; and not a  
single one preserves its ancient consequence.

**Historiography.**—The following letter  
from Edward, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, to  
Secretary Windebank, dated Jan. 19, 1634-35,  
is entered in the *Calendar of State Papers* :  
"Desires Windebank to represent the follow-  
ing requests to his Majesty upon occasion of  
his writing the *Life and History of Henry*  
*VIII.* 1st. That his Majesty would grant  
him some public testimony of his favour  
which may distinguish him from those who,  
before, have taken pains in this kind ; for  
though Sir Thomas More and Lord St.  
Albans were great personages, yet the lives  
of Richard III. and Henry VII. were not  
written by them but in the time of their dis-  
grace, and when otherwise they were disabled  
to appear. 2. To obtain for him payment of  
£600 outstanding of his expenses during his  
employment in France, which he should not  
otherwise employ than about his charges in  
his *History*. 3. That his Majesty, instead of  
the lodgings appointed him in Richmond,  
would allow him some in Whitehall, or rather  
in St. James's, whereby he might have access  
to the paper-chamber of the one, and the  
library of the other house. Hopes Winde-  
bank will both effectually move and obtain a  
good answer herein. He has spoken of them  
himself heretofore, and found his Majesty  
graciously inclined thereto."



## Antiquarian News.

THE dispersion last month at the rooms of Messrs.  
Sotheby, Wilkinson and Hodge of the unreserved  
portion of the library of the late Mr. J. O. Halliwell.  
Phillipps, will have awakened in the minds of those  
who knew him, both personally and by name, many  
chequered recollections. The books sold had been  
left to the owner's nephew, a solicitor at Weston-  
super-Mare, and although they did not include the  
choicest Shakespearian archives and documents, there  
was not only a large number of works by or relating  
to the poet, but several lots of MSS. which might  
from their nature and character have been suspected  
of being strays from the collection offered to Birming-  
ham. They were probably late purchases, which  
Mr. Phillipps had not had the opportunity of incor-



porating with the rest; of these there were nearly one hundred items.

The prices realized for the property were, on the whole, rather high, especially considering that a notable proportion of the rarer articles were evidently inferior duplicates, while quite a preponderance of works of an ordinary character was apparent to an experienced eye. But of course the well-earned reputation of the gentleman under whose name the catalogue was issued powerfully influenced buyers. We are glad to learn that the British Museum succeeded in acquiring several volumes for the national library. The copyright of the *Outlines of the Life of Shakespeare* was purchased, we understand, by Messrs. Longman, who project a new edition, which will be necessarily far more costly than those published under the auspices of the author at a nominal price.

Among the conspicuous rarities or objects of interest were Drayton's *Polyolbion*, 1613, imperfect, but with the initials and supposed MS. notes of Milton; it fetched £43. Lot 315, the first edition of Mrs. Glasse's *Art of Cookery*, 1747, fetched a large figure on the strength of an absurd statement in a note that Mr. G. A. Sala thought it worth £100; it wanted the frontispiece, which was not mentioned. A curious little volume called the *Image of Idleness*, 1574, and the only copy of the edition known, brought £7. The quarto Shakespeares were of no importance. No. 1172, Willobie's *Avisa*, 1609, was sold for £24 10s. The majority of the books commanded far higher sums than they would have done in any other sale, while a few, owing to the imperfect cataloguing, escaped notice. If a customer for the collection, valued at £7,000, does not present himself, we may expect to see that in due course share the fate of the bequest to Mr. Baker.

Later in the past month Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge also disposed of the library formed, partly in the last century, and partly at a later period—down to a recent date, in fact—by the Perkins family, whose name is already associated with the splendid assemblage of literary treasures at Hanworth Park, sold several years ago. The original founders of the present collection, removed from Chipstead Place, Kent, was the grandfather of the actual vendor, and the friend and correspondent of Dr. Johnson. One of the lots was a series of autograph notes addressed by the latter to Mr. Perkins in connection with the transfer of Thrale's Brewery. The sale extended over seven days, and comprised county histories, MSS. on vellum, illustrated books, dramatic literature, and a profusion of miscellaneous works in ancient and modern literature, chiefly English. The most distinctive features were the fine

and attractive series of original editions of Shakespeare—inferior to that in George Daniel's library, disposed in 1864, but perhaps excelling in interest any which have since occurred. We may draw particular attention to the *True Tragedy of Richard the Third*, 1594, the supposed prototype of Shakespeare's play; it was erroneously said to be the only perfect copy known, and brought £100; at least two others exist. There was also a copy of the first quarto of *Lucrece*, 1594, the rarity of which was also seriously overstated. Many of the copies in the sale were more satisfactory externally than internally; the instances were very numerous in which leaves had been injured or repaired. The library contained several specimens by Wynkyn de Worde and other early printers, and two of the commoner Caxtons, the *Mirror of the World*, 1480, imperfect, and the *Profitable Book for Man's Soul*, which no one, by-the-bye, except an auctioneer, now places among the productions of his press. The *Rosary of our Saviour Jesu*, printed by Pynson, realized £59. The extensive assemblage of old English plays by Massinger, Shirley, Ford, etc., included nothing of special interest; perhaps the rarest item was Massinger and Decker's *Virgin Martyrs*, 1622. It seems a deplorable thing that the British Museum is so straitened in its purchasing resources that it cannot secure such *desiderata* as presented themselves here; we do not believe that a single lot was secured for the nation.

In the *Newcastle Chronicle* Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., is publishing a series of articles on "Our Country Churches."

The Marquis of Lothian formally opened the new buildings of the National Portrait Gallery for Scotland on July 14. They stand at the eastern end of Queen Street, Edinburgh, upon a site bought for £7,500, whereof £2,500 was contributed by the Board of Manufacturers and £5,000 by the Government. In 1882 Mr. John Ritchie Findlay, chief owner of the *Scotsman* paper—whose name in this behalf has hitherto been kept in secret—offered to the Board of Manufacturers a sum of £10,000, provided that a like amount should be contributed, as, indeed, it was forthwith, by the Treasury. Two years later Mr. Findlay supplemented his munificent gift by an offer to erect a building for the National Portrait Gallery and Museum of Antiquities. The two collections accordingly are now housed in the western and eastern wings respectively of the three-storied structure erected after the designs of Dr. Rowland Anderson, somewhat in the Gothic mode of five hundred years since. Mr. Findlay's contributions amount in the aggregate to a sum of £50,000. Sculpture forms a prominent portion of the Gallery; it includes general figures and busts after Chantrey,

Flaxman, Sir John Steell, Joseph Brodie, etc., and the loan collection contains some fine works from Hamilton Palace, such as Jansen's Dukes of Lauderdale and Hamilton, Kneller's fourth Duke of Hamilton, and Mytens' second Duke. The curator, Mr. J. M. Gray, has compiled a good catalogue of the exhibition.

We recently encountered a paragraph announcing with considerable gusto the projected restoration of the parish church of Orton Longueville. The fabric is a fine specimen of the Decorated style of the fourteenth century; and we hope that those ladies and gentlemen whose subscriptions are announced with so much satisfaction will look to it that the building is not tampered with. Before subscribing to these restorations people of any taste at all should satisfy themselves as to the work proposed. Great mischief may be done by subscribing too readily or too liberally to the numerous proposed works of "restoration." The public cannot be too often or too forcibly reminded that it appertains to no individuals of any generation to tamper with monuments which are the property of the ages, so long as they can be preserved by the jealous care of succeeding generations of antiquaries.

In carrying out the works at the post-office extension in Westgate Road, Newcastle, a relic was found underneath the site of the old buildings on June 22. It consists of a large oaken vessel, which may have served the purpose of either a boat or a coffin, or have been devoted to some other end. It has evidently been the solid trunk of a massive oak, which has been hollowed out, probably by burning, the cavity being about seven feet in length by three feet in depth. The oak is black with age, and it is believed to date back to a very early period, as an old wall was found close to it, which had been built near to the relic, evidently at a time when the latter was already embedded in the ground. A number of horns, the cranium of an animal, and other things were found in the vessel, and they have been examined by several antiquaries of the city. All the articles found are in an excellent state of preservation. The discovery was made immediately at the rear of the present post-office premises.

We learn from the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* that an interesting discovery has been made at Valle Crucis Abbey, Llangollen, the finest ruin in North Wales, where the Rev. Hugh Trevor Owen is now engaged upon some excavations. Whilst excavating along the outside wall of the north transept, portions of tombstones have been discovered, indicating that the monastic cemetery was situated north of the abbey. The base of massive buttresses in Early English Decorated style has been unearthed, and amongst the

débris quantities of charred wood and molten metal have been found, proving, what has long been the theory, that the ancient abbey was destroyed by fire.

On July 3, the collection of rare coins, MSS., cabinets, bijouterie, and vertu, which belonged to the late Mr. A. Russell Pollock, of Paisley, was sold in the rooms of Messrs. Duncan, Keith, and M'Cloy, Glasgow. Greek and Roman coins brought from half-a-crown to twelve shillings; but there was keen competition for the possession of some old Scottish and English pieces. Two David II. pennies brought 10s.; a James VI. sword-dollar, 21s.; thirty-shilling piece, 20s.; reverse three-headed thistle of 1594, 12s.; thistle merk and half-merk, 10s.; testoon and two thistle merks, 17s.; balance merk and quarter thistle merk 15s.; and thistle merk, half eight and quarter, 22s.; 56s. and 58s. were paid for lots of two Edward III. nobles, 23s. for an Edward IV. angel, 27s. for a Henry VIII. rose crown and half-crown, 25s. for a sovereign of James I., and 11s. for a Henry VIII. shilling. Amongst other prices paid were—21s. for ten Edward I. and II. pennies, 24s. for five George II. Irish bank tokens, 60s. for a hundred pieces of Maundy money from Charles II. to Victoria, 46s. for nine silver war medals, and £6 6s. for a lot of Louis XIV. and XV. medals.

A curious discovery has just been made by a French peasant at Vimoutiers, in the department of the Orne. He was digging in his field, when the ground suddenly gave way, and he fell into a hole roft. in depth. On examination, a number of human bones partially petrified were found in an adjoining vault constructed in the form of a circle. The bones (the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent says) are of exceptionally large dimensions, and appear to have belonged to a race of gigantic stature and great breadth of frame. Further researches have been temporarily interrupted by the subsidence of other plots of ground.

During some excavations in London Wall, in that portion known as Bell Alley, a brown glazed jug has been found in almost perfect condition. It is of the Norman period, with a thumb moulding at the base. There was also found a stone Roman bell. Unfortunately, it was struck by a pick, and two portions of the base are gone. It is unglazed, and a light stone-brown in colour.

In reply to an application which was addressed to the authorities of the British Museum some months ago by the Corporation of Welshpool and the council of the Powys-land Club, a letter has been sent to Mr. M. C. Jones, F.S.A., the hon. sec., in which the Principal Librarian states that the Powys-land Museum has been placed on the list of institutions to receive a set of electrotypes of ancient Greek and Roman coins.



Mr. William Beamont, who was first Mayor of Warrington, died on June 6 at his residence, Orford Hall, Warrington, at the age of 92. He was the founder of the local museum, and was a well-known antiquary and author. At various times he gave several thousands of pounds to religious objects.

The sale by auction of the great Secretan collection of pictures opened on July 1. There was a very large attendance. Some high prices were paid for various pictures of Millet and Meissonnier, and then the famous "Angelus" of the former painter was put up for sale. The competition for possession of this work was exceedingly eager and keen. The first bid was 100,000 francs. After a time, M. Proust, who represented the Musée de France, offered 490,000 francs, but the firm of Every, of New York, made an advance on this, and offered 501,000 francs. Finally the picture was knocked down to M. Proust at 502,000 francs, just as a bid of 503,000 francs was made. The public cheered when they saw the great work of art awarded to M. Proust, as the virtual representative of the French nation, but the Americans protested loudly, and declared that the auctioneer had let his hammer fall too quickly. An excited discussion followed, and at length the auctioneer appealed to M. Proust to allow the sale of the "Angelus" to be resumed. M. Proust consented, and the bidding recommenced. The Americans carried it up to 550,000 francs, but ultimately the work was definitely sold to M. Proust for 553,000 francs, or £22,120.

On June 13 there was a sale by auction, at Bell Vue, Halifax, the residence of the late Sir F. Crossley, of the surplus contents of the mansion. The lots sold were about 1,200 volumes of books and a collection of oil-paintings and water-colours. The principal item of interest was a gallery painting, C. H. Maguire's historic work, "Cromwell Refusing the Crown of England." The auctioneer announced that every item in the catalogue would be sold without reserve; therefore there was no exception with regard to Maguire's famous painting. The biddings commenced at £50, and went up by £10 bids to £150. After some delay £155 was offered, which was followed by the final bid, £160, at which it was sold to a Mr. Sutcliffe. The remainder of the collection sold for very small sums, a fine work by E. J. Cobbett, "The Gleaner," being knocked down for £40. Mr. Eagland Bray was the purchaser of the six oil-paintings, in panelled frames, which hung in the dining-rooms, works by Burlington, after Raphael, Murillo, etc. These fetched the comparatively small sum of £16 each.

A curious survival of the Middle Ages in Servia is the institution of "Esnafs" or guilds. According to the latest British Consular report from that country,

these Esnafs are guilds of the various trades which regulate the condition of apprentices and the privileges of master workmen. They are independent of State support, and are maintained by employers and workmen of the different trades for the purposes of mutual support in labour and sickness. Monthly contributions are paid to the guild by the members, and the funds collected are managed by an unpaid committee, elected at a general meeting. Foreigners are allowed to join these guilds, and the law enables them to prevent workmen who have not been enrolled from exercising their calling.

We learn from the *Shrewsbury Chronicle* that the parish church of Bromfield is about to be restored. In a sermon on June 30 the vicar reminded his congregation of the history of the fabric. The rev. gentleman, in the course of his remarks, said that on the site of that building was formerly a priory, which was built more than 800 years ago, and for nearly 100 years afterwards was a college for secular canons. When the Normans conquered the land a movement sprang up in favour of celibacy, the canons of Bromfield were changed from secular to regular clergy, and the priory became a dependency of the Abbey of Gloucester. At that time the priory was endowed with lands in the neighbourhood of Bromfield. In the reign of Henry VIII. the cell of St. Mary, Bromfield, with others, was dissolved, and all that now remains is the gateway, over which the school building stands. When the news reached this country that the holy city of Jerusalem was in the hands of the infidels, a Crusade was sent out to deliver it. Richard I. was its most prominent leader, and the then Archbishop of Canterbury made a tour in Wales to enlist troops for the army. On their return they travelled from Wenlock to Ludlow and Hereford by the little cell of Bromfield. They could well imagine how the brethren of St. Mary's would listen to some pilgrim, who told them the accounts of the battles, while he partook of their hospitality. After the dissolution the priory passed to Charles Fox, whose daughter married a Matthew Herbert. His son or grandson restored the chancel, painted the ceiling, and gave tithes to Bromfield about 1658. As regards the church, the two Norman arches indicate a cruciform church. The tower dated from 1200, and since that time the church has been reseated, the gallery removed, and organ erected, and a new clock put up in 1887.

The library of the late Dr. Edersheim has been presented by his widow to Exeter College, of which he was a member; and a proposal has been started to purchase Professor Chandler's library, or at least that section of it relating to Aristotle, for the Bodleian.

On June 7, at their sale rooms, York, Messrs. T. Walker and Son offered for sale by auction a rare collection of choice antique china, which had been collected during the last twenty-five years from the most reliable sources, comprising specimens in old Worcester, Chelsea, Bow, Nantgarw, Vienna, Swansea, Wedgwood, Spode, Sevres, Derby, Capo di Monte, Staffordshire, etc., in the form of vases, figures, services, and plates. There were also numerous plaques, in Derby and Worcester, by Lucas, Steele, Evans, Cartledge, Bourne, Dodson, and Beard. The sale attracted a good company of connoisseurs and dealers, and satisfactory prices were realized.

On June 20 a meeting was held in the library of the York Museum, convened to discuss the formation of an association of museums somewhat on the lines of the Library Association.—The Chairman (Dr. North) said they were met to consider a series of preliminary resolutions adopted at a provisional meeting held last year. It was felt that an association such as was suggested would in an eminent degree be useful to the various museums. It would give curators and members of museums the opportunity of knowing what others possessed, and would lead to an inter-communication of ideas and a diffusion of knowledge which would be advantageous to all concerned. They might obtain much knowledge from one another as to the best means of arrangement and classification; and it was thought desirable that a journal should be established, which would be devoted to developing the museums of the country, and setting forth their aims to the public.—A resolution declaring the formation of the association was passed, and it was agreed that the association consist of curators of museums and representatives selected by the councils of management of museums, each museum contributing no less than one guinea per year to be entitled to representation; other gentlemen engaged in scientific work to be admitted as associates on payment of a contribution of half a guinea per year. Liverpool was agreed upon as the place of the first annual meeting in May or June next year.

A telegram was received in London, on June 27, from Alexandria, stating that the divers and workmen employed by the Aboukir Bay Treasure Recovery Company have raised one of the guns of the sunken French three-decker *L'Orient*. The weapon, although it has been under water over ninety years, is in excellent condition. Another brass cannon, together with ornaments and cups of silver, were recovered on the previous day.

Early in July, while engaged in examining the public archives at the Hague, General Grant Wilson, the well-known American author, met with a letter addressed to the States-General of the United Nether-

lands by P. Schagen, dated Amsterdam, November 7, 1626, announcing the purchase of the Island of Manhattan by the Dutch West India Company for the sum of \$24, or say £5. Two days later he was so fortunate as to find the original deed, which had lain perdu for 263 years, among the papers of an ancient Dutch family. Amsterdam furnished eight of the nineteen delegates from five chambers of managers of the company, located in the five principal cities of Holland. In the family of perhaps the most important of the Amsterdam delegates, it is presumed, the deed has remained since the year 1626. General Grant Wilson expects to be able to purchase the deed and take it with him when he returns to New York in October, in order to place it in the custody of the city or State of New York. Computing the interest at the rates that have prevailed on the island since its original purchase, it would make its cost at the present time £2,178,000. Large as this sum may appear, it is but a small portion of its value, as will readily be seen when it is stated that two corner lots on the Fifth Avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet each, were last month sold for £60,000. These were simply vacant lots, without buildings, near the entrance to the Central Park. The island contains more than 11,000 acres. The discovery of this deed was made in the course of researches concerning Mrs. Wilson's Bayard ancestors, who went to the New World in 1647 with the last of the Dutch Governors of New Netherland, the celebrated Peter Stuyvesant.—*The Times*.



## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

**Edinburgh Architectural Association.**—May 4.—Visit to Haddington, under the leadership of Mr. Henry F. Kerr, architect, Edinburgh.—On their arrival the party, who numbered about sixty, proceeded to Lethington Castle, now called Lennoxlove, an old and interesting mansion, situated in a beautiful park about a mile south-east of the town, which was thrown open for inspection by the kindness of Mr. David Jeffrey.—The estate of Lethington, Mr. Kerr said, was acquired by Sir Richard Maitland from the Giffords of that ilk about 1345, and during the three centuries during which it formed their residence the Maitlands held a foremost place in Scottish history. Amongst the most distinguished members of that family to whom reference was made in tracing its connection with Lethington were William Maitland, Secretary of State in Queen Mary's reign; and the equally famous Duke of Lauderdale, the favourite Minister of Charles II. and member of the "cabal" Administration. Early in the eighteenth century the property was acquired by Alexander,



Lord Blantyre, who changed its name to Lennoxlove, in memory of Frances Theresa Stuart, Duchess of Lennox, the celebrated Court beauty of Charles II.'s time, who is said to have given or bequeathed to Lord Blantyre the money with which it was purchased. Other historical personages connected with the Castle were mentioned, including John, the great Duke of Argyll, who, tradition affirmed, fell when a child from one of the upper windows, but escaped unhurt. The walls had been, Mr. Kerr said, at one time a stronghold of considerable defensive strength. It was mainly of the fifteenth century, and the work of the Maitland family; but there were undoubted evidences of later work, such as the cape-house at the south-west angle of the battlements; and late work was also observable in the carved gargoyles of the battlements and in other details. Special attention was directed to an unusual feature in the shape of a segmental arch thrown across the re-entering angle of the battlements, and provided with a parapet pierced with shot holes, as a protection to the entrance. In many castles devices for protecting the entrance were employed, but this peculiar form was perhaps unique in Scotland. The ancient doorway of the castle, having the original wrought-iron yett and its fastenings still attached to it, was then examined, and thereafter the fine old hall of the castle and other apartments were inspected in detail. A richly-pannelled and decorated plaster-ceiling in one of the upper chambers, a carved chimneypiece in the same room bearing the dates 1618 and 1632, and some beautiful Court dresses of the time of Charles II. were much admired. The modern rooms of the mansion contained some excellent portraits, noticeable amongst which were two of Mary Queen of Scots, one of "Admirable" Crichton, one of Frances Theresa, Duchess of Lennox, and a remarkably fine painting of her husband, the Duke of Lennox.—The party next visited the large church at Haddington, where they were received by the Rev. J. Nimmo Smith, the senior minister of the parish.—Mr. Kerr stated that Haddington was not only a royal burgh, but for long was also a royal residence. The ruins of the palace where Alexander II. was born in 1198 were removed in 1833. He then briefly referred to the various ecclesiastical foundations in and around Haddington. The abbey of Cistercian nuns, founded in 1178, was situated about one mile down the river, but of it no remains existed except the beautiful old pointed Abbey Bridge. Of the five chapels which were in the town, remains of St. Martin's (in Nungate) alone now existed. It belonged formerly to the Cistercian abbey, and was a very old building. Attention was then directed to the history of the Franciscan monastery, founded in the reign of Alexander II., and also to that of the parish church. It was explained that there was a vexed question as to the identification of the present church, some holding it to be the old parish church, and others the church of the Franciscan monastery. Entering into this question, Mr. Kerr adduced documentary evidence to prove the existence at the Reformation of the "Friars' Kirk" on certain lands, the general boundaries of which he identified and pointed out on a map, and also to prove the subsequent destruction of the Friars' Kirk and the feuing of the land by the Town Council after its transfer to

them at the Reformation. The whole evidence pointed to the conclusion that the present church was not that of the Franciscan monastery, but the old parish church founded by David I. for a royal chapel in his own demesne. The church was given in 1134 to the priory of St. Andrew's in perpetual alms, and was served by a vicar. It was burned in 1355 by the English, and the present remains were of the rebuilding between that date and the fifteenth century, when there was evidence of numerous gifts of silver vessels and ornaments to the church. The building was of cruciform plan, with aisles in nave and choir, and was of very considerable dimensions, being of equal area with St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh. The choir and transepts were ruinous, and the nave much spoiled by the insertion of galleries and alteration of the proportions of the fabric without and within. Mr. Kerr drew attention to the unity of design in choir and nave, which was discernible notwithstanding the vandalism of the alterations. Reference was made to the more elaborate treatment of the choir in the cusping of the tracery and the moulding of the jambs of the clerestory windows, while those of the nave were left plain. Of the original three-light nave aisle windows, only two, Mr. Kerr explained, were left, those with cusped tracery, the others being modern restorations. The tower, which was one of the most beautiful features of the church, was warmly admired, and he pointed out that it was probably originally finished by an open crown, somewhat like St. Nicholas Cathedral, Newcastle, or King's College Chapel, Aberdeen.—Attention was directed to the very ruinous state of the fabric, especially the tower and the arcades and east wall of the choir, and Mr. Kerr suggested that something should immediately be done to save the choir from complete destruction.

**Yorkshire Philosophical Society.**—May 7.—Meeting in the Library of the Museum, York; the Rev. Canon Raine president.—A number of books had been presented by various scientific societies, and also the following specimens: Series of fossils from the chloritic marl of Evershot, Dorset, by Mr. J. F. Walker, M.A.; an oil-painting of the late Dr. Jonah Wasse, of Moat Hall, Little Ouseburn, by Mrs. Lambert, of Sowerby, near Thirsk; restored plans and architectural drawings of St. Mary's Abbey, with manuscript description by the late Mr. S. Sharp, by Miss Sharp; five volumes of book plates, collected by the late Mr. Henry Peckett, of Carlton Hushwaite, with index, by Mrs. Peckett, of Thornton-le-Moor.—The chairman, in alluding to several of the more interesting of the donations, said that meeting welcomed the addition that had been made to the portraits of the founders. He drew attention to the very interesting prize plans, made by the late Mr. Samuel Sharp, who practised as an architect in York, and who was here during the excavations for the building of the Museum. The plans were of great value, as showing what the old abbey was like. Probably the tower of the church was similar to that of the magnificent edifice at Guisbro'—a superb specimen of monastic architecture. Another donation was from the widow of the late Mr. Henry Peckett, of Carlton Hushwaite, a student of antiquity and nephew to Mr. Leonard Peckett, of Bootham, who died early in this century. When the late Mrs. Peckett's house adjoining the

Friar's Walls was sold, he (Canon Raine) secured a large collection of fragments of stained glass made by her ancestor, and a parcel of his correspondence which he put into Mr. Henry Peckett's hands; besides several beautiful specimens of glass in which Mr. Peckett ingeniously contrived to anticipate the modern Bohemian glass to a great extent. There were only some six or eight pieces and no others in existence. The subject was very interesting, and formed a curious chapter in the history of glass-making in this country. It was his intention to leave them in the Museum.

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**—May 13.—Professor A. Macalister, M.D., F.R.S. (President), in the chair.—Professor Hughes exhibited some newly-found antiquities, and gave a short description of the district near Hauxton, pointing out, by reference to the six-inch map, the localities from which the antiquities had been procured. It seemed to be a position which had been occupied from very early times, but whether or not continuously he had not data for inferring. The workmen informed him that an extraordinary quantity of antiquities had been dug up on the south and east side of the small tributary that runs along the lower edge of the field now being worked, and that they anticipate similar rich ground on the north and west side when they reach a certain ancient pond known as "Blood Pond," which used to exist a little in front of the present workings, but which had long been filled up by agricultural operations. He exhibited some mill-stones of a very rude type from the phosphate diggings, which he had himself found recently thrown out of the pits. They consisted of large irregular slabs of sandstone artificially flattened and ground down with blocks of similar stone of smaller size which appear to have been used for grinding by hand on the larger slabs. He drew attention to the mill-stones, which he had collected and placed in the Woodwardian Museum, among which were several from the Fens, of the same form as those exhibited from Hauxton, but instead of being all of sandstone, one or both were of flint. The sandstone of which they are made is common in the gravel beds of that area, being derived from the boulder-drift of the higher ground. These mill-stones he considered to be pre-Roman, but they might have belonged to native servants of the Romans, and, therefore, might not indicate a distinct or much earlier period. Roman pottery and coins were not uncommon, but did not occur in layers of rubbish, or in large quantities in pits. Most of those he had found there seemed to indicate disturbed Roman interments, which might well have been the case, as there was evidence of Danish, and probably Saxon occupation of the ground. Some of the pottery bore a curious pattern, reminding one of the stamp so common on Saxon coins. This old English pottery was very rare at Hauxton; he exhibited one fragment. The most interesting relics that he had recently obtained from these excavations were the iron axe, knives, a so-called key, and the other iron object. These were all found in one grave at a depth of about 2 feet. The chief interest of these remains hangs round the axe, which seems to be of a totally different form from anything found with Saxon remains in this neighbourhood. It is a two-horned axe with square ends, and

—as was pointed out to him by the Rev. E. Conybeare—this appears to have been the character of the Scandinavian weapon, as may be inferred from the story in the *Burnt Njal*, where someone drove his axe into the wall, so that it stuck by the upper horn, of which the imbedded portion alone was preserved. The knives are of the usual longer or shorter pointed kind where the back is not curved, but terminated by a straight cut from the back forwards to the edge of the blade. The key is a bent iron ringed rod with two small teeth. The small iron object is exactly like others he had procured from the same locality. It consists of a plate of iron about 3 inches long, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch thick, tapering gradually to similar rounded ends. The whole is slightly curved, and in the centre is a slit about 1 inch long, and  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch broad. He had never before been able to obtain any history of the finding of these objects, but the one now exhibited was found with the axe and knives and skeleton. It looks as if it might have been a metal slip to run on a strap, and perhaps be fastened off by a peg run through the leather, but considering that the axe is peculiar, may we not suppose that the knives were not plain-handled, but had a metal guard, the advantage of which is obvious in the case of a knife as frequently used for stabbing as for cutting, and that this may have been the metal foundation of such a guard?—Professor J. H. Middleton read some notes on the choir-stalls from Brampton Church, near Huntingdon. The three oaken stalls from Brampton Church, which the Baron von Hügel has kindly lent to the Archæological Museum, are a melancholy example of the reckless removal of church fittings, which has so often taken place under the much-abused name of "restoration." They are of exceptional interest as being of unusually early date, namely, about the year 1350. Screens and stalls of the fifteenth century are common enough, but it is rare to find examples of woodwork of an earlier date. The arms of the stalls are richly moulded, with a characteristic fourteenth-century moulding, with a deeply cut hollow, designed in a way more suited to stone than to oak, as was usually the case before the fifteenth century. The *misericords*, or hinged seats, are decorated with very interesting carved subjects, three on each. *Stall No. 1*, beginning on the left, has a heater-shaped shield, once painted with a coat of arms, and supported by well executed figures of a knight and a lady. The knight holds a lance, and wears armour of the time of Edward III., having a gorget of mail under his bassinet. The lady wears a hood and wimple. In the scrolls at the side are: (a) A scribe seated, writing on a long roll, with his inkstand and pen-case on a table before him. (b) A lion. *Stall No. 2* has, in the centre, a man mowing hay, and a woman raking it up. At the sides: (a) A carpenter wearing a belt, to which a wallet and a knife are hung: he is at work carving the little arches of a wooden screen. This subject is like one of those carved on a capital of the Doge's Palace in Venice. (b) A weaver, with a large pair of shears, is cutting the pile smooth on a piece of stuff—velvet or pile carpet: the stuff is pinned down at each side on to a table. *Stall No. 3*. This is the end stall of a row, and so the moulding is only half worked. In the centre a man is reaping corn, and a woman brings



him a fresh sickle. Behind, a huntsmanlike figure is blowing a horn. At the sides: (a) A woman is gleaning. (b) The harvest is represented by a pile of sheaves. In many cases stalls and other fittings were the joint gift of the various trade-guilds of a parish, and that was probably the case at Brampton. Hence the representations of various occupations. In agricultural districts the Plough-guild was usually a large and important one, having often a special chantry altar, before which a lamp called the "Plough-light" was kept always burning. The figure of the knight suggests that the lord of the manor was a joint donor together with the guilds. On each of the curved arms of the stalls is a head, two male heads, and one female, with hood and wimple like the lady by the shield. The carving is well designed, and all the details are very minutely finished, in a way which shows that the carver had taken a very keen pleasure and interest in his work—a striking contrast to the sort of sculpture which is now produced, in which the carver's main thought appears to be the production of a showy effect, with the least possible amount of labour.—Mr. M. R. James made a communication upon "Fine Art, as applied to the illustration of the Bible in the ninth and four following centuries." He began by indicating the scope of his paper, which was only an attempt to deal with one or two sections of a very large subject. The lateness of the hour, however, compelled him to retrench even this limited field, and he was only able to deal with four varieties of Bible pictures—namely, those found (1) in complete Bibles, (2) in copies of the Apocalypse, (3) in a poem of Prudentius called the "Battle of the Soul," (4) in the *Biblia Pauperum*. The kindness of the Rev. S. S. Lewis had enabled him to illustrate the paper with chromo-lithographic reproductions taken from MSS. in Corpus Christi College Library. The complete Bible was represented by two types: one of the twelfth century contained in two magnificent copies at Corpus, whose pictures were more decorative than illustrative, and the reader pointed out that they stood midway between the great Bibles of the ninth century with their full-page pictures, and those of the thirteenth and fourteenth with their historiated initials. The second type of Bible was represented by a good specimen at Corpus of the thirteenth century, containing a series of these figured initials, one to each book. Of illustrated Apocalypses, one at Corpus and one at Trinity College (the last probably the finest in England) were selected for special description. That at Corpus furnishes incidental evidence of the number of precisely similar copies of the Apocalypse that were turned out during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, especially in the north of France. It is also interesting as containing, besides the Apocalypse of St. John, the apocryphal vision of St. Paul, illustrated. This work goes back to the fourth century, and formed the prototype of most mediæval visions of the future state. It also, in all probability, influenced Dante's conception of the Inferno. The reader then traced shortly the custom of illustrating the Apocalypse, from early mosaics and frescoes, and from a number of Spanish copies of eleventh and twelfth century date, to the numerous specimens executed in the north of France in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and finally to the time of Albert Dürer.

The next section was devoted to a description of the Corpus copy of the poem of Prudentius, called the *Psychomachia*. This is a MS. of the eleventh century, adorned with eighty-nine drawings by a Saxon artist—possibly at Winchester. Three other copies of similar date and style exist in the British Museum, and it was pointed out that all of them probably go back to a Roman original brought over by some early missionary. Reproductions of four drawings were shown: 1. The Sacrifice of Isaac; 2. Lot carried away captive; 3. Abraham and Melchisedek; 4. Abraham and the three Angels. Examples of works of art derived from this poem were mentioned as existing at Laon, Paris, Salisbury, Chartres, Amiens, and Strassburg, and it was noted as being quite likely that John Bunyan was indirectly influenced by the book. Lastly, the reader described two works existing in Corpus library, the one a collection of types, called *Pictor in Carmine*, made in the thirteenth century, with the idea of substituting Bible pictures for the grotesque and secular subjects in vogue at the time. Another a copy of the *Biblia Pauperum*, made late in the fourteenth century by a Flemish hand, and closely connected with one in the British Museum (King's College MSS., No. 5). The paper ended with an appeal to the members of the society to suggest practical means for carrying out the work of registering and describing extant examples of Biblical illustrations in Cambridge, and in England at large.

#### Leeds Historical and Antiquarian Society.—

May 13.—A meeting was held in the Library of the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, to consider a proposal to form a Leeds Historical Society. There was a large and influential attendance, and Mr. Edmund Wilson was voted to the chair.—In explaining the object of their meeting, the Chairman said that some little time ago he wrote a letter, which was published in the local press, and in which he suggested the formation of a local historical society. He wrote the letter with the view of getting the names of those interested in the subject, and he received a number of letters in reply. He confessed the number was small, and he did not anticipate such a splendid meeting as they had that afternoon. After a due lapse of time, he made arrangements for that meeting, and they were indebted for the use of that room to the council of the Philosophical Society. Mr. Wilson afterwards stated that the purposes of the society would be to collect objects of all kinds bearing upon the past and present history of the town and neighbourhood; remains dug up, maps and views, portraits, books printed in Leeds, works of Leeds authors, reports of local societies, and pamphlets, etc., of temporary interest; to make drawings, etc., of old buildings about to be pulled down, to watch all excavations; to obtain biographies of local authors, to transcribe and publish registers and other local records, to obtain and publish papers on local historical subjects, to arrange excursions, to edit a journal, and, ultimately, to write a history.—It was unanimously agreed, on the motion of Professor Ransome, seconded by Dr. Eddison, "That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is desirable to form a Leeds Historical Society."—There was considerable discussion on the subject of the title of the society, and it was eventually agreed, on the motion of Mr. Margerison, seconded by Mr. Beer, to call the society the

"Leeds Historical and Antiquarian Society,"—28 voting for and 14 against the proposal.

**British Archaeological Association.**—May 15.—Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., in the chair.—It was announced that a special meeting would be held on the 22nd to welcome the members of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, who will then be paying a visit to London.—Several curious articles of Etruscan ware were exhibited by Mr. Geo. R. Wright, F.S.A., and Mr. Roofe.—Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., described a figure of terra cotta, apparently Mars, which was recently found near the Roman camp, in the valley of Christchurch, now the property of the mayor of that town.—Mr. Oliver exhibited rubbings of brasses from churches in Kent and Sussex; and Mr. Pritchett contributed sketches of another sepulchral monument, namely, of the Clerevault Tomb in Croft Church, Darlington.—A paper was then read by the Chairman on certain phases of the history of early Christianity in England, the progress of the faith being traced from its early beginnings until the period of the battle of Brunanburgh, reference being made to the evidences, now becoming numerous, derived from the early crosses and incised slabs. The opinions of various writers relative to the site of the battle were discussed, and the weight of evidence was shown to be in favour of a site in the North of England rather than elsewhere. A long discussion followed the reading of the paper, in which Messrs. Romilly Allen, Brock, Birch, and others took part.—Drawings were exhibited, made by Mr. Matthew Jones, city surveyor of Chester, which showed the most recent discoveries made in the Roman walls of that city. Excavations have been carried along a fresh length of the north wall, which have proved that the ancient base is of large unmortared masonry, just a plinth, precisely similar to what has been found elsewhere. The mediæval wall, which is above the earlier base elsewhere, is not altogether so true since, while the latter is straight in plan, the former is somewhat irregular. The base is, therefore, in places below the wall, in others in front of it, greatly dilapidated. Its position shows beyond question that the base could never have been inserted at a later period below the mediæval portion, as stated when it was met with elsewhere.—Mr. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), called attention to the dilapidated condition of the Roman columns from Reculver Church, now in a garden, Canterbury Cathedral. They need to be protected from the weather, and the fallen ones re-erected.

**The Cambrian Archaeological Association**—Meeting in London.—On May 22, the members visited the British Museum. The authorities of that institution had kindly made preparation for the reception of the Association by having sundry objects of rarity and interest of Cambrian origin or connection, prehistoric articles of the bronze period, mediæval seals and MSS., and such like, set out in cases, and beside each of these a descriptive label was placed, which, in a measure, rendered the services of a guide unnecessary. These as far as the MSS. and seals were concerned, had been selected as typical examples of their respective classes and kinds out of a host of similar things preserved in the museum, and were intended to give the visitors a general idea of the material lying there and accessible to the student. Supplemented as this exhibition was by the paper

read thereon, at the evening meeting of Thursday, by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, chief of the department, it will be seen that no pains had been spared by the museum authorities to give the association a hearty welcome, and to further as much as possible the object for which the visit was undertaken. The collection included an incomplete series of seals of the Bishops of Llandaff ranging from 1148 to 1407. Then came several of the Bishops of St. David's and various religious houses. Owen Glyndwr was represented by two fine specimens, namely, the "Great Seal" and "Privy Seal," and each is so excellent as a work of art that one is driven to wonder how, under the circumstances in which Owen was placed, they could have been obtained and were engraved. The manuscript case contained about twenty-one exhibits, one or two of which were stated to have belonged to the Abbey of Margam. The earliest in date was a twelfth century MS. of the laws of Howel Dda. One MS. was open at a page on which was transcribed a letter of Pope Innocent II. to William, Archbishop of Canterbury, setting forth the labours of Urban, Bishop of Llandaff, for the good of his church, announcing his death at Rome, and directing the Archbishop to see to the care of the vacant See. Written at Pisa (after A.D. 1133), were two fourteenth century copies of the chronicle of the church of Llandaff; and several "Brutian" codes of laws, romances, etc., made up the number stated. In the prehistoric department a portion of a case was set apart for bronze articles discovered in Wales. A visit was also paid to the coins. No coins of Welsh princes, properly so called, have ever been discovered by numismatists. Some gold pieces of one of the later Henries, bearing on the reverse beside the royal arms the insignia of three feathers, were shown. The feathers, it is imagined, indicate that the gold itself had been dug from a Welsh mine. Specimens of the Aberystwyth mint were not forthcoming, the case containing them being, we believe, temporarily absent. In the gold and gem department, rich as it is, there does not seem to be a single torque. Some seven or eight years ago, a fine collection of these—some found in Wales, some in Ireland, and one, we think, north of the Tweed—was on view at South Kensington, and made quite a magnificent display. Probably it was a loan collection, and not part of the permanent contents of the museum. In passing from one of the departments to the other, a fine Roman military stone, found in Cardiganshire, was examined in one of the galleries; and an early inscribed stone, with Ogham characters at the sides, found in Brecknockshire was examined in another.—In the evening, at eight o'clock, the members of this Association were received as guests by the President and members of the British Archaeological Association, at their rooms in Sackville Street. Tea and other refreshments were provided. After an address of welcome had been delivered by the President of the British Archaeological Association, and one or two of the members of that Association had spoken in support of that address, referring in kindly terms to the pleasant recollections which they had of congresses held at Dolgelly and Tenby, the host-president vacated the chair in favour of the Venerable Archdeacon Thomas. The *pièce de résistance* of the evening was a paper by the Rev.



Edmund McClure, on "Early Welsh (in relation to other Aryan) Personal Names." Mr. McClure dealt with Totemism, and contended that the very frequent use of wolf, lion, hound, bear, and the whole class of which these names are examples, as personal names, by no means meant that these animals were then regarded as Totems, or derived their significance from Totemism. Of greater popular interest is his contention that the apparent early use of Hebrew names—the names David, Malachi, Ismael, and so forth—arises not from the actual use of these names by the Welsh, but from the names which were used, being transliterated by the monks of a later period. Thus, "Dewy" has nothing to do with the Hebrew name "David," and in fact, wherever you find an early Biblical name in Welsh literature, you must view it with suspicion.—On the following day a visit was paid to the Public Record Office, where in the round room a number of documents of a highly interesting character relating to Wales were displayed on the tables. Among them were also shown a few handsomely illuminated MSS. The exhibition had been arranged under the direction of Mr. R. Arthur Roberts, and the selections had been made by him not to display all that was rare and curious in their national depository, but to illustrate every class in the whole range of documents which bear on Welsh history. The interest of the exhibition was heightened by the succinct and business-like paper read by Mr. Roberts upon the general character of the documents accessible to the public at the Record Office, and the representative character of the documents which he had had set out for the examination of the visitors. In due time this paper will appear in the journal of the Association, and will be very useful for consultation by those who desire to become acquainted with the documents relating to Wales which are preserved in the great national institution in Fetter Lane.—At the evening meeting Mr. J. Romilly Allen's deferred paper on the "Cylindrical Pillar at Llantwit Major," came on first for reading, and was followed by a paper by Mr. W. de Gray Birch on "Some MSS. and Seals relating to Wales in the British Museum." In the course of his paper Mr. Birch said there were scattered in country houses over Wales, and in many cases lying in a neglected condition, a large quantity of MSS. all more or less valuable, and, in some cases, of great value, and an effort, he thought, should be made to collect these together, not only for their preservation, but for their being made use of by those who knew how to turn them to account. As to the disposal of them when collected, the British Museum, he said, would hardly be a fitting depository for them, and, besides, it was overstocked. Why not gather them into a national museum or library, to be founded in some Welsh city or town?—Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund followed with a paper on "The Religious Houses of South Wales."

#### Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.

—June 29.—Visit to Liversedge Halls, Hartshead Church, and Walton Cross. Arriving at Liversedge Hall, the building and the remains of the old chapel were examined, and Mr. Frank Peel, the cicerone, gave an account of the hall and its associations. Commencing with the account in Domesday Book, which states that Liversedge had two manors,

he proceeded to show that Liversedge Hall was the centre of one of them, and Liversedge Place, on the other side of Clough beck, the other. There were thus, he said, two families of De Liversedges, who seem to have kept themselves quite distinct from each other, and who seemed to have been in all generations at variance. The De Liversedges of Liversedge Essolf existed longest as a family, but the successor being at last a female, she was married by the scion of the Raynors, a wealthy, mercantile family who had grown so rich by engaging in the manufacture of frizes and kerseys that they quite overshadowed the De Liversedges, whose estates had become contracted owing to the extravagance of several owners. Turning to the adjoining manor, Mr. Peel proceeded to show that with the exception of a short interval respecting which there was some uncertainty, the names of every owner or tenant of Liversedge Hall could be given from the time of William the Conqueror. Tracing the history of the De Liversedges, who lived there in great state, he showed how at last the estates passed into the hands of the Nevilles by the marriage of the last of the De Liversedges of that line with a representative of that notable clan. The Nevilles of Liversedge were a vigorous race, and held many high and responsible offices under the Crown in many generations, in executing the duties of which they seem to have displayed much tact and ability. The estates, always extensive, were considerably enlarged by the marriage of Sir Thomas Neville with Alice, the daughter and co-heir of Richard Gascoigne, of Hunslet, a younger brother of the celebrated Sir John Gascoigne. By this union the estates at Hunslet and Cattle Beeston came into possession of the already wealthy family. Towards the end of Sir Thomas's life, he erected, what Dr. Whitaker calls the "baronial hall of the Nevilles," an extensive building of some pretensions, which was pulled down to make room for the present erection. During the lives of several of Sir Thomas's successors the family continued to extend its possessions and its influence until it came into the possession of Sir Robert Neville, who, being mixed up with the insurrection called the Pilgrimage of Grace, placed himself and his possessions in serious jeopardy. Eventually, by the display of much diplomacy, Neville managed to escape punishment, and he henceforth kept himself carefully aloof from all complications. Sir John Neville, the third of that name, and the last of the illustrious line of the Nevilles of Liversedge, was not so fortunate. Suffering himself to be led into the conspiracy known as the Rising of the North, he raised, it is said, 12,000 men, and joined the rebel Earls. When the rebels were defeated by Queen Elizabeth's troops the two Earls who were their leaders, and Sir John Neville, fled into Scotland. Eventually the Earls were surrendered by the half-savage chieftain who had sheltered them, and were executed; but Sir John Neville managed once more to escape. He did not, however, regain his estates, but died a fugitive in Italy. The possessions of Sir John Neville at Liversedge, Hunslet, Beeston, and Barksland were given by Queen Elizabeth to Edward Carey, one of the grooms of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber, who was afterwards knighted, and they remained in possession of the Careys for three generations, when the great park was despoiled, and the

whole estate divided and sold to the highest bidders. The western portion of Liversedge remained during those troublous times almost entirely in the possession of the great mercantile family of the Raynors. But the descendants of the original plodders beginning to despise the trade which had brought them their wealth, a yeoman of the name of Greene, a descendant of the Greens of Horsforth, took up the industry as it fell from their feeble hands, and became immensely rich. In the acquirement of this wealth, John Greene had been ably supported by his seven stalwart sons, all of whom devoted themselves earnestly to manufactures. When he grew old, tradition says that John Greene determined to spend some of his money while he was alive, and he, therefore, built each of his seven sons a great hall. It is likely enough that this old tale may be true; at any rate, there are still seven halls in Liversedge, which were built and inhabited by the Greenses for several generations. As they grew rich they despised, like the Raynors, the trade which had brought them their wealth, and gradually decayed out of the township, after having for nearly two centuries been the leading men in the management of its affairs. Several of the old halls once owned by the Greenses were examined by the party during the afternoon, as were also the Headlands, Duxbury Hall, and others. An old hall, which is generally called Noah's Ark, from its odd appearance, and another very substantial building near, dated 1584, were viewed with great interest. The former, which has no date, is supposed to be considerably the older of the two. We will content ourselves with noticing one or two of the old buildings visited. Lower Hall, which at the time of its erection would be the most important house in the township next to Liversedge Hall, was inhabited by William Greene, who is described by Oliver Heywood as a rich man. It is entered by an ancient gateway, joined to a thick wall, surmounted by heavy copings, and is a large Gothic-looking building, with three gables in front and a large projecting porch. Within the porch is a massive door, which contains some very beautiful workmanship, well worthy of careful examination. The windows, which are numerous, are mullioned, and contain a variety of leaded and diamond-shaped panes. Over the door is a sun-dial, dated 1660, with the initials "W. M. G." On the ground floor is a spacious house place, the floor being covered with diamond-shaped stones. It is divided from the rooms branching from it by oak panelling, in an excellent state of preservation. What would be the best room has some fine panelling round it, and some especially ornamental and elaborate over the mantelpiece. The door leading out of it is of Gothic shape, and projects like a small porch. The top of the room will at once arrest attention. It is thrown into four panels of plaster-work, and the sides of the beams are also beautifully ornamented. Each panel is surrounded by representations of fruit, etc., executed by a master-hand. The bedrooms have also some finely executed ceilings, with representations of the Royal arms, martlets, lions, etc. What would answer to the modern drawing-room is quite a gem in its way. The plaster-work is very beautiful, but what will attract most attention is the oak panelling which surrounds the room. These panels are in two rows, containing altogether about forty pointed panels, on the upper

row of each, of which there is a well-executed painting, representing in some cases beautiful landscapes, mansions, human figures, etc., conspicuous amongst which is King Charles II. hiding in the oak. The lower panels are only grained. Whether the scenes depicted on the panels are real or imaginary it is impossible to say, but the appearance they present as a whole is very striking. Above Lower Hall stand Middle Hall and Upper Hall; but these have been so much modernized that they now present no special features of interest. Lowfold Hall, which stands about a quarter of a mile above Liversedge Hall, though it is now let off in cottages, still retains much of its ancient character. The original occupier, Richard Greene, has placed over the richly-carved mantelpieces in the oak-panelled rooms representations of the distaff and spindles which won him his wealth. Upper House, which stands upon the hill-top, is interesting from the fact that it was the residence of John Greene, a Quaker, who spent most of his life in prison, and finally died at York Castle, "for ye truth's sake," as the old chronicler puts it. Near the house is the Quaker's sepulchre, where John Greene interred his dead when the then incumbent of Hartshead refused to allow him to bring them to the Church burying-ground, and this, too, was inspected by the company with great interest. The antiquaries visited Hartshead Church, which is one of the oldest in the county, and the vicar pointed out the leaning pillars in the nave, and the zigzag ornament on the rounded Norman arches, and the cushioned capitals. Many people think the tower is Saxon. Walton Cross of millstone grit, with its interlacing carvings, two doves, etc., was also examined.

**Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.**—June 14.—Chysauster, the famous hut-village, was chosen as the chief point of examination by the members of this society at their usual monthly excursion. Standing in the centre of the "village," which is very perfect, and was excavated by Mr. W. C. Borlase, Mr. T. Cornish proceeded to give a brief explanation of the huts. There were, he said, many points of interest about the village, which was connected with the adjoining tin-producing valley of Resoon, by two "creepy" lanes. The hut they were in was the largest and the principal of the lot. The name of Chysauster signified the "house of the host." The buildings were distinctly prehistoric, and the building of the walls was especially peculiar, the largest stones not being at the bottom, but in the middle, the stones holding themselves together by the natural weight of the wall itself. The place was used for domestic purposes, and was covered, similar huts being still used in the Hebrides. That village was probably used by one family or small tribe. A hollowed stone, firmly bedded in the wall, was probably used for bruising the pillus, or naked oat, a grain which was now almost extinct. He regarded the village as purely domestic, with its two covered ways connected with the tin-works below.—The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma also read a short paper on the subject, in the course of which he said: In the Paris Exhibition one of the most striking and novel features is the restoration of the domestic architecture of divers nations and ages. Among these the cave-dwellings of old France and the restoration of the Gallic huts have an especial interest to Cornishmen, some



bearing on certain of our local antiquities—Chysauster included. Now the curious remains before us are, I conceive, neither the temples of heathen gods (I suppose the strongest Druidist would hardly imagine that), nor do they seem to be fortresses, even though there may have been an enclosure around them to keep off savage beasts; nor do I even see reason to suppose that they are tombs of the dead, nor memorials erected to commemorate events, as some of the menhirs are: they probably are, simply and merely, what most of the edifices of modern Penzance are now—houses for people to dwell in. In this matter we may set aside romance and check imagination, and simply accept the common-sense and unromantic notion that they are merely houses. Now it is a curious fact that mankind, after advancing out of the cave-dwelling style, has pretty generally favoured the circular form, or development of it, before the rectangular which in Britain we learnt from the Romans and have retained since. It is true that the early buildings of Nineveh and Egypt were rectangular; but they were, though ancient, the works of comparatively civilized people. The circle has proved most attractive to the savage, whether Esquimaux or American Indians, or negroes, or ancient Gaul, or old German, or, as we see here, ancient Briton. The reasons possibly are: 1. The roof question. When of boughs or straw, the earliest form of roof is a conical one, brought up to a point. The rafters of a rectangular roof would be troublesome to savage people. When the roof is stone it involves vaulting. 2. The absence of corners. They have their advantages and disadvantages. In a primitive state of society where people huddled over a central fire or slept coiled-up under a low roof (as many savages do now) without furniture, there are reasons for avoiding corners. 3. Security against foes, especially wild beasts, may have had a share in the circular form, which we find also in the towers of baronial castles. The question of square versus round houses or rooms is not even now utterly set at rest. At Crous-an-wra, if I mistake not, there was a round house erected by a Cornishman who clung to the ancestral notion that round houses were better than square; and at Park-venton, near Mullion, there is another modern working-out of the Chysauster theory, and several rooms with circular or semicircular walls. So all people, even in this century, do not yet feel it an axiom beyond doubt that all rooms in all houses ought to be square or oblong. The main objection in modern times is that you cannot put your furniture or hang your pictures against a circular wall, but the ancient Britons, especially the prehistoric, probably dispensed with furniture and pictures. I have heard that military officers in Picklecomb Fort in Mount Edgcumb sometimes found a complaint of this inconvenience, which did not strike the ancient Britons. Probably most of the hut-circles we are acquainted with in Cornwall, *e.g.*, on Carnmenellis, at Bosulow, etc., are family residences, indeed for families; this probably is a clan residence. It is true that it does not seem too extensive for a family for our modern notions, but then we have got more luxurious in our ideas in Britain than our ancestors were 2,000 years ago. The possibility of a small clan living together is not unlikely. These clan residences are founded on the idea of common life of several families, a survival of which we see in the Russian "Mir," and which

has been so cleverly described by Sir Henry Maine. Perhaps in the large houses or closely built hamlets of Alpine regions we may have a trace of the idea. It is likely that not one family, but one small clan or group of families, all more or less related, may have resided in this residence.—The society then proceeded over the moors to Castle-an-dinas, a small section visiting the curious fogou at Chysauster. Having passed the vallum the party inspected the remains of the fortification of Castle-an-dinas, whence a lovely view was (as usual) obtained of the North Cornwall coast, near Newquay and Perranzabuloe, with the Redruth and Camborne region on the east, to the Lizard on the south, and the Buryan Hills on the west. As no paper had been promised for Castle-an-dinas the society scattered over the remains and discussed them conversationally; and a photograph was taken of the curious landmark which is traditionally said to have been connected with smuggling memories of less than a century ago.

**Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.**—May 29.—The contractor for the alterations and excavations that are going on in connection with the enlarging of the Central Station forwarded a number of remains found in the Back Row.—The Rev. J. R. Boyle moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Macdonald, the foreman on the work, for the care he had taken of the remains. They were of great interest. Some of them were horns and skulls of animals, pointing to a time which in the history of this district antedated the Roman bridge—to the time when the Forth Banks were ranged by the wild deer. The objects will be placed in the Museum of the Society.—Mr. Till, of the Crown and Thistle, Groat Market, presented a bundle of keys, one of which was supposed to be a key of the old Newgate in Newcastle.—Mr. D. D. Dixon, Rothbury, read a paper on "Coquetdale Customs." He said he should confine himself to three institutions or customs, each of a widely different character, viz., the gallows, the Market Cross of Rothbury, and cock-fighting. There were four gallows in Upper Coquetdale, namely, at Rothbury, Hepple, Harbottle, and Alwinton. The gallows of Robert Fitz Roger, the first lord of Rothbury (1205), stood on a hill-end close to West Hills Camp, midway between Rothbury and Thropton. The slopes of the hill were still called "The Gallowfield Braes." This spot, 500 feet above the sea-level, was admirably adapted for such a purpose. The gallows, erected within the Hepple barony by the lords of Hepple, had left a trace of its existence and its site in the form of a field named "The Gibbet Close," which lies at the base of a hill, on whose summit probably stood the gallows. This hill was on the south side of the Coquet, exactly opposite to Hepple, and distant about a mile from Hepple Tower. The Harbottle gallows occupied an elevated site on a high stretch of moorland, stretching between the villages of Harbottle and Holystone, a mile south of Harbottle Castle. The crest of a steep green hill to the north, and overlooking the village of Alwinton, yet called Gallow Law, pointed strongly to the site of the Alwinton gallows. With regard to the Market Cross, it was not until so late as the beginning of the eighteenth century that they had any certain account of Rothbury Market Cross. But they must bear in mind that during the Commonwealth anything in the form of having the name of a cross,

was held in great abhorrence by our Puritan forefathers, who destroyed many of the fine old market crosses. When Rothbury Parish Church was denuded of its ornaments—as we knew it was during that unfortunate period—the older cross may have shared in the general despoliation. The Rothbury Market Cross, of which they were accustomed to speak, was erected in 1722 by several of the influential inhabitants of the village, to afford a shelter to the country folks when attending the weekly market. About the beginning of the present century the cross was in so ruinous a condition that it was considered dangerous, so that in 1827, instead of having it restored, the freeholders had the building entirely pulled down. There was a great “to do” about it among the villagers, and the vandals who had been instrumental in its destruction were threatened with legal proceedings. During the first half of the present century, cock-fighting was prevalent throughout Northumberland. In the village of Rothbury, some fifty or sixty years ago, there were no less than five cock-pits—one at the foot of the “Blue Bell” garden, connected with a public-house then called “The Malt Shovel,” another behind the modern “Turk’s Head,” known at the time by the name of the “Fighting Cocks,” a third at the west end of the village, close to the site now occupied by the Independent Chapel; there was a fourth in a yard behind “The Fox and Hounds,” a public-house done away with many years ago; and the fifth and most important, which might be termed the village cock-pit, was situated on the Haa Hill, near to the church, where many a savage main was fought. The last fight held within the Haa Hill cock-pit took place about 1838, when between fifty and sixty cocks were entered to be fought in what was known as four cock-mains. Mr. Dixon went on to relate a number of interesting particulars of celebrated cock-fights which took place in Rothbury over half a century ago, gathered from accounts given by people who were actual witnesses of the fights. He also exhibited specimens of the steel spurs which were fastened to the legs of the birds, and showed lists advertising cock-fights held within the Gallowgate cock-pit at Newcastle in race week, 1833; Easter week, 1835; and Easter week, 1846.—Mr. C. J. Bates read a paper on “The Church Dedications in the Diocese of Newcastle.”—During the last week of June the society made a tour in south-east Yorkshire. At York the antiquaries were taken over the Minster by the Dean, and the museum and grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society by the Rev. Canon Raine, besides having opportunities of seeing other places of interest in the city. They visited Howden for the purpose of inspecting the ancient church of St. Peter. They were received by the Rev. W. Hutchinson, M.A., vicar, who conducted them round the sacred edifice, pointing out the varied beauties of the nave, the chancel, and the chapter house. An able paper was read by the vicar, in which he sketched the history of the church from its earliest formation to the time when its architectural beauties were completed under the superintendence of Walter Skirlaw, Bishop of Durham. After ascending the tower, the antiquaries went to Hull, where they arranged excursions to places of interest in the town and neighbourhood.

## Review.

*The Development of Marriage and Kinship.* By C. STANILAND WAKE. London: Redway, 1889.

Mr. Wake’s book is an ambitious one, and we do not think he has contributed the last word to a subject which has so many sides to it as that of marriage and kinship. We have no desire to dogmatize upon such a theme: there is no room for such a course; and if we look at the objections which seem to us to be raised against Mr. Wake’s theories we do so out of no disrespect to him, but simply as a necessity due to scientific investigation.

The chief criticism which seems to us to be necessary is the detection of an error that many of us fall into very readily—namely, the using of words which belong to modern thought and modern social relationships to express a thing which belongs to primitive thought and primitive social relationships. Thus marriage means to us something very definite in social life; whenever we use this word to express our conception of the sexual relationship in the past, we can consciously colour our expression with a whole set of ideas that must be foreign to it. Mr. Wake sets himself to oppose as fundamentally erroneous the views of Mr. McLennan and Mr. L. H. Morgan; but it seems to us that he starts off upon a basis that could never under any possibility lead him to their views, because he has never entirely separated himself, as these great authorities separated themselves, from the modern ideas associated with his modern terminology.

Is it so certain that the evidence of the lower animal on sexual relationship tells us anything about the condition of what Mr. Wake calls “primeval man”? We think not, and just because man has always been something more than animal, something more, that is, in the direction of *consciousness* of action. We can quite understand that this consciousness would lead to forms of early social relationship, the chief characteristic of which was their great complexity. And this is in fact what we find. The modern social relationship is one of great simplicity, and the more we penetrate back the more complex does the social relationship become. To read some of the Australian and American Indian ideas of relationship is to attempt to unravel a puzzle which needs strong mathematical faculties to get quite clearly before us. Mr. Wake, in threading his way through some of these puzzles, shows a vast amount of ingenuity and a vast amount of patience; and we venture to think that his work will be best welcomed among students for the exposition it gives of these complex systems.

All ancient history must be approached through the medium of the existing savage world, and Mr. Wake gives good material under his various chapters for such a study of early man. We do not quite follow his line of argument, and particularly we cannot understand the attitude he assumes towards the Biblical narrative. Something more is needed than mere quotation. Recently, Dr. Tylor has shown us that there is a method, almost mathematical in its preciseness, by which savage life may be made to yield up some of its treasures as lessons of the past, and we think that Mr. Wake should have weighed his facts by Dr. Tylor’s standard before placing them



before the world. We are far from saying that Mr. Wake's conclusions are not the result of scientific method, but we do wish emphatically to say that nothing throughout the closely-written pages reveals to us what his method is. Surely in a work dealing with so complicated a subject, it is worth while to reveal some of the process by which the conclusions are arrived at. As it is, the only way to test the conclusions is to go over the whole ground afresh; to map out each fact in its relationship to other facts, and to see, if we can, that the conclusions drawn are sound. In the meantime the subject stands still, and many of us will prefer leaving Mr. Wake's book, and proceeding upon our own lines. All the same we shall not be unthankful to Mr. Wake for his researches. They help us over some pitfalls, they reveal some weaknesses in our own methods and our own conclusions, and above all, they draw attention to a subject which is of immense importance in archæology and anthropological science, namely, the forms of society which have made the life of man on earth, and which have influenced his conduct in attaining the great height which all the fallen nations of the world testify have been reached.



## Correspondence.

### ROMAN ROAD INTO ESSEX.

Can any of your readers give any information—or say where information may be obtained—as to the Roman road from the *Trajectus* at Old Ford across the marshes?

Defoe, in his "Tour through the Eastern Counties," says (page 17, Cassell's edition in the National Library, 1888), "That there seems to be lately found out in the bottom of the marshes (generally called Hackney Marsh, and beginning near about the place now called the Wick, between Old Ford and the said Wick), the remains of a great stone causeway, which, as it is supposed, was the highway, or great road from London into Essex, and the same which goes now over the great bridge between Bow and Stratford."

What authority had Defoe for this statement, and who found this said causeway?

A. P. WIRE.

The Essex Field Club,  
Buckhurst Hill,  
May 7, 1889.

### GARSTON OLD CHURCH.

Further excavations on the site of the ancient church of Garston, Lancashire, have disinterred a large additional number of stones, showing the character of this building. It was suggested, from the remains found previously, that the chancel, as well as the nave, might have had three bays, with north and south aisles. This is now proved by two additional chancel capitals having come to light. Of the east window the only remnant was part of the sill. In addition to this, the greater part of the tracery of this window and part of the jambs have turned up. It proves to have been a large square-headed window,

with five trefoiled lights, very boldly and massively wrought. Label mouldings for this and the nave windows have also been found, a string course, probably that of the clerestory, and further pieces of late Decorated plain tracery and mouldings, confirming the idea that the restorations already made on paper, which gave this period to the tower, were correct, the rest of the structure being very late Perpendicular. From the details of the body of the church it would seem to have been nearly a new building at the date of the dissolution of the chantries.

These remains have a peculiar interest, from indications that they afford of service of the older use having been carried on in the building till long after the Reformation. The church, although a large and important one, as evidenced by these remains, was not a parish church, but a chantry; and after the dissolution of the chantries, it is recorded by Bishop Gastrell (*circa* 1725) that it had no minister or endowment; that in 1650 it was reported to be ruinous, and that no service (after the reformed use) had been held in it since the Reformation.

The Norris family, who had their mortuary chapel here, clung to the older faith till after the Civil War. In this contest their estates at Speke were sequestered, and the church was probably wholly or partially ruined. A stone taken from the churchyard wall (in spite of this record) shows that some repairs were made in 1607 by William Norris and his wife, Eleanor Norris. It bears their initials and the above date. Stones of the chancel-arch show repairs of the ornamental panelling with plaster, and a number of the stones from the interior still show traces of whitewash, fairly fresh, although others are weathered. This would indicate that up to 1707, perhaps to 1715, when the older structure was taken down and replaced by the much smaller chapel of that date, some portion of the old structure had been kept in use for Divine worship till the early part of the eighteenth century, though stated to be in ruins and disused in the very careful and complete diocesan notes of Bishop Gastrell.

It is proposed to send the drawings, showing the probable restoration of this church, for inspection to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, Buckingham Street, Strand.

EDWARD W. COX.

Foxcovers, Bebington.

### LONDON SCULPTURED HOUSE-SIGNS.

[*Ante*, xix., 159.]

In the first article printed in your columns of his highly valuable and interesting series, Mr. Philip Norman, F.S.A., describes a sculptured sign of a bell, etc., as being yet *in situ* "below a second-floor window, in a courtyard which once was attached to the Red Lion Inn, the house in front being numbered 251, High Holborn." Inasmuch as the Old Red Lion Tavern, High Holborn (northern side), is numbered 72, it may possibly save some little difficulty hereafter in fixing the position of this relic if you allow me to say that the courtyard mentioned by Mr. Norman is named Red Lion Yard, and lies next westwards of No. 255, High Holborn (southern side).

W. E. M.

May 16, 1889.

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# The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1889.

## Athens and Recent Discoveries.\*

BY TALFOURD ELY, M.A., F.S.A.

**I**N arranging the demonstrations to be given at the British Museum, Professor Poole has kindly assigned to me the department of sculpture, including therein works of art in bronze and in terra-cotta, a theme fully sufficient for the few hours that can be spared from the exigencies of modern study. On the present occasion, too, we may dismiss from our consideration much that is included in this group of objects. In her brightest days, indeed, Athens teemed with sculpture of the highest class, masterpieces of Pheidias and of the great artists second to him alone. Under the empire much of this wealth was torn from her. Hundreds of statues were carried off to adorn the baths and the palaces of Imperial Rome.

Tiberius might be moved by a populace clamouring at his very gates to restore to their admiring gaze the Apoxyomenos of Lysippos. The feeble and degenerate sons of distant Athens could place no such salutary curb on the æsthetic covetousness of their Roman masters. What Nero neglected perished for the most part through Christian fanaticism or the more apathetic barbarism of the Turk.† The chief glories of the Parthenon, indeed, for centuries found pro-

tection beneath cross and crescent in succession. Yet they at length eluded the clumsy rapacity of a Venetian soldier, only to suffer exile to a darker and more distant shore.

Apart from purely architectural works, little remained to tell of the glorious past. Mountains and sea and sky are left, the imperishable setting of the gems of Attic speech and Attic song. But the handiwork of Myron and of Silanion has perished with the hands that fashioned it. As far as sculpture was concerned, Athens, mother of arts, might well seem a Niobe. To some extent, however, this void has been filled through the modern spirit of inquiry, which in this, as in other matters, has recently come to our aid.

On one of the finest of the Pergamene reliefs, Earth pleads vainly with Athena for the lives of her giant brood. By the irony of Fate, it is to Earth that the preservation of Athena's own images is now due.

Earth was once fabled to have produced a host destined to fall by mutual slaughter. In our day the strife devolves not on the progeny to which she now gives birth, but rather on their critics. Excavation has recently brought to light at Athens a Street of the Dead, such as is to be found nowhere else throughout Greece. Here a proud monument still commemorates him who, in the bloom of youth, fell fighting for his native land. Here Hegeso still, as in life, draws the jewel from her casket.

Beautiful and interesting as they are, these fruits of a season when a later grace had tempered the severity of the Pheidian age must yield precedence to a great class of monuments of more ancient lineage and far deeper import in the history of art.

In the school-time of most of us the Acropolis of Athens was delineated as a tabular rock, with an almost level surface, bounded throughout by precipitous sides, save where the western slope gave access to its precincts. Such was the Acropolis of the fourth century. On such a soil, too, at an even earlier date trod the contemporaries of Perikles and of Pheidias. But beneath their feet lay a treasure unknown or unheeded by them, and not destined again to see the light till three-and-twenty centuries had come and gone.

H

\* Being a lecture delivered at University College, London, June 14, 1889. (The introductory passages are omitted.)

† Statues from the pediments of the Parthenon "had been absolutely pounded for mortar, because they furnished the whitest marble within reach."—*Earl of Elgin's Pursuits in Greece*, p. 7.

Four hundred and eighty years before our era the followers of Xerxes, chafing at the obstinate resistance offered to the fleets and armies of the mighty King, laid waste with fire and sword the monuments and the buildings of the Acropolis. The monotheistic Persians, urged, like our own Puritans, by mingled fanaticism and warlike rage, laid low with indiscriminating fury the proud trophies of man, and the sacred possessions of the gods. Some few works of art were borne off to grace a Persian palace, as Antenor's statues of Harmodios and Aristogeiton, long afterwards restored to Athens by Antiochos. The great majority, however, of dedicatory offerings were ruthlessly cut down; heads, hands, and feet were lopped off, and the fragments lay where they fell, till the Athenians regained their sacred citadel. Returning to their city, the first thought of the victors was to render due honour to her who had given them victory. The old temple of Athena, enriched and embellished by Pisistratos, had occupied the summit of the lofty rock. Of this building little remained, save walls scorched and blackened with the hostile fire. A new and more glorious shrine had to be reared, and for this an extended platform was required. For this purpose the ground on the sides was raised to a level with the central ridge, the hollow within the walls of the citadel being filled up with fragments of various kinds. Among them were the broken and mutilated figures of gods and men, which have recently been exhumed, and now stand in the museum of the Acropolis. Thus the very zeal of the iconoclastic barbarian has preserved for us statues which otherwise would have passed, like their more famous successors, through Roman hands to utter extinction.

Of all these statues—and they are, in fact, many—one thing may be predicated in common—they are earlier than the Persian occupation of Athens. How much earlier each may be is a far different question, a question requiring a different answer, perhaps, in almost every case. But, for all alike, we have in the year 480 B.C. an invaluable *terminus ante quem*.

Putting aside the wonderful collection of bronzes brought to light during these excavations, we have in marble a variety of figures, from the stately goddess of the pedi-

ment, the conqueror of the giants, down to the archaic horseman, and the statuettes that in their quaint pose suggest the influence of Egyptian art. As elsewhere on vases, so we find here in marble the Hippalektryon that Æschylus borrowed from the monstrous products of the Babylonian loom.\*

On the present occasion, however, I would draw your attention to a single class of these pre-Persian sculptures, a class at once more fully represented than any other, and presenting certain peculiarities of special interest. Their number may exceed forty, if we include the less perfect specimens. It may be sufficient, however, for present purposes to confine our views to the group of seventeen of the best preserved, placed together in a special apartment. These female figures, with one exception, are decorated with colour, more or less perfectly preserved. They vary in size, three being statuettes, nine about life-size, and the rest larger than life. The marble appears to be Parian. One arm, from the elbow, generally projects at right angles to the body. These projecting parts are, in almost every instance, of separate pieces, connected in a curious fashion by means of a bolt, as well as by a kind of cement. Difficulty of transport probably prevented the use of larger blocks.

Only two of the seventeen figures are complete; four are preserved as far down as the ankle, six as far as the knee.

Three hold their dress with the right hand, in the attitude of the Roman *Spes*. Three certainly do *not* hold the dress. In other cases we cannot determine whether they did or did not. In three instances a bracelet adorns the arm. Some carried in one hand a bird. Most wear a diadem, decorated with a palmette, or occasionally a mæander. From their heads a bronze rod projects upwards; in one case this is bent, probably by the violence of the iconoclast.

This rod no doubt supported a meniskos, or disc, intended to protect the richly-painted image from damage by weather or other causes. This disc has been imitated in the Tanagra figurines, and has passed into the nimbus of the mediæval saint.

Three or four formal plaits of hair hang down in front on each side of the chest.

The colours—green, red, blue, brown—

\* Aristophanes, *Frogs*, 935.



were judiciously, and, as a rule, sparingly applied. There is little of that capricious conventionalism which characterizes the colouring in the earlier Etruscan tombs, as in that of Veii. The skin is not tinted, colour being reserved for hair, eyes, lips, sandals, ornaments, and attributes, and especially for the stars scattered over the robe, and also for its embroidered hem. The few cases in which an entire robe is uniformly coloured are confined to the chiton, covered for the most part by the himation.\*

The hair was painted red. Such are the general characteristics of these figures, differing widely in style, and, to some extent, in date.

Eight of them, however, deserve more individual mention. Taking them in the order in which they stand—to the left in the large room of the Acropolis Museum—we must first deal with one (No. 81) which belongs, really, to a totally different category from the rest, for it has not been coloured at all. And this is not the only point in which this alien (for as such she must be regarded) differs from her sisters. Her features are angular. The eye is small, and, from the absence of a coloured pupil, has a peculiar look as compared with the others. The hair, wavy in front, in its hinder part resembles an Egyptian wig. The left hand, crossing the breast, holds an apple.

As to the drapery, this statue has been compared to the archaic Hera of Cheramyes brought from Samos to the Louvre.

Another statue (which bears no number) is remarkable for the apparent difference of style in the different portions of the same figure. The face is bright and pretty, while the lower part is singularly archaic and stiff, so much so that these two portions were not supposed to have anything to do with each other till the discovery of the central portion, which obviously formed a connecting-link between the two. A noticeable feature in the dress is the prim-looking cape with wave-ornament. Another peculiarity is the use of red for the pupil of the eye, and green for its contour.

No. 87, like the last-mentioned figure, is published with its proper colouring in the *Denkmäler* of the German Institute, Band I,

\* See *Denkmäler*, I. ii., p. 9.

zweites Heft. The folds of the dress are most elaborate, and the colour is excellently preserved. On the left wrist is a plain bracelet.

This statue is full of Attic grace, yet there is a slightly simpering expression in the countenance.

No. 60, the No. VI. of *Les Musées d'Athènes*, is indeed an imposing figure. Its base is preserved, and we have the satisfaction of recognising in this fine statue the hand of Antenor—that Antenor whose most famous work was carried off by Xerxes. In this case, at any rate, the attribution of the base meets with general assent.

Of the original colouring little trace is left, except in the stars forming the pattern of the robe, which is drawn tightly against the right leg.

M. Sophoulis strangely compares this beautiful statue with the "Calf-bearer." Dr. Studniczka, with his usual penetration, observes in it signs of great progress. He notes that the projecting right arm is not, as in other cases, made in a separate piece.\*

This statue is conspicuous by its noble and graceful bearing, and is a work well worthy of a sculptor to whom Athens entrusted the commemoration of Harmodios and Aristogeiton.

No. 86 is preserved to the knee. It is one of the least pleasing of the whole group. The eyes slope up and outwards, in Chinese fashion, as in some other archaic figures. As with No. 87, the bracelet on the left arm is a simple circlet.

Of No. 88, a statuette, the feet are preserved. They are covered with red shoes, terminating in a point. The dress is held with the right hand. Over the drapery is a thick, wavy, woollen jersey. The breasts project, the hair is thick, the mouth and nose large. The expression differs from those of all the others. It is slightly coarse.

Of No. 59, we have only the head with part of the bust, and the right arm, on which is a bracelet. This head is far superior to the rest in its striking and intelligent expression.

The form of No. 90 is more developed. The parts preserved are head, bust, and left arm nearly to the wrist.

\* "Der vorgehaltene rechte arm war nicht eingefügt."—Studniczka in *Jahrbuch* for 1887, p. 138 note.

The two last-mentioned figures belong undoubtedly to a more advanced stage of art than their companions.

It will be observed that after making full allowance for these variations in detail, the sculptures in question present no very great divergence in attitude and general character. They are evidently intended to represent either the same person, or the same class of persons, and there are, in fact, only two tolerable hypotheses: one that the statues we have before us are images of Athena; the other that they commemorate priestesses, or votaries of that goddess.

Each view has its supporters among distinguished archæologists. With the figures were found many bases and columns with dedicatory inscriptions, as that of Nearchos.\* If these belong to the figures, Professor Carl Robert holds that Athena herself is represented. For among these inscriptions we find the name of the dedicator, but never any name of a woman as dedicated.

The images wear a conspicuous *stephane*, or tiara. Now a mortal woman was never represented with a *stephane*, for we must not cite the imaginary maidens on the Homeric shield of Achilles.† So Professor Robert has come to the conclusion that Athena herself, no mere worshipper of Athena, is to be recognised in these figures, even as we recognise the goddess Hera in the statue dedicated to her in Samos by Cheramyas.

The familiar equipment of Athena is indeed wanting. She may, however, be regarded as Athena Ergane, without weapons. Absence of attributes is not uncommon in the Athenas of early art, as in the Athena of the Perseus metope from Selinus, the Athena of the François vase, or her of the Æginetan bowl at Berlin. Nay, in the age of Pheidias himself, an Athena, perhaps the creation of the master's hand, appears without her helmet‡ in the most conspicuous of all positions, the Eastern Frieze of the Parthenon. Here she sits in sacred peace beside the god of the industrial arts. She is not distinctly marked by attribute or inscription, though none can

\* See Robert in *Hermes*, xxii., 129 fol. "Eine Attische Künstlerinschrift aus kleisthenischer Zeit."

† *Ik.*, xviii. 597.

‡ There are three holes in the right arm, by which it appears a spear was attached. The ægis appears to lie on her knees.

fail to recognise the rightful holder of the chief place on Athena's fane.

Other scholars, as Studniczka and Winter, adhere to the view that it is not Athena, but her priestesses who are portrayed in these images.\*

It was undoubtedly a common practice to dedicate to a deity the images of his worshippers, as that of Chares was dedicated to Apollo at Branchidæ.

The priestess of Athena at Athens, like the priestess of Hera at Argos, enjoyed a special and most distinguished position. At Rome a whole series of honorary statues of vestals have recently been discovered.

Our own National Museum contains more than one such Iconic female figure, as that of Nikokleia, dedicated to Demeter. So at Athens we know that Lysimache, the aged priestess of Athena, was honoured with a statue by the sculptor Demetrios, placed near the Erechtheum, and therefore near the spot where the recent find took place.

At Athens the priesthood was for the most part annual. But it seems that the office of priestess of Athena Polias was held for life. We cannot, therefore, suppose that these statues, differing in date by no more than a century at most, can all represent holders of this special priesthood. Nevertheless, granting this, other noble Athenian ladies, holding less exalted yet still important positions in the same hierarchy, or discharging some sacred functions connected with the same goddess, may well have claimed a corresponding honour.

On the whole, the balance of probability seems to incline to the second of these hypotheses, though we must not look at this early period for portraiture in the strictest sense.

Perhaps I may even suggest a compromise between these opposing views. In Egypt a worshipper is occasionally found clothed with the semblance of a deity. Might not Hellenic votaries also have ventured on such personification in the precincts of Athena?

Before proceeding to examine the questions of date and style, it may be well to glance for a moment at other examples of archaic art discovered in the same region at an earlier period.

Of this advanced guard of pre-Persian remains, the chief members are the seated

\* See *Jahrbuch* of the German Institute for 1887.



Athena, ascribed to Endoios, the "Calf-bearer," and the Athena of the pediment.

Pausanias\* speaks of a seated Athena, by the Athenian sculptor Endoios, as placed near the Erechtheum. At the northern foot of the Acropolis, and just beneath that temple, was found a seated figure of that goddess, easily recognised by the ægis and disc on which the Gorgoneion was once painted.

This is perhaps the earliest statue representing a Greek deity *seated*. Mortals, as at Branchidæ, were so portrayed; but the earliest gods stood upright in their shrines. A connecting-link is afforded by the Apollo of Amyklæ, who *stood* upon his throne,† as did the Hermes of Ænus, represented on the coins of that city.

Stiff and clumsy as this Athena may appear at first sight, it is far more lifelike than the seated figures from the Sacred Way of Branchidæ, which belong to the same second half of the sixth century. The Athenian statue certainly suggests the possibility of rising from its seat.

The lifelike expression is quite as conspicuous in the "Calf-bearing Hermes," slightly under life-size, found, in 1862, in the eastern part of the Acropolis.‡

The drapery of this statue, on the other hand, is rendered with less freedom. It must not be forgotten, however, that colour was originally a powerful element in the rendering of such accessories.

It has recently been ascertained that the marble of the "Calf-bearer" is from Hymettos, not Paros.

Winter§ pronounces the statue to represent the first period of Attic working in marble, and compares it with a bearded head of *pōros*.

If the base really belongs to it, as appears to be the case, the inscription proves it to be of the *first* half of the sixth century.

Several years ago there was discovered on the Acropolis a marble head of Athena of heroic size. Full of life, it arrested attention by its rounded forms. Fragments, found in

1882 to the east of the Parthenon, have been fitted to it; and fragments of giants, unearthed with these, have been placed with them.

Thus has been evolved a Gigantomachia, supposed to have once occupied the pediment of the pre-Persian temple.

To my eye, however, the connection between head and torso is not so clear as one could wish.

The "Stele of Aristion," a work of the sculptor Aristokles, found, in 1838, in Attica, though not on the Acropolis, has the advantage of retaining, to a great extent, its original colouring. The form of the letters in its inscription enable us to assign it to the second half of the sixth century.

At least, as early is the profile of a youth, standing out in relief against a diskos. The tomb from which this was torn to form part of the Wall of Themistokles must have been neglected, perhaps ruined, before 478 B.C.

Besides these famous sculptures, two bas-reliefs claim a passing word. The female (probably a goddess), stepping into a chariot, has been supposed, on somewhat insufficient grounds, to have formed part of the decorations of the pre-Persian Hekatompedon.

With this relief has been connected, in no less arbitrary fashion, a fragment of a Hermes, or possibly a herald. Both reliefs are, no doubt, later than the works just mentioned, and both are distinguished by considerable grace and skilful execution.

Till lately we had little more than these seven pieces of sculpture by which we could estimate the stage of development reached by the plastic art of Athens before the Persian Wars.

Though, with one exception, stripped of their colouring, and to some extent differing in date, they essentially resemble the statues more recently discovered on the Acropolis. All, or nearly all, exhibit a like striving after animation, a lightness of touch, and that indescribable grace which always marks the creations of the Attic mind.

It is not unnatural that archæologists should endeavour to distinguish styles among the various members of this group and other sculptures found on the Acropolis, and to assign this to one school, that to another.

Thus M. Sophoulis, in the descriptive text

\* I., xxvi. 4. † So, too, at Thornax.

‡ A base, supposed to belong to this statue, was found on the same spot two years ago. See Winter, in *Mitth. d. d. Arch. Inst.*, xiii.

§ *Mitth.*, p. 117.

accompanying the photographs in *Les Musées d'Athènes*, assures us that, in his No. XIV., the qualities which characterized the works of Calamis are specially evident.

Of this same No. XIV. Mr. Ernest Gardner writes: \* "The face certainly does not seem to be of an Attic type;" and speaks of the "expression that we often see in fifth-century work of other schools than the Attic."

On the other hand, he would recognise No. XIII.† of the same collection as "really a typical example of the best work of the school to which he" (Calamis) "belonged."

The great divergence of judgment as to Antenor's statue has already been mentioned.

Taking the "Calf-bearer" as a sample of the stage which native Athenian art had reached by the middle of the sixth century, Winter would ascribe to Chian influence the improvements that followed. To the school of Chios, according to him, were due not only new technical methods and closer observance of nature, but new and more pleasing forms of ornament, forms which suddenly appeared also on Attic vases, when the red-figured pottery began to compete with the black. To the Chian school, the leading representative of Ionian art, he would assign the origin of the female statues with which we are dealing. With them in general features he would place the seated Athena of Endoios, while allowing for the individuality and independence of a great Athenian master. The bloom of Chian art faded quickly, but there was much for which the art of Athens in its greatest glory had to thank the school of Mikkiades.

So says the German scholar, and no doubt with much reason. Still, it may be safer to wait awhile ere passing a final judgment on what is at best a matter far from clear. Dogmatism as to school and style is always unsafe. With chronology we are on ground far more secure, for, quite apart from arguments derived from style, we have epigraphy to help us. The forms of letters on inscribed bases buried in the same strata with these figures point decidedly to the latter portion

of the sixth century. We shall not, therefore, be far from the truth if we assign the painted statues of the Acropolis to the last fifty years before the Persian wars.



## Ancient Trackways in England.

BY JOSEPH HOUGHTON SPENCER.



TO the south-east of Barton Grange, Taunton, belonging to Francis Wheat Newton, Esq., J.P., is a broad pathway, about 600 feet long, which is crossed by another of about the same length, the two thus forming a Greek cross; but, as the crossing is not at right angles, it may be more fitly compared to the Greek X. There are also, in addition to the main arms, which run from south-east to north-west, and from south-west to north-east, two minor arms pointing nearly west and south respectively. The whole are enclosed in a wood, the boughs of the lofty trees meeting overhead and so forming green arches of much beauty, in which the effect of light and shade produced by both sun and moon, is most picturesque and varied. The wood probably at one time extended to the various roads bounding the park, as the position of some of the older trees now outside the wood seem to indicate a prolongation of the avenues. As Barton Grange is said to have been the summer residence of the Prior of Taunton, whose Priory was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and as this and other property in the immediate neighbourhood belonged to the Anglican Church prior to the Reformation, there is every reason to think that the "Monks' Walk" is what its present name would lead us to believe.

It is not an avenue of approach or carriage drive, as the principal entrance is, and presumably always has been, on the other side of the house, towards Taunton; but the south-east and north-west limbs serve as a footway to the parish church of Corfe, dedicated to St. Nicholas, which formerly possessed considerable Norman remains, of which, I believe, only the font and two corbels are left.

\* *Journal of Hellenic Studies*, viii. 190.

† These two heads are better reproduced in the *Jahrbuch* for 1887, Taf. 13 and 14. They are described by Winter.



The boundary line between the parishes of Pitminster and Corfe runs through the house, but the whole of the Monks' Walk is in the latter parish.

If a line be drawn through the centre of the pathway running from south-east to north-west, and extended to the boundary of the park, it would touch a point where a footway joins the road, near an entrance to Poundisford Park, which formerly belonged to the See of Winchester, on the one side, and the angle, where the new road leading from Corfe to Pitminster joins the old road on the other, passing quite through the more modern portion of the house, which is in the parish of Pitminster, but clearing the older portion, which is chiefly in the parish of Corfe.

The present house, which is, with the exception of a very few features, of a date subsequent to the dissolution of the Priory, quite blocks the view from the centre of the cross, but there are indications in the older portion of the building that openings were left in the walls when the building was first projected upon the line of sight. This line, if extended north-westward, would pass close to, but clear of, the house in Poundisford Park, which is also an old building.

Then if a line be similarly drawn through the other pathway running from north-east to south-west, it would pass through the modern building, Corfe Lodge, at the entrance to the park, on the one side, where two roads meet, and would touch the road leading from Corfe to Pitminster at the spot where Woodram Lane runs into it on the other.

The first line points directly towards the position on the horizon where the sun sets on June 21, and, if extended in both directions to the cross, it will be found to pass immediately through the beacon, or highest point of the strong British fortress of Neroche,\* the property, I believe, of Lord Portman, three and a half miles from the cross, and going south-eastward through Ham Gate, between Combe Beacon, near Combe St. Nicholas, and an eminence near Ilminster; then over the high ground of Chard Common, at an elevation of 295 feet, having Knoll St. Giles, 430 feet high, on one

side, and a knoll near Chard, the height of which is not given on the ordnance map, on the other. Then passing almost through Winsham, Hazlewood Hill lies on one side and the apparently high ground of Monkham Down—on which is White Gate, near Ford Abbey—on the other.

The line then passes through a remarkable group of fortified and other important hills just skirting Blackdown Hill and Pillesdon Pen, which has an elevation of 910 feet, on the one hand, and Lewston Hill and Chartnolle on the other. The following suggestive names occur together at the end of Blackdown Hill, viz.: Cold Harbour, Pipe House, Horn Ash, Three Ashes, and Stony Knap.

On the Lewston, or north-east side of the line, are Shave Lane Hill, Mosterton Knoll, Horn Hill, White Sheet Hill, and Hackthorn Hill, within a distance of about three miles from the line; and, on the other side, within about four miles, are Castle Hill (Lambert's Castle), Conic Castle, Coneygore Hill, and Haddon Hill, near Whitchurch Canonicorum. The line, if continued, passes between Corfe and Corfe Hill, in the county of Dorset, having Hincknoll and Walton Hill as flanking positions; then between the apparently strong positions of Shipton Beacon and Eggardon, passing through Chilcombe Hill, 643 feet above the sea, and then near White Cross (Litton Cheney), having Puncnoll, on one hand, and the hill above Litton Cheney, 704 feet high, on the other.

Then passing some barrows, cutting through two of them, one being marked Broom Barrow, and near a cromlech, having Abbotsbury Castle on the one side, and what appears to be an ancient work marked Old Warren on the other. From Broom Barrow it passes through Portisham, between the high points of Blackdown, 790 feet above the sea, and Linton Hill. The names White Hill, Hell Stone, and Mystecombe, occur near Broom Barrow.

From Portisham the line passes through West Tatton, East Chickereel, and Weymouth, into the sea, having a range of hills, with Chalbury and Maiden Castle, at the distance of three and four miles respectively, on the one hand, and the high ground of Crook Hill and Wyke Regis, terminating with the Isle of Portland, on the other.

\* The names are chiefly taken from the six sheets of the Ordnance maps, old series, and do not exactly agree with the local orthography in all cases.

Tracing the line north-westward from Neroche, it passes over Buckland Down and Pickeridge Hill, where calamine used to be dug; leaving Staple Hill, 1,035 feet high, on one side, and then passing through the centre of the cross, and between Barton Grange on the one hand and Poundisford Park on the other, as before described, it runs near Canonsgrove, and between Dipford and Chilliswood, being flanked by an important position, not marked on the map, now known as Hillbrook, but formerly Higher Gatchell, on the one hand, and Castle Hill, or Castleman's Hill, on the other. Gatchell, perhaps a corruption of Gatchill, the hill of the gate, just above the *diop*, or deep, ford, which, I find upon inquiry, is a difficult ford after heavy rain.

The relative positions of these two hills with regard to each other and the main north-west line illustrates what I believe occurs very frequently, viz.: that anyone following this line and taking the ford must pass first one and then the other of these hills, as they are not opposite to each other.

The line, after passing Rumwell Hill, which, with the two last named, makes a triangular arrangement of strong posts at this point, crosses the river Tone between Bradford and Heal, and passes through Hillfarance and Halse, having the British camps of Norton Fitzwarren about one mile and three-quarters on the one side, and Castle near Wiveliscombe at the same distance on the other, being a repetition of the general arrangement of Gatchell and Castle Hill, with more important positions, and at a greater distance from the line. It then crosses a stream between Pitsford Farm and Tolland Mill, having Tolland and Willet Tower on the one hand, and Brompton Ralph and Elworthy Barrows on the other, and passes through Beacon Hill, above Nettlecombe, and between the British camp, near Croydon Hill, and that in Dunster Park, over Grabbist Hill, to the highest point of Selworthy Hill, 1,011 feet above the sea, near the British work of Bury Castle, between the North Hill, Minehead, and Bossington Beacon, and not far from East and West Meyn. It will be observed that Neroche, the cross at Corfe, Beacon Hill, above Nettlecombe, Selworthy Hill, and

Chilcombe Hill, between Shipton Beacon and Eggardon, and some others, are central points on this line from channel to channel, the other, or flanking positions, being natural strongholds, many of which bear evidence of early occupation occurring with greater or less regularity on either side of this central line.

This line, if continued across the Bristol Channel and through Caermarthen Bay, and South-West Wales to Stumble Head, would cross the Irish Channel and Ireland, running into the Atlantic at or near Kilalla Bay.

Returning to the centre of the cross we trace the other, or south-west line, which passes a high point of the Blackdown Hills, nearly in a line with Church Stanton; and then over Betscombe and Bolham Hills and near Gorwell, along the ridge above Dunkseswell, through a barrow near Woolford Lodge to Hembury Fort; then through Blue Ball to Straightway Head, about two miles from Ottery St. Mary and Rockbere Hill.

It then passes between Aylsbere and Farlington, and soon afterwards is midway between St. Mary's Clist and Woodbury Castle, and crossing the Exe at Powderham, and going through Hill Head, leaving Mamhead and the Obelisk about a mile distant, it runs between Great and Little Haldon at Old Camp, and, crossing the Teign, passes Ford between Newton Abbot and Milber Down, going through Abbots Kerswell, and, leaving Denbury Down about two miles distant, passes through the Castle at Totness, to or near Thurlestone, on the coast beyond Kingsbridge.

Again returning to the centre of the cross and tracing the north-east line, it will be found to pass near Duddleston and between Orchard Portman and Shoreditch, and, just clearing the high ground at Henlade, through Ruishton, Creech Heathfield, Durston, and St. Michael near Newton, Ford Gate near Petherton Park, and Cock Hill near Chilton; then near Edington Station to Westfield Mill, and Cocklake near Wedmore, and then near Cheddar passing over the Mendips at or near Beacon Batch, 1,067 feet above the sea, crossing the line of the Roman road to Old Sarum; then through Blagdon to Dundry Hill, near a point 768 feet high, to



the Avon at Bristol. This line I have not traced in detail any further, but will merely remark that, if extended on Black's "Atlas," it passes near Stroud, Warwick, and Leicester, to the mouth of the Humber near Great Grimsby, nearly in a line with Spurn Head.

If a line is drawn through Neroche, parallel with the last named line, it passes south-west over Colly Moor, Buckland Common, Brown Down, to Travellers' Rest and Stout Mill, between Luxen Hill and Birch Hill, down the Valley of the Otter between the British work of Dumpdon, which is within sight of the English Channel, and Monkton, and then close to Honiton, and between that town and Ottery St. Mary. It then runs between Barrow Hill and Burrow Wood, crossing the Otter between Fen Ottery and Harpford, within two miles of Beacon Hill and Sidbury Castle, and through Kingstone at a distance of about one mile and a half from Woodbury Castle. It then runs between Black Hill and Knoll Hill and into the sea at the mouth of the Exe, and, being continued, just clears the mouth of the Teign; and, cutting the land again to the north of Torquay, runs between Cockington and Beacon Hill, and passing Windmill Hill, where Berry Pomeroy is about midway between the two south-west lines, and crossing the Dart near Stoke Gabriel, it runs near Alstone, Marlborough and Boltbury, parallel with the other line to the sea, between Bolt Head and Bolt Tail.

If this line is continued to the north-east it passes near Curland and Bickenhall, through Hatch Beauchamp, Crimson Hill, Stoke St. Gregory, and near Burrowbridge to some high ground near Middlezoy, crossing the Fosse near Greinton, through a barrow at Pamborough and Windmill Hill near Westbury, and over the Mendips between Westbury Beacon and Priddy Hill; then crossing the line of the Roman road to Old Sarum, and passing between Compton Martin and West Harptree to Knoll Hill; then running near Stanton Drew, where there is an interesting stone circle or observatory; and it is remarkable that near the south-west line from the cross Church Stanton is situated, which name would justify a search for a circle connected with the cross centre, in the same way that

Stanton Drew circle is connected with Neroche. The line then passes Guy's Hill, between Maes Knowl and Park Tumps Castley Wood, above Compton Dando; leaving these two positions about a mile and a quarter north-west and south-east respectively of the centre line, it proceeds between Bumbush Hill and Keynsham to the Avon.

Besides the four main lines drawn from the centre of the cross, and the line parallel with two of them running through Neroche which have been traced, there are yet two minor lines, indicated by lesser pathways, running nearly southward and westward.

By drawing a line through the centre of each pathway, and extending it, the south one will pass between Feltham and an Elizabethan hunting-box at Hayne, near Hawkmoor and Priors Park, over Staple Hill, the highest point of which is 1,035 feet above the sea, near Fyfet (Fivehide), through the barrows known as Robin Hood's Butts, and will cut the south-west line, drawn from Neroche, at a point between Traveller's Rest and Stout Mill, being flanked by North Common (Hill) on one side, and Luxen Hill on the other. It then passes near Yacombe and through Stockland, down the valley of the Yart, having the British position of Membury on one hand and the ancient intrenchment of Bordhays on the other, equidistant about one mile and a half from the line, which then passes through Dalwood, not far from Danes Hill, and over Shute Hill, and near Mounthill Farm near Musbury, having the British work of Musbury Castle about one and a half miles away. Then passing near Colyton it goes through Axmouth, under Hawksdown Hill, a British work, to the mouth of the Axe.

The west line from the centre of the cross passes near Gore Hill, Angers Leigh, and through Ash Woods and Wellington Park, some little distance below Wellington's Monument, to Burlescombe; then between West Leigh and Rocky Park, down the valley of the Loman, a little to the north of Tiverton. It then passes near Cruys Morchard, and between Puddington and Washfordpyne, and if it is continued it would appear to cut into the sea on the Cornish coast near St. Gennys, south of Bude Haven, between Dazard Point and Cambeak.

It is probable that, in addition to the six foregoing pathways, there were two others, now overgrown with wood, being continuations of the southern line towards the north, and the western one towards the east.

The southern line would, if extended northward from the centre of the cross, pass between Fossgrave and Kibbear Farms—the former, I believe, the estate of Mr. A. W. Kinglake, the historian of the Crimean War—to Cotlake Hill—an important position not marked on the plan—Sherford and Wilton, close to Cherry Tree Lane, where a bronze spearhead and celts were found in 1879; and near Haines Hill and Taunton Castle, showing clearly how, at a later date, Ine's low-lying castle on the banks of the Tone could have been warned, from the cross, of an approaching danger from the south, through Cotlake and Haines Hills (up to the latter of which led a Roman road, which was probably at first a British trackway, which road in *Britannia Depicta; or, Ogilby Improved*, dated 1731, is shown as the main road from Taunton to Exeter), in the same way that the barrow (Creech Barrow) at Bath-pool would transmit to the castle a signal received from the east.

Passing to the east of Staplegrove, it would be about equidistant from and between the British camp at Norton and the barrow at Bath-pool; then passing west of Kingston and Broomfield, between Ruborough—a British work—and Cothelstone Beacon, to Great Holwell and North Holwell, it runs between the British works at Cannington Park and Danesborough to Stoke Courcey, near the castle, and touches the Bristol Channel near Benhole Farm at a point outside the estuary of the Brue and the Parret; and, if continued across the Bristol Channel through Wales, near Llandaff and Caerphilly, would afterwards pass near Abergele, and, crossing the Irish Sea to Castle Douglas, near Kirkcudbright, would then run near Glasgow to the extreme north of Scotland, to the Kyle of Durness near Cape Wrath, thus commanding the numerous estuaries on the western coast.

Similarly the western line, if continued eastwards, would pass from the centre of the cross between West Hatch and Hatch Beauchamp, and soon after between Five-

head and Isle Brewers, and, crossing the river Ile to the south-west of Muchelney, would touch Knowle, and cross the Fossway at Popple Bridge. It then runs between South Barrow and North Cadbury, about one mile and a half from Cadbury Castle; and passing a little to the north of Wincanton, and then between Salisbury and Stonehenge, would seem, if continued, to touch Sheppy Isle at the mouths of the Thames and the Medway.

Having recorded these observations, I venture to suggest the following explanation:

The general design of the works seems to be a central line of long distance signals, with more frequent posts to the right and left connecting the natural harbours at the mouths of the Wey, Axe, Otter, Exe, Teign, Parret, Brue, Avon, Medway, Thames, and Humber; also St. Gennys, near Bude Haven, an important position on the Cornish coast, and Minehead.

These direct signal-line stations, though no doubt connected with each other by trackways, would not always afford the best lines for the principal roadways; and we find that the early ridgeways, so far as they have been traced, connected nearly all the foregoing points; but, owing to physical and other difficulties, not in straight lines. There seem to be indications of other parallel arrangements of fortified posts and beacons, and it is probable that, upon further research, it will be found that these north-west and north-east lines are preserved as guiding ones throughout the entire district, which was under the control of these early, perhaps Phœnician, far-seeing engineers. It is noteworthy that similar names at long intervals are connected with each other by these radiating lines. Phelps, in his *History of Somerset*, describes a Belgic-British roadway from the Avon, which passed through Somerset and Devon and by Hartland into Cornwall, thus actually connecting two of the points, Bristol and St. Gennys, indicated by the lines radiating from the cross. He also describes one which after crossing the Midlands, from the mouth of the Humber in Lincolnshire, passed through Somersetshire to Axmouth in Dorset on the English Channel, an important ancient



harbour—both these extreme points being indicated by the radiating lines—and mentions that this road at Ilchester had a branch from Dorchester. By a branch this road doubtless communicated with Weymouth, another extremity of a radiating line from the cross, as there are traces of a ridgeway on the map between these two towns.

There was also the great trackway, afterwards called Ikeneld Street, which connected the Southern trackways with Exeter; Exmouth, at Powderham, being another point indicated by the cross. Also a trackway from the Bristol Channel, near Minehead, to Taunton, passed through Neroche and proceeded to Axmouth. Other roadways of this date are noted as passing through Neroche, and it is remarkable that Phelps mentions nearly all the harbours indicated by the cross as being connected by ridgeways with Neroche.

The main or north-west line, commencing at Weymouth and ending at Selworthy Hill, has the significant names of Melcombe Regis at one end and East and West Meyn at the other. The former may be derived from the Saxon *mel*, a portion of the heavens which the sun rules off, or *mell*, a marking; hence a line or boundary, so that the line or boundary combe may be the meaning of the name, which contains the line of the setting summer sun as seen from Weymouth on the English Channel, passing near Meyn, or the stone, not far from Minehead, on the Bristol Channel.

The allied name of Melbury occurs about eight miles north-east of this line, near Ever-shot, where there is a remarkable group of roadways or drives in Melbury Park, the seat of the Earl of Ilchester.

These drives, eight in number (one the "Grand Vista"), radiate from an open field of several acres, named "the circle," the whole being enclosed in "Great High Wood" and "Rag Copse." A wood bearing the name of the "Monks' Wood" adjoins the latter. The field is higher than the adjoining ground, and gradually slopes from a central position, 460 feet above the sea level, towards the wood. It is an elevated and commanding spot, and seems admirably adapted for astronomical observations, and the direction of the lines would seem to be determined by

the north-east one, that of the rising summer sun, while at Corfe the north-west one, the line of the setting sun on June 21, appears to be the guiding one. The complete system of eight pathways found here suggested the idea that two of those at Corfe might be overgrown, as the design and arrangement of the two works is similar in many respects. There is, however, this important difference between them, the centre of the cross at Corfe being only 40 or 50 feet in diameter, while that at Melcombe contains an area of some acres. The centre at Corfe seems designed for the receiving and transmission of signals, the arched-shaped avenues guiding the eye of an observer stationed at the centre, like huge natural telescopes, to the nearest signal hills, while that at Melcombe, though doubtless connected with the perfect signal system by means of its radiating lines, is more adapted for the observations and calculations connected with the movements of the heavenly bodies at the measuring or record town—which may possibly be the meaning of the word—of this great and far-reaching system.

It may be remarked that the form of the cross, in its complete shape, is a combination of the generally accepted figures of the Hebrew Aleph  $\times$  and Tau  $+$ , corresponding to the Greek Alpha and Omega, being the first and last letters of the Hebrew alphabet  $\ast$ , and would further generally correspond with eight main divisions into which the circle is divided on the mariner's compass. Whether the work was originally laid down by Pagans or not, it seems reasonable to suppose that, as Hecateus, five centuries before Christ, describes Britain as an island in the ocean over against Gaul, fully as large as Sicily, famous for a magnificent sacred enclosure dedicated to Apollo, and a temple renowned for its riches and circular form, it was at one time a centre of Pagan worship; and anyone who has seen the sun setting over the distant north-west hills, or the moon rising over Pickeridge, a portion of the cofa-like enclosure, can hardly conceive a more suitable place than the "Monks' Wood" for the development of such scenic effect as would be involved in the worship of Baal and Astarte. Later, when Christianity supplanted Paganism, this property must have fallen into the hands of the Anglican Church, who no

doubt understood the original design, and carefully preserved it until the dissolution of religious houses by Henry VIII.

Then the idea was lost, and, consequently, no regard was paid in building, from the seventeenth century downwards, to the far-reaching lines of the cross. Still, in the hands of laymen it has been carefully preserved for more than three centuries, and by no one more conservatively than the present owner, whose courtesy in permitting me to examine both the cross and the surrounding buildings I here gratefully acknowledge, and to whom I would venture to suggest that a careful excavation at the cross-centre would probably be attended with interesting results.

It is true that many of the old trees have disappeared—some, I believe, early in the present century. Still there are quite enough ancestral oaks in the wood and park to show very clearly what was the general character of the neighbourhood many centuries ago.

The lines would seem to be the work of either the Belgæ coming from the south-east, or of an earlier immigration, guided by the setting summer sun in laying down the direction of signal communication to protect their harbours on both channels; and the crossing of the two main signal lines is arranged in the form of **X** in a masterly way, so as to take place in a secluded spot equally distant from either channel.

This cruciform centre of, perhaps, both civil and religious government was in touch with all these harbours, and naturally admirably adapted for such a purpose; and it can be readily realized how rapidly a signal-flash by day or a beacon-flame by night could be passed from Axmouth in the south to the estuary of the Parret in the north, or from the Thames in the east to Bude Haven in the west, through the centre of the cross.

It may be asked whether this important position was not safe-guarded by earthworks; but I am not aware that any remains of such exist, nor do I think that it would be a post that could be readily held against an opposing force. I conceive, rather, that its security consisted partly in its remote situation, far removed from the dangers of either channel, and partly from its proximity to the almost impregnable stronghold of Neroche, where the observers at the cross could retire at the

approach of any passing danger and still be in communication, as has been pointed out, though not so perfectly as at the station at the cross-centre, with the main signal lines.

The name of the village, Corfe, the same root as Corton, which is sometimes written Corfetown, which latter is derived, according to Phelps, from *Cor*, "the curvature of the hill"; *Gor*, or *Cor*, is also said to be a British word for a religious circle. The Greek *Κορβ*, equivalent to the Hebrew *Cor*, is a measure; and circular measures are in use in Palestine to the present day.

The Saxon *Cofa* means "bay" or "cove," so that all these words seem to point to the shape of the surrounding hills; and one has only to stand on the southern line from the cross-centre, where it cuts the new road to Pitminster, and look southward, when the complete cofa-like form of the hills is very striking.

There is a tradition in the village that its name means "hidden"; and, as in Saxon, *breost* is "the breast," and *breost-Cofa* "the spirit," the name may also allude to the mysterious and hidden union of the soul with the body.

With regard to the idea of pagan occupation, it may be noted that Brown Down, adjoining Staple Hill, the highest point near Corfe, is on the southern line from the cross, so that the worshippers, purified by fire on that height—Brown being a possible contraction of the Saxon *Browen*, "to prepare by fire"—would pass the stream at Higher and Lower Whitford (White Ford), and entering by Park Gate (Saxon, *Gat*), which is in a line with the southern way to the cross, would proceed by a ridge, crossing the highest part of the new Pitminster road, to the hidden mysteries of the grove of which the cross formed the centre.

This south road has the significant names of "No Place" and "Moorlitch" near it, from which Neroche is about three miles distant.

Could it have been when the glory of the Briton was departing that he, lamenting near the line clearly defined by the setting sun, while burying his slain in Moorlitch (*litch*, Saxon for "dead"), and looking upon the ruins of the slightly built mansion-house (*plas* or *plais*), and seeing the hills where he



dug calamine close at hand, and copper not far off, and the great south road leading to the important harbour at the mouth of the Axe, lined by the barrows covering his illustrious dead, in the hands of the Roman conqueror; could it have been that he then sorrowfully exclaimed, "Ne plas" (*no place*), in reference to his chief's house, and "Ne roche" in relation to that marvellously contrived central position where so many ridge-ways met, and which for him, at least, had ceased to be a stronghold; and then with a melancholy degree of satisfaction looked down upon Corfe, where the secret of the "rouge croix" was hidden from the foe in its cofa?



## British Archæological Association, Lincoln Congress.

NOTES BY C. ROACH SMITH.

**I**N my special department to which I was restricted, I ascertained by the kind personal aid of the mayor, Mr. W. Watkins, and examined, the junction of the extension of *Lindum*, shown clearly in the grounds of Mr. Collingham. It must have enclosed a cemetery; and a fractured sepulchral monument representing a cavalry soldier riding over and spearing a prostrate foe lies there exposed together with other stones which appear to have been monumental.

Here the Roman city wall is seen to advantage. As in other parts of the town, it is shown to have been faced with small squared stones, wholly without layers of tiles—a fact worth the attention of those who declared that the walls of *Deva*, Chester, could not be Roman, as they had no bonding courses of tiles!

The Northern or Newport Gate, as it is called, yet stands in part, and is well known. Originally it had a double arch for carriages, and two side arched passages for foot-passengers. As is very usual at the gates of Roman towns, here large square stones have been used in the lower layers. The accumulation of the earth concealing much of the arches and wall must be some eight or nine feet; and the same is shown of the road itself

in the cellars of the houses of Mr. Allis and Mr. Blaze, to which I now proceed.

In these cellars, at the depth of nine feet from the present surface, is a row of the bases of large columns of a temple or public building which faced the Roman road. These bases, with portions of the columns, eight in number, extend through the cellars of the two houses, giving imposing evidence of the magnitude of the public edifices of *Lindum*. We had the personal assistance of Mr. Allis and of Mr. Blaze, junior, in examining these remains, and to them I again tender my thanks and those of the Association.

This unlooked-for revelation was further extended by our being shown, at the back of Mr. Blaze's premises, a Roman wall, three feet thick, faced with small squared stones and bonding courses of tiles, some twenty feet high and thirty to forty feet (by estimation) in length, and in good preservation. It doubtless belonged to the building referred to.

Among a variety of objects collected by Mr. Allis in the excavation of the columns may be mentioned a tile stamp [C. VIB. EX°] *ex officina Caii Vibii*—"From the workshop of Caius Vibius," and [QSASER] on the rim of a *mortarium*. The former is almost or quite unique, giving the name of a *Lindum* tile-maker. *Q. Saser* may also be the name of a *Lindum* potter. An iron anchor, four and a half feet in length, with five grappling-hooks, probably a mooring or permanent anchor, may be mentioned. It was found beyond the walls of the town.\*

In St. Swithin's Church I saw the altar to the *Parcæ* discovered there in digging excavations for the tower, in 1884, and published by Precentor Venables. It stands, at present, three feet high; but the upper portion is broken off, suggesting that it may have been surmounted by figures of the three goddesses. The inscription, very perfect and well cut, is as follows:

PARCIS - DEA  
BVS - ETNV  
MINIB - AVG  
C - ANTISTIVS  
FRONTINVS  
CVRATOR - TER  
AR - D - S - D

\* To Mr. G. R. Wright, our Congress Secretary, I am indebted for the introduction to Messrs. Allis and Blaze.

The reading is obviously, *C. Antistius Frontinus, Curator (Surveyor or Guardian) of the land, erects this to the Goddesses the Fates, and to the Augustan Deities.*

In an inscription found at Carlisle\* these deities are styled *Matribus Parcis*; on coins of Diocletianus and Maximianus, *Fatis Victricibus*. Both numismatic and lapidary dedications to the *Parcæ* or *Fates* are very rare.

I was unable to procure a guide to the inscriptions and sculptures discovered at Lincoln, my old friends Mr. Arthur Trollope and Mr. Wilson being no more of this world. It was by the aid of the former I was enabled to visit the great Roman sewer and sketch it.† I much wished to review them and to see such as have been discovered since my former visit, including the milestone inscribed to Victorinus, published by Prebendary Scarth, in a well-considered paper read at Lincoln at the meeting of the Archæological Institute in 1880; but I doubt of the permanent occupation of Lindum by the second or by any other legion.

From sketches of the Lincoln sculptures and inscriptions made for me many years since by my friend Joseph Clarke, F.S.A., I find that two of them are marked as having been taken out of the foundations of the Roman wall. This is very remarkable; but its significance does not appear to have been noted by anyone! The fact leads to questions like those raised by the discovery of Roman sculptures in the town wall of Chester, which is certainly Roman, and on which so much has recently been written. For the present it may be briefly said that the wall at Lincoln, in which these mutilated sculptures were found, must be comparatively of late date.

On the third day of the Congress a prior engagement to Mr. Clayton, of Chesters, compelled me to leave Lincoln, and renew personal intercourse with a valued friend and his historical surroundings. These were to me never more impressive. The remains of Cilurnum, though so often visited and studied, induced deeper reflections on the Roman subjugation and tenure of Britain. Vast must have been the tributes exacted from the conquered province to have com-

pensated the enormous cost of legions and cohorts, and of the wonderful works erected by them. The more we think and reflect, the more we are astonished.

I was enabled to revisit Procolitia, where Mr. Clayton discovered the hoard of inscribed altars and coins, one of the most extraordinary revelations ever made, for which Mr. Clayton's report in the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle must be consulted. I also, by the assistance of Mr. Clayton, have been able to say and show something of the discovery in vol. vii. of the *Collectanea Antiqua*. On this important locality Mr. Clayton's researches are being resumed; and ere these notes go to press it is probable he will have more to reveal.

Then Mr. Robert Blair ferried me across the North Tyne, a little below the site of the castrum, to a fragment of an inscribed rock discovered by Mr. Ridley while fishing. It had fallen some twenty feet from the quarried rock. Unfortunately it is separated from the upper part, and we can only learn that it was a votive dedication by one of the soldiers of Cilurnum employed in quarrying. That the Roman legions and cohorts were deeply imbued with religious feelings is shown by the large number of votive inscriptions, which also prove the tolerant feeling that prevailed among the natives of various countries, evidenced by the great range of deities, known and unknown, promiscuously worshipped.

I then accompanied Mr. Blair to Choller-ton Church, in which are Roman monolithic columns, brought, no doubt, from the neighbouring Cilurnum. As Mr. Clayton has pointed out, Chollerford and Chollerton are derived from Cilurnum, the *Ci* in which is thus shown to have been pronounced *Chi*. In the churchyard is a Roman altar of large size turned upside down, and used in mediæval times for some religious purpose. The walls of the church contain fragments of crosses and cut stones which belonged to times earlier than the date of the present church.

\* *Lapidarium Septentrionale*, No. 490.

† My friend Thomas Wright had it engraved for *The Celt, Roman, and Saxon*.





## Records of St. Thomas's Hospital.

BY W. RENDLE, F.R.C.S.

(Continued.)

**A**NCIENTLY at St. Thomas's there was one physician and one hospitaler, two fit and meet women, sisters, to attend to the poor, one fit expert chirurgeon, and an honest, sober, and religious man to supervise the revenues, all of which over and above, not otherwise expended, to be spent for the poor sick and weake, and not otherwise. The hospitaler comes next in order to the clerical personages noticed in the last paper as a curious mixture of lay and clerical duty. In the thirteenth century, as the chronicles of Jocelin of Brakelond tell us, the hospitaler provided for the reception of strangers, pilgrims, and visitors. His apartment was the hostrey, the domus-hospitium or guest-house, which it was his duty to keep well furnished with beds, seats, tables, towels, and with sufficient cheer. In the monastery of St. Edmund there appear to have been two of these officials, one named the outer, the other the inner hospitaler, but in our chronicler's time there was but one. That will sufficiently indicate the early hospitaler. In 1552 he becomes more clearly and especially a much needed official for a hospital proper, and is a religious and lay official blended. "The hospiteler's duty is to visit the poor in their extremes and sickenneses, and to minester unto them the most wholsom and necessary doctrine of God's comfortable worde. To receive for use of the poor victuals and other provision, to deliver to be dressed certain victuals, to admit the poor and call the surgeons, to inquire what money or valuables the poor admitted have and keep it safe for their use, to see as to those who die and to those who recover, and to give these last when they go a passport.\* He shall see and declare any who maintain slander or disorder. On recovery the hospitaler shall charge the

\* The passport was to prevent arrest of the person as an idle and masterless vagabond roving about the country.

patient as to his thanksgiving, and to cause him to learn it without the book."\*

1569. The wages of the Hospitaler is 20 marks by the year.

It is part of the design of these papers to give in small matters the true character of the periods and incidents referred to, hence I occasionally emphasize the diverse spelling and use of strange words and phrases; the context will generally imply this, moreover it would be wearisome to continue servilely this kind of spelling, etc.; often it comes only from the differing pronunciation by different persons, and the unconscious use of the phonetic method.

Some particulars of the duties of this official as well as of hospital conditions may be gathered from the following:

1569. He is to receive all night lodgers that come, and to take down all names ready when called for. To this ward a special sister, Mary Long, was appointed; the same Mary Long afterwards "cōplayned of for keypyng of cōpany w<sup>t</sup> George Clark."

1569. The night lodger is to have a sealed passport.

1570. The night lodgers' (or, as we should call it, the casual) ward was in full use; too full apparently in 1603, as the order to admit only wayfaring people implies.

1570. Money is gathered from the poor for clothes which the hospitaler sells to them; and, on the other hand, the poor work and earn something; he gathers the profit for the men and the matron for the women, and they have it at their departing.

1571. He has the key of the coleseller that he may deal out coals to the poor.

1578. Wassall Webyng, beare brewer, serves the hospital with good beecare at 3s. 4d. the barrel; the allowance for the hospitaler, presumably for himself and servants, a gallon daily.

1579. Someone from Budge Row asks a night lodger's admission, the answer is yes, but for a fortnight and no more.

1584. In the days before tea and coffee, beer was the staple, and this was liberally supplied, in the hot weather to the patients a quart at dinner and a pint at supper.

In the transition stage, probably before he acts fully as a minister of religion, when the

\* *Thomas Vicary*, by F. and P. Furnivall, E.E.T.S.

chapel bell rings, the hospitaler warns the men and the matron the women. They are conducted to the service, and the doors are locked. He will not lack a congregation, as "all are to attend chapel for prayers, preaching, expounding, and the Sacrament." We see in the catalogue of the hospitaler's duties that "he may rede and say divine service to the poor between 9 and 10." He is constantly among the sick at reading and prayer, advising and consoling them. At the present day he is the minister of religion to them. I cannot help the thought that I should greatly have liked to walk the wards with Maurice at Guy's, and have heard what he had to say to the afflicted people there. He was a man of infinite sympathy, the most Christ-like man I ever knew.

It is interesting to glance at the old doctors, the physicians, and surgeons of the hospital; but that we may not expect too much of them, let me note the condition of the medical profession at the time. We do not lack material. Southwark was a notable centre for printers. A very renowned printing-press (James Nycolson's) was in St. Thomas's Close, and from this press came the first English Bible printed in England. Not in the Close, but near at hand, at the sign of the Wodows,\* was another well-known press, that of Peter Treveris. He printed *The noble experyence of the vertuous handywarke of Surgeri, practysed and compyled by the moost experite mayster, Jherome of Bruynswyke, and The Grete Herball, which giveth parfyt knowlege, &c., of herbes and their gracyous vertues, which God hath ordeyned for welfare and helth, practysed by wyse and expert masters.* These books give us a fair notion of the medicine and surgery of 1525, and they are further well illustrated in the Early English Text Society books by Messrs. Furnivall, already mentioned. Jherome recommends young students and servants of barbers and surgeons to read with diligence his "lytell boke." In this book he gives a plate of the man with the signs of the zodiac and figures of the principal planets surrounding him, showing in what parts of his body they have dominion. The books are curious reading; the plates of instruments

are rather fearful. You are not to be above a white fib, for by imagination the wounded person may be made "to thynke that he bledid no more." The cautery is used for the staying of blood, and I think I have read of hot pitch; among the common people the favourite cautery is "the kaye of his chyrch." There was plenty of rude surgery, and very rude it was, in the early times of frequent conflict, lawlessness, and violence. Long after this, in 1665, in one of the Southwark churches, the preacher's mind was so impressed by the savagery about him, that he preached three Sundays running from the text, "Do violence to no man." Life was of no value, and practical Christianity was nowhere; and now, alas! it is somewhat a phrase for mammon worship. But I am straying. The monks at their blood-letting season (*minutio sanguinis*) and in other ways taught a little medicine and surgery, and they understood herbs. We see how rude and unpractical it all was; and, indeed, it has been more or less so within the last 200 years—perhaps, it may be said, within this century.

Some instances of the violence referred to as finding practice for surgery are especially interesting to me, as occurring in Southwark and near to our hospital. The book of practice for young chirurgions, 1591, refers to some, and Bulleyn in his dialogues to others. "I saw myself," he says, "a lusty young man who came to see a bull-baiting at Parys Garden; the bull rent him in the thigh, and the doctor sewing it up, he nearly died of it. Sewing is not good." The registers of St. Saviour's note several deaths. "Killed by the bear-garden bull," "by the bear," are not uncommon; and the wardens' accounts show "a shrowde for the boy killed at the Bear Garden, 1 shilling." From the falling of the circus in Paris Garden one Sunday in 1580, cases of fracture of the skull, of the legs, and what not in that great catastrophe are given in *The Young Chirurgion's Practice* of 1591.

Before I introduce the reader to our Phissicians—the word is spelt, the custom of the time, in all manner of ways—I must mention our first distinguished doctor or surgeon to the Kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI.—the barber surgeon, Sir John

\* A sort of "Green Man," or wild people, showing our first parents clothed, apparently, if clothed at all, in skins, the printer's emblem.



Ayliffe, Aliff, or Aylophe. In the accounts is a payment to him of vij<sup>li</sup> xv<sup>s</sup> for a year's duty; 4th Edward VI. he is appointed the first alderman of Bridge Ward Without, Southwark, "albeit that thitherto there had been no suche warde or alderman within the citie." Probably his name, not perhaps as a surgeon, would be found in the voluminous records of the governor's meetings, which are now at the Thomas's Hospital offices by Westminster Bridge. I have not as yet noticed it; those records would take a year thoroughly to examine them. Ayliffe's likeness is shown in the celebrated painting of Henry VIII. granting the charter which is now in the hall of the Barber Surgeons, a company which he quitted in 1550. We shall see what apt and expert chirurgions these are likely to be by the occasional helps forced upon them, and by the practices permitted.

1562. We find at the College of Barber Surgeons, among some more of the same sort, that "Peter van Duran, a straunger professing surgery, is licensed to sett (bills) upon posts so as to give the people knowledge of his said science;" and 1573, "John Smythe may make open shewe of his doinge at and against his owne house and dore and not elsewhere." Certainly a wise old precept says, "If you want to sell your cow, you must say the word;" and Messrs. van Duran and Smythe wanted to sell their cow. We do so now one way or another—by the press, by circulating monographs, by an occasional dispersion of cards, or by a dinner. Our colonials do so; the settled doctor reminds his friends of his hours of consultation, and where he is to be found; the press and his well-wishers do the rest. It is very much as the custom of the time. There is no harm in it, good taste of course ruling, and not over stepping the bounds, and that can be without undue squeamishness. And now let us see the supplementary company forced upon the doctors; but, in the first place, we observe how they were hedged in, in certain matters purely professional, not to be done without the sanction of the lay-masters of the hospital. But in our own time, even in matters gynecological, the treasurer of a hospital, I observed, was to have one or more of his fingers in it. Look at it rightly, human nature is, as the man said, "much of a muckness at all times."

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But as to our supplementary company, who often sadly vexed the old doctors. It was, however, partly their own fault; in consequence, as was said, of the greed of the licensed folk, a statute, 32 Henry VIII., expressly allowed the unlicensed to cure common ailments and outward wounds by herbs, waters, and like means—by a sort of exorcism even. The surgeon, standing in the official list between the shoemaker and the barber, could not be surprised at having to recognise various and divers strange fellows.

1562. Mother Edwyn may try to cure a boy that is burstin, he has hernia, for 13s. 4d.; if she does not cure him, she promises to return half the money. She succeeds, and the governors go to additional expense for a truss. Mother Bowman gets 4s. 4d. for helling William Mylles's child of the plague. Two poor women are "put to bed" at the Lock Hospital in Kent Street, and the midwife is paid 2s. 6d.

1566. Sore heads are "soundly healed" at 8d. a head. There must have been something unsatisfactory here, for by-and-by Thomas Hollyard, the surgeon, is appointed to cure scalled heads, and to have a special salary of £20. These bad heads imply bad living, uncleanness, neglect, and a degraded state. In my time, my parish practice in the Mint supplied these perpetual pests in abundance. Thanks to sanitary medicine they are going, as the ague disappeared before effectual drainage. It is noteworthy that with our almost awful population we have no plague or sweating sickness or black death. Sometimes, indeed, the bad thought creeps in whether the Reverend Mr. Malthus will not have to come back with his preventive checks. A grievous slur on the surgeons, a bonesetter is appointed who will take cases to his house, with the sanction of the governors—cases the surgeons "mark as incurable, and if he cures them he shall be paid." The apothecary is, later on, side by side with the herbwoman, who has £4 a year for physical herbs.

1574. John Brygge is appointed by the Court to serve for the poor, and is to make the poticary's stuff to Mr. Bull's liking. His salary, which was £9, is advanced afterwards; in fact, it mounts up more or less rapidly.

In 1577 a wonderful scheme of a "dyett drinke" is in hand; it is stipulated that the

apothecary shall find, in consideration of the rise in salary, everything except coals and a kettle for the boiling. This diet drink is much run after; the out-patients and the disease, which was more or less of wrong living or vice, appeared greatly to increase.

1584. The apothecary's salary became £36, and £36 was an enormous sum then; 210 patients were soon counted, and the salary became £40. Soldiers and sailors come in, and £5 more is added in 1597. The diet drink got so popular that it is not too much to say that it might have crippled the finances; so it was checked, and in no long time abandoned. The apothecary, Mr. Brygge, announces to the governors that "he is going to give over the trade," and Mr. Young is appointed at a salary of £60. Mr. Brygge now appears as a Barber Surgeon; but he soon dies, and his widow is to have the reversion of Mother Cornelly's shoppe in the Close.



## Bibliographical and Literary Notes on the Old English Drama.

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Continued from p. 63.)



AMON AND PYTHIAS.—By Richard Edwards, 1571 and 1582. Printed from a collation of these two editions in my Dodsley. No undated one is known, although the former has the year as portion of the title, apparently to induce the public to believe that it was a new play in 1571; whereas it had been registered by the printer in 1567-8.

Dead Man's Fortune.—Johnson and Steevens, in their edition of Shakespear, 1793, vol. ii., give the plot in letterpress only; but it was printed by the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps, folio, 1860, 26 copies, in full, with two other similar relics.

Destruction of Jerusalem.—By Thomas Legge. This is referred to by Francis Meres in his *Palladis Tamia*, 1598. It also occurs as a printed book in the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656.

*Device (A) of a Masque for the Right Honourable the Lord Mountacute.*—By George Gascoigne. In his *Posies*, 1575; *Flowers*, xliii. (Hazlitt's Gascoigne, i. 77).

*Device (The) before the Queen's Majesty at her Court at Greenwich, the 12th November, 1588.*—Entered on the Stationers' Registers, but not otherwise known.

*Device (The) of the Pageant borne before the Right Hon. Martyn Colthorpe, Lord Maior of the Citie of London, 29 October, 1588.*—Licensed for the press this year, but not at present known. See my *Handbook*, 1867, p. 450.

*Device (The) of the Pageant: set forth by the Worshipfull Companie of the Fishmongers for the right honorable Iohn Allot, established Lord Maire of London, and Maire of the Staple . . .*, 1590.—By T. Nelson. 4to., 1590. Reprinted entire in the *Antiquary*, xiii. 54-56.\*

*Device (The) for the Queen's Day [Nov. 17], 1592.†*

*Device (The) for the Queen's Day, 1595.‡*

*Devis (The) to entertayne Hir Ma<sup>y</sup> at Harfildes, the house of S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Egerton, Lo. Keeper, and his Wife, the Countess of Darbye [in July, 1602].*—Printed from the Conway MS. in the Shakespear Society's Papers, ii.

Devill (The) of Dowgate.—By J. Fletcher. See Dyce's Beaumont and Fletcher, xi., Introd. to the *Night-Walker*, of which Weber conjectures that the present play was an alteration by Shirley.

Dick of Devonshire.—Printed by Mr. A. H. Bullen from the Charlemont MS. now in the British Museum, for which it was probably acquired at Lord Charlemont's sale in 1865. On the 16th October, 1594, was licensed to E. White "A ballad of the Devill of Devonshire, and William of the West, his sonne."

Dick Scornor.—Doubtless an error for *Hick-scorner*. It is also mentioned in the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656, where it is called a comedy.

Dido.—It is not perfectly clear to me that the *Dido* exhibited before the Queen at Cambridge in 1564, and that variously

\* See my *Collections and Notes*, 3rd Series, p. 160.

† See Bacon's *Conference of Pleasure*, ed. Spedding, Introd.

‡ *Ibid.*



- assigned to John Rightwise and Edward Halliwell, are identical. Was the Latin play of 1564 the one originally performed under Rightwise's direction at St. Paul's School in 1529, and subsequently revised by Halliwell, who was not admitted at King's College, Cambridge, till 1532?
- Dido*, Queen of Carthage.—By C. Marlowe, 1594. Dyce, in his edition of Marlowe, 1850, refers to the alleged Elegy on Marlowe, by T. Nash, prefixed to *Dido*, but not found with any extant copy known (i., xxxix.). This drama was not written by Marlowe and Nash in conjunction, but completed by the latter after Marlowe's death in June, 1593.
- Dido and Æneas*.—An interlude performed at Chester. See Warton's *H.E.P.*, 1824, iv. 262.
- Diogenes*.—"An Interlude of Diogenes" is mentioned in the dedication of S. Daniel's *Worthy Tract of Paulus Jovius*, 1585.
- Dionysius the Tyrant*.—A comedy acted at Dundee in or about 1540. By James Wedderburn. See Irving's *Scottish Poetry*, by Carlyle, ch. i., and Laing's repr. of the *Dundee Psalms*, 1868, x.
- Doctor Faustus*.—By C. Marlowe, 1604, etc. The additions which occur in the later quartos are discarded by Dyce; yet Decker and others were paid to augment the play as early as 1597-1602. It was probably completed by Marlowe in 1592, and arose from his study of the prose tract then (1592) newly issued and the ballad previously (1589) licensed, rather than from a resort to the foreign works named in the *Dictionary*. There seems to be no registration of the play before 1601. A friend proposes to give reasons for thinking that Shakespear owed to *Faustus* some hint for his own *Prospero* in the *Tempest*. It may be here observed that Filippo Maria Visconti, Duke of Milan (1423-47), was addicted to divining practices, etc., but I scarcely know how Shakespear could have heard of him, unless it were by tradition.
- Don Japhet of Armenia*.—Translated from Scarron by Sir William Lower, 1657. A 4to MS. of 63 leaves, now in the British Museum. I do not know whether it is the same copy as that said to be at Skeffington Hall in the text.
- Duke, The*.—By James Shirley. Query: is this the same as the *Duke's Mistress*, of which no edition, however, prior to 1638 is at present known? It was acted in 1636.
- Duke (The) of Lerma*.—A play to which Sir R. Howard refers in the preface to his own, 4to., 1668, as having been shown to him, and as being unfit for the stage. He does not name the writer.
- Duke's Mistress, The*.—By J. Shirley. There were three editions in 1638. See above.
- Eastward Hoe*.—By G. Chapman and others, 1605. See Chapman's *Homer* by Hooper, 2nd edition, 1865, i. 32. This piece was revived at Drury Lane in 1751 under the title of *Eastward Hoe; or, The Prentices*.
- Edward Longshanks*.—"An Interlude called Edward Longshakes" was licensed to T. Pavier in 1600. Query: Peele's *Edward the First*, which is called *Edward Longshanks* in the MS. list of plays in his own library made by Henry Oxinden, of Barham, about 1640.
- Edward the Second*.—By C. Marlowe. First printed in 8vo., 1594.
- Edward the Third*.—See Ayre's Collection, 1607.
- Edward the Fourth*.—By T. Heywood, 1600. Compare *Shore*.
- Edwardus (Sanctus) Confessor*.—A play which is conjectured to have been performed before James I. at one of the Universities. Heber's MSS., 1091.
- Emilia*.—A play by Mr. Cecil, acted at Trinity College, Cambridge, March, 1614-15. See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, ix. 321.
- Empress (The) of Morocco*.—By Thomas Duffett, 1674. The frontispiece is supposed to be a portrait of Harris the actor in the part of Morena.
- England's Joy*.—By Richard Vennar or Vennard, 1601. See Taylor's *Works*, 1630, ii. 158-9. This piece was played, it seems, at the Swan, November 6, 1602. Taylor mentions a second part; and Suckling, in the *Goblins*, written before 1641, thought that the performance had a touch of Shakespear: "*Poet*. The last

- was a well-writ piece, I assure you. A Briton, I take it, and Shakespear's very way. I desire to see the man."—Hazlitt's *Suckling*, ii. 53.
- English and Danes*.—A drama so called purports to have been performed before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth, in 1575. It further appears that the celebrated Captain Cox managed these theatricals.
- Englishmen for my Money*.—By W. Haughton. Licensed August 3, 1601. See Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, x.
- Entertainment, The*.—Bardolph's *Muses' Looking-Glass* was, it appears from some verses by Sir Aston Cokaine, played under this title.
- Entertainment (The) performed at the Theatre Royal in Dorset Gardens at drawing the Lottery*, 4to., 1698.
- Fair Em*; or, *The Miller's Daughter of Manchester*, 1631. Reprinted in Chetwood's *Select Collection*, 1750.
- Fair Maid (The) of the West*.—By T. Heywood, 1631. This story was made into a novel by John Dauncey, 8vo., 1662, under the title of *The English Lovers*; or, *A Girl Worth Gold*.
- Fair Quarrel, A*.—By T. Middleton and W. Rowley, 1617. The first of the two issues of this year does not contain on the title any mention of the additions, which only occur in the second one.
- Faithful Shepherdess, The*.—By John Fletcher. The first edition was probably published in 1610. In 1658 Sir Richard Fanshawe printed a Latin version with his *Opuscula*, and described himself as the author.
- Fatal Love, The*.—A tragedy. Heber's MSS.
- Father's Own Son*.—This is Fletcher's *Monsieur Thomas* reprinted for Robert Crofts, about 1660, under a new title.
- Female Rebellion, The*.—A tra-gi-comedy in five acts, seventeenth century. A MS. in the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, printed by Mr. Alexander Smith, 4to., 1872.
- Ferrex and Porrex*.—It is in the editions of 1565 and 1590 that this is called the *Tragedy of Gorboduc*. Hearne values the former, in his *Diary*, at 2s. 6d. Reprinted from Day's edition in Lord Buckhurst's Works by Mr. Sackville-West.
- Fidele and Fortunatus*.—Or, rather, *Fortunio*. It is a translation by A. Munday. Compare *Two Italian Gentlemen*.
- Fortunate Isles (The) and their Union*.—A *Comedy*, or what is so-called, under this title occurs in the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656.
- Fortune to know each one the Conditions and Gentle Manors, as well of Women as of Men*, etc.—Licensed, according to the *Biographia Dramatica*, 1812, ii. 247, in 1566. Is this the same as *Common Conditions*?
- Fountain (The) of New Fashions*.—A, or the, MS. of this piece was sold among Heber's MSS.
- Four P.P., The*.—By John Heywood. This article requires to be re-written.
- Four Prentices (The) of London*.—By T. Heywood, 1615. This drama is alluded to in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, written about 1610, and must have, therefore, been in existence *some years* before it was printed.
- Four Sons of Aymon*.—By Robert Shaw, 1602. I conclude that this may have been the play stated by T. Heywood, in his *Apology for Actors*, 1612, to have been performed by an English company in Holland.
- Fraus, sive Histriomastix*, etc.—By John Rainoldes, or Reynolds. A reply to Gager's *Meleager*, 1592. Lambeth MSS., 838.
- Frederick and Basilea*.—See Heber's MSS., No. 1640. The plot was printed by Halliwell-Phillipps, 1860, and is also given in Johnson and Steevens' *Shakespeare*, 1793, ii.
- Freeman's Honour, The*.—By Wentworth, not *William*, Smith, as stated in the text.
- Free Will*.—By F. Negri, or Neri, of Bassano; translated by Henry Cheke. This is hardly a drama at all.
- Friar Fox and Gillan of Brentford*. See Hazlitt's *Dodsley*, viii. 19.
- Frolick (The) or the Lawyer Cheated*.—A comedy, by Elizabeth Polwhele, 1671. Dedicated to Prince Rupert. It is divided into acts and scenes. Not printed.
- Fulgrim and Lucrelle*.—This is mentioned in



- the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656, as "Fulgius and Lucrell, C.," *i.e.*, Comedy.
- Galathea.—By John Lyly, 1585. It was licensed to Gabriel Cawood, April 1, 1885, as "A Commedie of Titirus and Galathea."
- Game at Chess, A.—By T. Middleton (1624). Three editions without date are known, the engraved title to the third varying from the two former. A copy with a printed title, dated 1625, is noted by Collier. It is possible that the imprint of Lydden or Leyden is fictitious, or that the frontispiece is the only portion executed there. Besides the MS. copy in Lansdowne MS. 690, there is an imperfect one at Bridgewater House, and a third was in one of Stewart's catalogues, with a dedication to *Mr. W. Hammond*—? the W. H. of Shakespear's *Sonnets*.
- Gray's Inn Masque, *The*.—By F. Davison, 1594. See my *Handbook*, 1867, in *v. Davison*.
- Green's Tu Quoque.—By John Cooke, 1614. On the back of the Preface by T. Heywood are four lines on Green the actor's death by W[illiam] R[owley?]. The three editions are 1614, 1622, and without date; all have the same cut on the title.
- Grim the Collier of Croydon. — 1662. Printed in the *Gratiæ Theatrales*. I would rather say that the piece may have been suggested by Machiavel's *Belphegor*.
- Guise.—*The Duke of Guise* seems to have been named with four other plays by Marlowe in Nash's elegy on his friend prefixed to *Dido*, in a copy seen by T. Warton in Osborne's shop, and described in his catalogue for 1754. See Dyce's Marlowe, 1850, i. 39.
- Guy, Earl of Warwick.—By John Day and Thomas Decker. Was licensed to John Trundle, Jan. 15, 1619-20, and transferred to Thomas Langley, Dec. 13, 1620.
- Hampton Court Masque.—The True Description of a Royal Masque, 4to., 1604. This is a surreptitious issue of Daniel's *Vision of the Twelve Goddesses*, 12mo., 1604.
- Hannibal*.—Some short piece, probably, as I only find an allusion to it as having been performed in a barn somewhere in Cork. The epilogue is preserved in *Thalia*, folio, 1705, p. 33.
- Harrowing of Hell.—This was also printed by Mr. Laing in his "Owain Miles, and other Inedited Remains of Antient English Poetry," 1837, and 25 copies were printed by Mr. Collier.
- Harry of Cornwall.—This piece was also played at the Rose Theatre, March 23, 1591-2, and April 29 and May 13, 1592.
- Hecuba*.—Translated from the Greek of Euripides by Archibald Hay. See Warton's *H.E.P.*, 1824, iii. 147.
- Heir, The.—By T. May. There was no edition of 1622. There were two issues in 1633, differing only, I believe, in the presence of the words "Second Impression" on the title of the later one.
- Henges [Hengist].—See Shakespear Society's edition of the *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*, p. 85.
- Henry I.—*The famous Chronicle of Henrye the first, with the Life and Death of Bellin Dun, the first theefe that was ever hanged in England*. Licensed to Thomas Gosson, May 17, 1594. But what seems to be the same production was entered to William Blackwall, Nov. 24, 1595, *Rufus* being substituted for *Henry*.
- Henry the First and Henry the Second.—By W. Shakespear and Robert Davenport. See Collier's *H.E.D.P.*, 1831 iii. 90-1.
- Henry V.—The Chronicle History. By W. Shakespear, 1600. The late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps met with a fragment which he supposed to be anterior to 1600; but it yielded no readings of importance.
- Henry VI.—By W. Shakespear. Parts 1 and 2 were registered by Thomas Pavier, April 19, 1602, and as 1s. was paid for them, they were doubtless separate tracts. They are, in fact, described as "two books."
- Henry VIII.—By W. Shakespear. Compare p. 16, *suprà*. "An interlude of Henry VIII." was, it seems, awaiting license on Feb. 12, 1604-5; see Singer's

- Shakespear, introduction. But perhaps this was Samuel Rowley's play, mis-termed an interlude.
- Henry IV.** [of France].—A tragedy, by Thomas Shipman. See Shipman's *Carolina*, 1683, p. 169. He refers to his *Henry III.* at p. 206.
- Hercules.**—Compare *Birth of Hercules*, p. 61, *suprà*. An interlude of *Hercules Æteus* is mentioned in the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656. Vincent, in his *Discovery of Errors*, etc., 1622, refers in his epistle to *York Herald* to "Hercules in a play, that made monsters of straw for himself to subdue."
- Hester and Ahasuerus.**—In the prospectus of the New Shakespear Society this drama was said to survive in a German translation.
- Hey for Honesty.**—By T. Randolph, 1651. This is said to be a translation from the *Plutus* of Aristophanes, but is merely built on the same model. The F. J. of the dedication is Francis Jaques, who had the space for the patron's name left blank to be filled up in MS.
- Hezekiah.**—Warton speaks of this as an *English* drama, exhibited at Cambridge in 1564 on the occasion of the Queen's visit. It is more likely to have been in Latin.
- Hippolytus.**—A tragedy from Seneca, by John Studley. This was registered separately by Henry Denham in 1566-7, and by Richard Jones in 1579; but no copy has occurred.
- Hit Nail o' the Head.**—A drama with this title is mentioned in *Sir Thomas More*, a play (Sh. Soc. ed., p. 55).
- Hoffman.**—By Henry Chettle. Apparently written in 1602. Collier (*H.E.D.P.*, iii. 231) states that it could not be older than 1598, because it mentions the *Mirror of Knighthood*, which was translated by Margaret Tiler, and printed in that year. But the fact is that the work named was only in part translated by M. Tiler in 1579, and appeared at intervals between that year and 1601.
- Hog** (The) hath lost his Pearl.—1614. The curious notice of it first appeared in the *Letters of Sir Henry Wotton to Sir Edmund Bacon*, 1661, p. 155.
- Holland's Leaguer.**—A play, by S. Marmion, 1632. A prose tract by Nicholas Goodman came out with the same title this year; but I do not think the two productions are connected.
- Honest Lawyer.**—By S. S., 1616. In Mitford's copy these initials were explained *S. Simson*.
- Honest Whore.**—By T. Decker and T. Middleton, 1604, etc. The 4to. of 1605 is of unusual importance and interest as correcting the very numerous and material errors of that of 1604. It was probably revised by the authors, or by one of them.
- Honorable Entertainments Compos'd for the Service of this Noble Citie* [London]—By T. Middleton, 8vo., 1621. Sotheby's, March 19, 1888, No. 114, where occurs a long and interesting note on this item.
- Honour in the End.**—This is first, to my knowledge, noticed in the catalogue annexed to *Naps upon Parnassus*, 1658.
- Horace.**—A tragedy (from Corneille) by Charles Cotton, 1671. This play is, of course, founded on the early Roman legend of the Horatii and Curiatii, and the frontispiece by Dolle represents Horatius stabbing the first of the Curiatii. There is only one edition; but in Mr. Westwood's copy, subsequently Mr. Wallis's, the date is partly cut off. Cotton says in his preface that *all* the songs and choruses are his.
- How a Man may choose a Good Wife from a Bad**, 1602.—I have never seen the edition of 1614, and a copy of 1608, which the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps possessed, seemed to have had the last figure of the date retouched.
- Humour out of Breath.**—By John Day, 1608. Reprinted by Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps for the Percy Library; it was Alpha and Omega!
- Hunting of Cupid.**—By George Peele. Registered by R. Jones, July 26, 1591. A poem in *England's Helicon*, 1600, and some verses in *England's Parnassus*, 1600, belong to this composition, which was doubtless printed pursuant to the foregoing entry. Drummond of Hawthornden tells us that he read it in



1609, referring apparently to a printed book ; he has made some extracts from it in his MSS.

Hyde Park.—A comedy, by J. Shirley, 1637.

It was when this drama was reintroduced at the King's Playhouse in 1668, that the additions which occur in the 4to. of that date were made, and horses brought on the stage. The practice of holding horse-races in Hyde Park was then fashionable, although unknown in 1637.



## The Norman at Swanscombe.

Sir, what ill chance hath brought you to this place?  
*Paradise Regained.*

**T**HAT certain privileges were granted to the men of Kent by William the Conqueror on his triumphal march ; that these privileges being essentially Saxon, and in their nature repugnant to every feudal notion dear to the proud Norman, could only have been retained in a peculiar way, seems to us to be indisputable. Thus the remaining custom of "gavel kind" rejected at once the practice of military tenure and vassalage, and held that the tenant gave rent for his land. In a record, as old as the time of Edward I., it is stated the Kentish privileges of "gavel kind," even then regarded as ancient, were allowed, on the expressed plea that this county had not been conquered with the rest of the realm, but had stipulated for the preservation of its rights.

The learned Blackstone, says (*Commentaries*, Bk. II. c. vi.): "It is universally known what struggles the Kentishmen made to preserve their ancient liberties ; and with how much success these struggles were attended."

Those critics who would entirely set aside the tradition of this compact with the Conqueror must be reduced to fanciful conjectures of their own, and must labour at the self-imposed task of accounting for the remarkable prevalence of immemorial usages in this part of Kent, which, being, as we have said, essentially Saxon, have undergone the greatest

change from the effects of the Conquest when found lingering elsewhere. The story of the stipulation with the Conqueror was first related by Thomas Spot, or Sprot (*circa* 1280), whose statement was soon followed by William Thorn, a writer of more credit. It is also recorded in Hollinshed's *Chronicles*, Heyward's *Lives of the Three Norman Kings of England*, Selden's notes to the *Polyolbion* (Song xviii.), and Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent*. After describing the preaching of the monks, and the rising of the people, it tells us the men of Kent decided on making a stand at Swanscombe—choosing Archbishop Stigand and the Abbot Engelsine as their leaders. We all know what followed ; the green boughs were thrown down, and a messenger despatched, who addressed the Norman in the following words : "The Commons of Kent, most noble Duke, are ready to offer thee either peace or war at thine own choice : peace with their faithful obedience, if thou wilt permit them to enjoy their ancient liberties ; war, and that most deadly, if thou deny them." It will be observed that although the Conqueror had been crowned on the previous Christmas Day, then some months past, the men of Kent ignored the regal title and addressed him merely as the Duke of Normandy. The King was anxious to press forward, and the "demand thus resolutely made," says the story, "was immediately granted." The moving forest was not Birnam, and the King held on his way. It was politic thus to strike sail to the storm, and to the keen mind of William, it must have been apparent that the customs and laws of the rest of the realm would soon swamp and overflow the peculiar institutions which he now promised to uphold.

Now, however hypocritical this story may seem, whatever we may think of such high-sounding words as the "faithful obedience" so haughtily rendered by the stout "commons of Kent," that William was opposed by a large body of its inhabitants, who, inflamed by the preaching of the monks, possessed all the resolution of despair, and that some capitulation took place in consequence, must, we think, be allowed to rest on evidence at least not contemptible. William, with his usual prudence, accepted the submission, perhaps made the offer himself ; and thus the men of

Kent, separating themselves from the common interests of their country, secured to themselves, at the cost of their patriotism, the continuance of certain local liberties, which, after sheathing their swords on obtaining such honourable terms, they sat down quietly to enjoy.

Although this compact or capitulation is not confirmed or denied by contemporary writers, so far as we know, yet we feel inclined to imagine that silence in these cases means consent; we are sorry to differ with Somner, who assumes the silence of Ingulphus to be fatal to the credibility of the story, because, as he tells us, he was "so particular in relating William's oppugners and their acts"; but we think Ingulphus had every possible reason for not being communicative. He was William's own chaplain, and a courtier, and could not be over-anxious to record a promise extorted from his patron, who would necessarily feel mortified at such evidence of a compromise, which he would be unable to persuade his Norman barons was dictated by policy, and not by fear. The Norman writers would likewise pass over an event which had the effect of keeping some of the richest lands in England out of the hands of their invading countrymen—an event which, in the full flush of victory, had thrown a passing shadow, but a shadow, nevertheless, across the Conqueror's uninterrupted progress through the south. But what seems most to point to the truth of the story, is the persecution by the Conqueror, when firmly placed on the throne, of the two men who, Sprot tells us, were chosen leaders of the men of Kent at Swanscombe.

William, always politic, awaited his time; he was now firmly seated on the throne. The belief in Harold being still alive, although it lingered in the minds of some, had well-nigh died out, and the country, from Winchester to York, from the Thames to the Severn, was at rest. It was the opportunity for revenge—for the punishment of those who had humbled his pride, who had crossed his victorious path.

Archbishop Stigand was cited to appear before the legate of Pope Alexander. The crimes with which he was charged were mere pretences, mere charges which, had they been

proved against him, deserved no punishment, for they were practices not unusual in England; but his ruin was resolved upon, and he was prosecuted with great severity. He was degraded from his dignity, his estate was confiscated and himself thrown into prison, where, in poverty and want, he spent the remainder of his life. The Abbot Englesine, who had returned from his mission to the Pope with the mitre and pastoral staff, laid them down to conciliate his sovereign; but his offence was not to be condoned by any concession he could make; his monastery was seized, and his secular possessions confiscated to the crown. Escaping into Denmark the same year that Stigand had been thrown into prison, he preserved his life and liberty, which had been forfeited by the active part he had taken at Swanscombe.

That the story related by Sprot should have originated with him we think improbable; he repeated a tradition which had long passed current, for it could not add to the renown of the Church that Archbishop and Abbot should have espoused the cause of the rabble in opposition to William, who had been acknowledged by the hierarchy. That monkish chroniclers have preserved the tradition of such a meeting is exactly what we should expect. The story appealed, does appeal, to the patriotism of Englishmen; it was the story of the noble rescue of something from the general wreck—the retention of time-honoured principles by an act of heroism of which the men of Kent may be justly proud, and in which those living on the traditional site may well glory. "The whole shyre of Kent oweth to Swanscombe everlasting name," says Lambarde, and "the bold men of Swanscombe" are fully alive to the honourable claims of their native place, the local spirit being cherished and preserved in a number of traditionary sayings, such as "Kent is the garden of England, and Swanscombe is the flower of Kent." "Fear neither man nor devil—like the men of Swanscombe." "Men of Swanscombe fear neither man nor devil—no one on the earth, nor under it." And there is no passage in the history of the famous old county which "Cantium's valiant sons" regard with greater pride, or will, so long as it retains its glorious motto, "In-



victa." Truly the enthusiasm of Drayton is catching :

"O, noble Kent," quoth he, "this praise doth thee belong,  
The hard'st to be controul'd, impatientest of wrong.  
Who, when the Norman first with pride and horror  
sway'd,

Threw'st off the servile yoke upon the English laid,  
And with a high resolve most bravely didst restore  
That liberty so long enjoy'd by thee before,  
Not suff'ring foreign laws should thy free customs  
bind,

Thou only shewd'st thyself of th' ancient Saxon kind.  
Of all th' English shires, be thou surnam'd the Free,  
And foremost ever plac'd, when they shall reck'n'd  
be."

That many ballads were written commemorating this event, the temporary success of which gave heart and courage to the broken spirited and trampled-on Saxon race, is more than probable. There is hardly an event in history or romance that professed ballad-writers have not handled freely ; but the only one on this subject with which we are acquainted is entitled, "The valiaunt courage and policie of the Kentishmen with long tayles, whereby they kept their ancient lawes whych William the Conqueror sought to take from them." It was written by Deloney, the ballading silk-weaver, and is little more than a metrical paraphrase of the story, as told in Lambarde's *Perambulation of Kent*, the first edition of which was printed in 1576, and the second in 1596, and as Deloney was certainly dead in 1600, we may conclude the ballad was written before 1599. There are several versions of it extant, the text of that of the *Strange Histories* was considered by the late Mr. Chappell to be the best. Wordsworth, in his sonnet, "To the Men of Kent, October, 1803," befittingly alludes to the tradition :

Ye of yore  
Didd from the Norman win a gallant wreath,  
Confirm'd the charters that were yours before—  
No parleying now !

It has often been used as a powerful engine to excite national and political feeling, and has been even commemorated on a coin, for in 1795 was circulated a "Kentish halfpenny," bearing on its obverse the mounted figure of the Conqueror, confronted by three men holding boughs ; one man waves his sword above his head, while another presents a bent bow. Beneath the figures (which are depicted

with much skill and spirit) is the date "1067," and around is the legend, "Kentish liberty preserved by virtue and courage."

J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY.



## National Portrait Gallery.



HE thirty-second annual report of the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery has been issued, dated June 25, 1889, and the concluding words of the report, in their modest expression of gratification, "that an anonymous donor has offered to provide funds for the erection of a new gallery," can only faintly indicate the mental relief and pleasure which has at last come to the trustees and their distinguished director, Mr. George Scharf, F.S.A. The Treasury never has done justice to this institution ; it has been stunted of its possible growth, and its fair proportions are due to individual interest, to those donors who, in spite of the fact that the collection has never received the dignified lodging that was its due, have, nevertheless, by gift and bequest, added to it, and supported an object which is, in the best sense, national. Year after year the trustees have pleaded against "the calculated skill of long delays"; their iterated representation of the crying want for a home for the national portraits makes an almost piteous record, as may be seen in the articles on the collection which we published last year ; and now it is to an individual that the nation is to be indebted for its National Portrait Gallery building. All that the pleas of the trustees, and the remonstrances of artists and antiquaries had resulted in, was the removal of the portraits to Bethnal Green Museum, where their significance was utterly lost ; but perhaps it was owing to this fact, which placed the homelessness of the collection in a glaring light, that we owe the provision of a building for them. The articles in this magazine were followed by more authoritative representations in influential reviews, and then the anonymous donor came. There are those who think that the Government should have met the munificent offer with courteous refusal, and a definite

undertaking in their own behalf to provide a building for the collection; while others, chiefly of a radical turn in politics, hold that such gifts are at once the privilege and duty of the wealthy.

To proceed to the report. The list of donations to the Gallery, which in the previous report numbered 438, has been increased during the year to the number of 452; and seven purchases have been made by the trustees. The first item is a portrait of the Duke of Cumberland (1721-1765), youngest son of George II., and victor of Culloden, by Charles Jervas, presented by the Earl of Chichester. Such a portrait is of artistic, as well as historical, value. It was engraved by George Vertue. The next portrait on the list is that of Lady Anne Churchill, Countess of Sunderland (1683-1716), also presented by the Earl of Chichester, the painter being Sir Godfrey Kneller. The next is Field Marshal Hugh, Viscount Gough, G.C.B. (1779-1862), well worthy of a place in the collection on account of his services in the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, the Peninsular war, the war with China, and in India. It would have been well if such a man could have been represented by a painted portrait; but the vigorous pen and ink sketch by Sir Francis Grant, P.R.A., is doubtless better than a second-rate painting. Mr. Loftie, the author of *A History of London*, has contributed a portrait of the poet Cowper—a water-colour drawing by W. Harvey after L. Abbot, a picture engraved by Cooper in 1824. The next is a life-sized bust, by M. Noble, of Lieut.-General Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B. (1799-1871), who commanded the Heavy Cavalry Brigade in the war with Russia in 1854, and completely routed the Russian cavalry opposed to him in greatly superior numbers before Balaclava. He subsequently covered the retreat of the Light Brigade after their famous charge. A bust of the Duchess of Sutherland (1806-1868) has the next place on the list. A painted portrait of John Canton, F.R.S. (1718-1772), philosopher, astronomer, and electrician, follows. The next is a Cornish worthy and remarkable man, Sir William Molesworth, friend of remarkable men—J. S. Mill and George Grote—proprietor of the *Westminster*

*Review* and editor of *Hobbes*. The list continues with Lieut.-General William Popham, a distinguished Indian officer under Warren Hastings. Next we have Admiral Sir Home Riggs Popham (1762-1820), who discovered a passage for navigation at Penang, now called Prince of Wales's Island. The Rev. Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke (1769-1822), the distinguished traveller, author, and mineralogist, comes next; and after him John Bright, whose portrait has been added to the collection in the year of his death. Mr. George Scharf has been a frequent donor, and during the past year he has contributed two portraits of Mary Queen of Scots. The portraits of Mary in the recent Stuart exhibition strangely varied in their delineation of the hapless queen; doubt will not be increased by the portraits now added to the Gallery, because replicas of them are familiar in the royal collection at Windsor Castle.

The purchases are not numerous, but they are all of distinct value and great interest. The first is a composite picture—a small legal portrait gallery in itself. It represents the Court of Chancery as held openly in Westminster Hall during the reign of George I. This picture contains portraits of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield (presiding), Sir Philip Yorke (Solicitor-General), afterwards Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, and Sir Thomas Pengelly (King's Prime Serjeant), afterwards Chief Baron of the Exchequer. The figures are painted in the style of Peter Tillemans. From a very remote period the three great Courts of Law were held, partitioned off by square enclosures, within the walls of Westminster Hall. Two of them, the Chancery and the King's Bench, were placed at the upper end of the Hall, against the south wall below the great window. There are still extant pictorial records in a manuscript of the time of Henry VI. of the judges thus presiding. These Courts, during the trial of Charles I., were covered over and converted into galleries and scaffolds for spectators. Samuel Pepys, in his *Diary*, under date May 18, 1661, mentions a visit to Westminster: "Very pleasant to see the Hall in the condition it is now, with the judges on the benches at the further end of it." The situation of these Law Courts is clearly shown in an engraving of the



interior of Westminster Hall, entitled "Westminster Hall in Term Time," from a drawing by Gravelot, taken about 1730, shortly after Lord Macclesfield's own time. Description: Four judges appear seated, facing the spectator, in the upper part of the picture on a long elevated bench in front of a tapestried hanging, which represents a portion of the south wall of Westminster Hall. The ground of the tapestry is blue, with a broad dull-red border to it, enriched by an arabesque pattern in yellow. In the centre, above the chief person's head, are the royal arms, with the lion and unicorn as supporters, and the letters G.R. There is no canopy over the judges, and there is no appearance of any scarlet judicial robes. The central figure, the Lord Chancellor, and two Masters in Chancery, on his left hand, one possibly Sir Joseph Jekyll, are attired in black gowns, long wigs, and long hanging cravats. The picture contains upwards of sixty heads, on a small scale, which are mainly arranged in five horizontal rows. Below the platform on which the judges are seated, and parallel to it, is a long table covered with a green cloth, and on this are laid the Chancellor's mace, embroidered purse of the Great Seal, books, papers, and writing materials. At this table also, facing the spectator, are seated five officials. The central one, at the feet of the Lord Chancellor, wears a brown civilian suit. Next on his left is a portly individual, with a round face and double chin, wearing a black gown and square cut bands, writing in a book. Other personages are seated round the table, and some in portentous wigs, with their backs to the spectator. These wigs have square black patches on them, the remnant of the serjeant's coif. On the extreme left above, at a barrier, stands the usher of the Court, holding a short staff tipped with silver. Near to him is a man in the act of putting aside a green curtain. On the opposite side, in a gallery behind columns, are seated spectators, and among them a lady in a blue dress. Beneath this box, and seated at the western extremity of the long green table, are three gentlemen in civilian costumes. Among the persons seated at the side of the long table, in the centre, is an officer, wearing spectacles, reading a paper to one next to him, who responds by putting his

fingers to his lips. The foreground of the picture, in front of all these officials, is occupied by the stone pavement of the outer hall, divided off from the rest by a low partition or wall, which for artistic purposes appears to have been reduced in height, as it is certainly much lower than the corresponding division in Gravelot's engraving of the interior of the Hall in 1730. This open ground is occupied by nine standing figures, including a blind man in a cloak, lawyers in their gowns and patched wigs, a boy in blue suit, and two dogs. The Lord Chancellor has an open book on his knee, and raises his pen as if in readiness to sign it; a small ink-bottle is placed on some papers lying beside him on the bench. Several persons carry black hats, but all heads are uncovered. One man, apparently a lawyer's clerk, in front, carries a green bag. Light is admitted from the right-hand side, and the total absence of any positive red colour in the picture is remarkable. This picture, the work of a deaf and dumb artist, had been presented by Dr. Lort to the Earl of Hardwicke (see Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting*, edited by Dallaway and Wornum, p. 836). Painted by Benjamin Ferrers. Purchased by the Trustees at the sale of the Wimpole collection of pictures.

The next purchase is a portrait of Charles Montague, Earl of Halifax, K.G. (1661-1715), painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, also from the Wimpole collection. Mr. Scharf's note describes the subject of the portrait thus: Statesman, patron of letters, poet, and a great master of finance. Grandson of Henry, first Earl of Manchester. He was born at Horton, in Northamptonshire, and educated at Westminster, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. To please the Earl of Dorset, he wrote, in conjunction with a prior, a travesty on Dryden's "Hind and Panther," called "The Town Mouse and Country Mouse." He entered Parliament as Member for Malden, in Essex. In 1691 he became a Lord of the Treasury, and in 1694 was Chancellor of the Exchequer. The latter office he, in 1697, combined with that of the First Lord of the Treasury. With the assistance of his friend, Sir Isaac Newton, he restored the currency. He invented Exchequer Bills, founded the Bank of

England, and established the East India Company on a new basis. When the King went abroad, in 1698, he was appointed one of the Lords Justices. During three successive years he held the office of President of the Royal Society. At his recommendation the famous Cottonian and Harleian libraries were purchased by the State, which led to the foundation of the British Museum. In 1700 he was raised to the peerage as Baron Halifax, and in the following year, at the same time with Lords Somers, Portland, and Oxford, was impeached; but the charges of corruption were not pressed against him. In 1714 he was again First Lord of the Treasury, and raised to an earldom.

The next portrait is also by Kneller, from the Wimpole collection. It is thus entered in the Report: Thomas Parker, first Earl of Macclesfield (1666-1732). The son of an attorney at Leak, in Staffordshire, where he was born. Educated at Derby and Trinity College Cambridge. Elected member of Parliament for Derby. In June, 1705, he was made one of the Queen's Serjeants, and knighted. He took a prominent part in the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverell, and received in consequence the appointment of Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench. After the accession of George I. he was raised to the peerage as Baron Parker of Macclesfield, and received a grant of a yearly pension of £1,200. In 1718 he was appointed Lord High Chancellor with an extraordinary donation of £14,000 from the King, and created Earl of Macclesfield, 1721. Notwithstanding so much royal favour, he suddenly resigned the Great Seal on January 4, 1725. His vast income had proved insufficient to meet losses connected with speculation in the South Sea Bubble. He was impeached for corruption, and after a trial at the Bar of the House of Lords, which lasted thirteen days, was found guilty, committed to the Tower (June 27, 1725), and condemned to pay a fine of £30,000. His name was struck off from the Privy Council, and he died in retirement at his son's house, in Soho Square, whilst building a mansion for himself in St. James's Square, where the family afterwards resided.

A portrait of John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester (1648-1680), comes next. He

was a poet, satirist, and boon companion of Charles II. His career is thus sketched: "Son of Henry Wilmot, the faithful companion of the King in his wanderings after the battle of Worcester, 1651, who was raised from a Barony to the Earldom of Rochester in 1652. John succeeded to these honours in 1659. He joined the navy in 1665 and greatly distinguished himself by his bravery in several engagements under Lord Sandwich. But he afterwards became noted for his profligacy and irregularities. He even practised as a mountebank on Tower Hill. He wrote various songs, 'Imitations of Horace,' and a poem on 'Nothing.' Bishop Burnet bears witness to his ultimate repentance."

This is followed by Thomas Chiffinch (1600-1666). Connoisseur. Keeper of the King's jewels, pictures, and closet. He was of a Kentish family, born at Salisbury, and brought to the court of Charles I. by Bishop Dupper. After the King's death he, with his wife, went abroad to King Charles II., and continued with him till the Restoration. He was then appointed Keeper of the King's Closet, Page of the Back Stairs, and Comptroller of the Excise. He was entrusted with the purchase of pictures for the King's use, and was in correspondence with the celebrated John Evelyn as to providing "repositories" for the precious treasures and curiosities committed to his charge at Whitehall. He died suddenly at his lodging, and was buried in Poet's Corner, Westminster Abbey.

Readers of *The Fighting Veres*, by Mr. Clements R. Markham, will be interested in a portrait of Sir Horace Vere, Lord Vere of Tilbury (1565-1635), grandson of John, fifteenth Earl of Oxford, and younger brother of Sir Francis Vere; born at Kirby Hall, in Essex. He served with his brother in the Netherlands, and had a considerable share in the victory of Nieuport, and also in the defence of Ostend. In the reign of James I. he commanded the forces sent to the assistance of the Elector Palatine, and effected a memorable retreat from Spinola, the Spanish General. He was present at the siege and surrender of Breda. He was the first person raised to the peerage by Charles I. For his splendid military services he was created,



July 24, 1625, Baron Vere of Tilbury. His last important action was the siege of Maas-tricht, which was captured August, 1632. He died suddenly whilst dining with Sir Harry Vane at Whitehall, and was buried, in the same monument with his brother Francis, in Westminster Abbey. At the time of his decease he was heir-presumptive to the Earldom of Oxford. His daughter Anne married the great General Sir Thomas Fairfax. The picture, which is painted on a sound oak-panel, is a bust-portrait, the size of life, of an elderly man, in white lace falling ruff fitting close to the cheek, and dark gray armour with golden studs. The lower part, beneath the bust, is occupied with a long square picture in a plain stone-coloured border or frame, representing a landscape with an engagement of cavalry and infantry. In the centre is a white marquee-tent with door and windows like a house. In front of the arched-topped door stands a sentry with his musket on a rest as if to defend the entrance. At each side in front are piles of arms, drums, lances, and helmets, and on the left a gunner with his match-stock ready to discharge a cannon or culverin. On the other side is a similar cannon without any soldier, and a full suit of armour, a tilting-lance, and flags are prominent. In the distance to the right of the central tent is a charge of cavalry issuing from a copse at the foot of sloping sandhills, and to the left of the tent, as if standing to receive the shock, are two bodies of infantry with tall spears and colours, as seen in the famous picture by Velasquez of the siege of Breda. In the upper left-hand corner of the panel is a shield of arms of the Vere family, containing twenty-one quarterings with a crest of a boar, and, for supporters, a boar on the dexter side, and a harpy on the sinister. Beneath is the motto "*Vero nihil verius.*" The background is plain dark brown. A similar portrait, turned the same way, but somewhat younger in appearance, and not in armour, belongs to the Marquess Townsend, at Raynham, whose ancestor had married the eldest daughter of Lord Vere. In the Raynham picture the falling band is not laced, and his sleeves are of white satin with square plaques of velvet on the shoulders, a black dress, and blue scarf. This picture has been engraved by

Geo. Vertue (the same way) in Arthur Collins's *Collections of Noble Families*, 1752. His portrait, when a younger man, was engraved by Faithorne in the *Commentaries* of Sir Francis Vere, Cambridge, 1657.

The remaining portrait on the list is of Laurence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, K.G. (1641-1711), by Sir Godfrey Kneller. The subject of this portrait was the second son of Lord Chancellor Clarendon and uncle to Queen Anne. He was employed by Charles II. in several negotiations and embassies, and in 1679 made First Commissioner of the Treasury. He with Mr. Sidney Godolphin and the Earl of Sunderland were admitted to the Privy Council, and had the principal management of the King's affairs. He opposed the exclusion of the Duke of York. In 1682 he was created Earl of Rochester, and in 1685 made President of the Council. On the accession of James II. he became Lord High Treasurer of England. In consequence of adhering to his religion he was deprived of office, and was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland by William III. in 1701. In 1710 he succeeded Lord Somers as President of the Council.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

**Archæological Confirmations of the Bible.**—At the inaugural meeting of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society, held at Cheltenham last July, Mr. Agg-Gardner, M.P., the new president, in his opening address, said: I presume I am right in supposing that, amongst the numerous votaries of antiquity, while some are animated by motives of curiosity, others by a pedantic passion for what is old, they are inspired by the purest zeal who seek by the aid of its science to perfect their knowledge of the lives, the habits, and the history of mankind. *Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto* is the motto which the great—perhaps the greatest—living authority on archæology, Sir Charles Newton, has assigned to the archæologist. To collect, he says, the implements, weapons, pottery, costumes and furniture of races is to contribute materials not

only to the history of mining, metalling, spinning, weaving, dyeing, carpentry, and the like arts, which minister to civilization, but also to illustrate the physical history of the country where those arts are practised. And wherever man has left the stamp of mind on brute matter, whether we designate his work as structure, texture, or mixture mechanical or chemical; whether the result be a house, a ship, a garment, a piece of glass, or a metallic implement, these memorials of economy and invention will always be worthy the attention of the archæologist. It may not, perhaps, be altogether alien to these sentiments if I refer to some of the recent discoveries which have been made in the East, and which add to and, particularly where derived from sacred sources, confirm our historical knowledge. In Egypt, through the action of the Exploration Fund and the activity of M. Naville, a flood of light has been thrown on the sojourn and the exodus of the Israelites. The route of the exodus has been determined, and the passage across the Red Sea all but marked out. It is now made certain that Rameses II. was the Pharaoh of the oppression, and his son, Menepthah, the Pharaoh of the exodus; and that the period of their reigns covered eighty years, from the commencement of the great oppression to the exodus, as stated in Biblical history. It was during these excavations that the French Commission discovered the royal mummies at Thebes, collected for security about Solomon's time, and which represented the principal sovereigns of the previous seven centuries. These have been unrolled, and we are now, therefore, made familiar with the features of Rameses II. The mummies are in the Boulak Museum, but a photograph is to be seen in the British Museum which shows that Rameses II., at the age of ninety, still preserves, after 3,000 years, the determined expression which history leads us to imagine he must have worn in his lifetime, and which is emphasized, according to the dogma of physiognomists, by that rare feature amongst Egyptians—a Wellingtonian nose. The Pharaoh of the exodus has not yet been found, a fact which strengthens the belief of those who assert that he was drowned in the Red Sea, though the Scriptural expression "overthrown" may be taken to mean defeated

as well as drowned. There is, therefore, still a possibility of a fresh addition to the Boulak Museum. Very great progress is being made with the interpretation of documents, historical, religious, and legal, and now any trained student can construe any Egyptian text on stone or papyrus, in whatever form of character it may be inscribed. Assyrian researches, since the discovery by Rawlinson of the reading of the Assyrian characters, have moved on with the same rapidity as the Egyptian. This leaning on Biblical history has been even more direct than that of the Egyptian. For we find authentic records of the relation between the Hebrew kingdoms and the Assyrian from the time of Ahab to that of Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah. In reference to the Jewish antiquities, the most important discovery in Palestine of late years has been that of the Moabite stone, which was made twenty-one years ago. It is the tablet of Mesha, King of Moab, contemporary with Omroy Ahab and his two sons. It is written in primitive Hebrew characters in a dialect of Hebrew resembling that of the Book of Kings. More recently an inscription was traced at the Pool of Siloam at Jerusalem, which had been engraved under either Solomon or Hezekiah. The inscription states that the engineers, who had dug a tunnel of about 2,000 feet in length to enable the water to enter the pool, met, like those engaged in piercing Mount Cenis in recent years, with absolute accuracy from either side. The subject of classical antiquities is too large for the limits of this address. But I may draw passing attention to the recent important discoveries of Dr. Schliemann. In addition to these, German explorations at Olympia have resulted in the recovery of some of the finest works of sculpture and of the most interesting inscriptions, while in the neighbourhood of Athens itself, amongst the principal of recent topographical discoveries, may be mentioned (1) the walls of the old house of Erectheus, and (2) of the foundations of the temple of Ronea and Augustus. Some interesting excavations have also been made by the British School of Archæology in Athens. The report of the last year's work, which has just been issued, tells of excavations in Cyprus in connection with the Cyprus Exploration Fund, and of the dis-



covery of the supposed site of Arsinoe and Limniti; of the finding of Cypriote inscriptions and of artistic objects in pottery and terra cotta; and also of a successful series of experiments at the school itself. But unfortunately the managers of the school have found that even in the violet-crowned city the question of the *res angusta domi* will assert itself—a misfortune all the more mortifying to the Phil-Hellenic Englishman, when he observes that it is one which the rival schools of poorer nations have been able to defy. There are other branches of Greek archæology that call for, and I make no doubt have received, your notice, such as sculpture, inscriptions, and numismatics. But neither your time nor your patience would, I fear, allow me to attempt to develop any fresh matter. I have already run rapidly over a sufficient number of instances that show how directly the study of archæology bears upon those matters of history with which even the unlearned are acquainted and concerned. I trust that, as a reward for their labours, the local society may find that they have kindled a fire of archæologic enthusiasm in Gloucestershire that will never be allowed to slumber or to sleep. And such is the wide field that is offered to the student of archæology, in which he is free to find the grain of his reflections and the food of his philosophy. Amongst those of us who are here to-day there are, I dare say, others besides myself who can scarcely claim the title of the archæologist. But by our presence, and by our membership, we wish to express our loyalty to the cause which the society exists to further and to advance; remembering, if I may be allowed in my last words to quote again from Sir Charles Newton, that archæology is “a chain of continuous tradition which connects the civilized nineteenth century with the races of the primeval world—which holds together this great brotherhood in bonds of attachment more enduring than the ties of national consanguinity, more ennobling even than the recollections of ancestral glory—which, traversing the ruins of empires, unmoved by the shock of revolutions, spans the abyss of time, and transmits onward the message of the past.”



## Antiquarian News.

THE moated house at Ightham, of which an interesting account is to be found in Wright and Fairholt's *Archæological Album*, 1845, accompanied by some views of the building, has been sold at auction. It is perhaps the finest specimen of a moated mansion in the South of England. It is not unlike its neighbour, Hever Castle, in its general outlines; and, with its old hall and chapel, both perfect, and its many interior staircases, it would make an excellent college for one of the Universities, if it could be transported to Oxford or to Cambridge. Ightham Moat, or Mote, as it is usually spelt, has remained ever since the days of Elizabeth in the hands of the Selby family, one of whom, Dorothy Lady Selby, is said to have been instrumental in deciphering the anonymous letter sent to Lord Monteagle in order to warn him against the Gunpowder Plot, as is written on her tomb in Ightham Church. It is said that the Manor of Ightham was in the possession of Ivo de Haut as far back as the reign of Henry II., and in that of Edward III. it was possessed by Sir Thomas Cawne and his son Robert. The estate was afterwards given to Sir Robert Brackenbury, Lieutenant of the Tower of London and High Sheriff of Kent, who was killed at Bosworth Field. The estate was then restored to the De Hauts, and remained with them till the time of Henry VII. Having passed through two intermediate families, who held it for a short time, Ightham Mote was purchased, early in the reign of Elizabeth, by Sir William Selby, whose descendants have held it down to the present time.

In the House of Commons, on July 26, Dr. Cameron asked the Lord Advocate whether it was true that a carved tombstone, bearing the effigy and insignia of a bishop, and believed to mark the grave of St. Molias, one of the early pioneers of Christianity in Scotland, had been removed from the public burying-ground at Shiskene, Arran, and built into the outer wall of an established church newly erected at a considerable distance from the burying-ground; if so, by whom, and by what authority, the tombstone was removed from its ancient site; and, if it proved to have been removed without legal authority, whether he would take steps to have it restored to its former position, and to punish the authors. In reply to this question, the Lord Advocate stated that the tombstone in question had been lifted and built into the outside wall of the new church. This has been done solely for the preservation of the interesting memorial. In its recumbent position it had become greatly worn and defaced; and it would, if left where it was, have soon been destroyed. A stone has been placed on the

original site, which is to bear an inscription recording the memorial. The burying-ground is not a parochial churchyard, and in this act of preservation the Duke of Hamilton has infringed no legal right.

Hengrave Hall was offered for sale at Tokenhouse Yard on July 25. It is an exceptionally fine example of Tudor architecture, the gateway being very beautiful. The principal windows, including the oriel over the gateway, are filled with stained glass and armorial bearings. In 1521 Sir Thomas Kytson, merchant and sheriff of London, purchased the Manor of Hengrave from the Duke of Buckingham, to whose possession it had been restored on the accession of Henry VII., after its forfeiture to the Crown by the attainder of the Duke's father. In his turn Sir Thomas Kytson suffered deprivation, but on presenting a memorial to Henry VIII., his estates were restored, and were confirmed to him by an Act of Parliament passed in the fifteenth year of this reign. In 1578 Queen Elizabeth honoured Hengrave with a visit, and was royally entertained by the then Sir Thomas Kytson, whom she knighted on that occasion. The estate passed in succession into the hands of Thomas Darcy, Earl Rivers, and his Countess Mary, sole surviving child of Sir Thomas Kytson. Upon the daughter Penelope (in default of a surviving heir) the Countess settled the manor. Penelope married three times, and the estate remained in the possession of the descendants of the second husband—Sir James Gage—for two hundred years. In the parish church are some magnificent sculptured marble monuments erected to the memory of various members of the families of Kytson, Darcy, and Gage.

The manuscripts of Alexander Pope, from the library of Dr. Charles Chauncy, sold some years ago at Sotheby's, were again offered for public sale on July 30, this year, by Messrs. Christie. The manuscripts, when formerly sold, were described in the sale catalogue as "The autograph manuscripts" of the *Essay on Man*, *Ethic Epistles*, *Essay on Criticism*, etc., but whether they are entirely in the handwriting of Pope, or that of his amanuensis, corrected by him, added to, and noted for the printer, may be a question for the experts. They are mostly written in a very clear and neat hand, especially the *Essay on Man*, which it is difficult to believe the great writer himself would have had the patience to do. Then the corrections and additions, with notes on the margin here and there, are obviously in a different hand, and one less careful in the forming of the letters, being evidently written rapidly. But what is more significant is that these are in a different ink, which has retained its blackness, while the bulk of the manuscript has faded into the common rusty colour of most modern ink after the lapse of fifty years. The following were the various manuscripts as described: *Dunciad* from-

tispiece, 8vo, 1st edition, large paper, filled with manuscript corrections and additions from the first Broglio manuscript, by Pope himself, uncut, in a gray paper wrapper, Dublin, 1728—£16 (Harvey). This sold before at Sotheby's for £10. *Sappho to Phaon*, wholly translated, the autograph manuscript, folio, 1707—£8 (Pearson). Sold before for £17. *Essay on Criticism*, the autograph manuscript, folio, 1709. This also had the original gray paper wrapper, upon which was written, undoubtedly by Pope, "*Essay on Criticism*, 1709, A.P.," signed with his initials—£20 10s. (Quaritch). *Windsor Forest*, the autograph manuscript folio, 1709, wanting a few lines at the end—£16 (Harvey). Sold before for £20. *Essay on Man*, Epistles I. to III., the autograph manuscript Epistle IV., printed, with numerous corrections, by Pope—£32 (Harvey). Sold before for £50. *Ethic Epistles*, I. to III., the autograph manuscript, with numerous corrections and alterations by Pope—£26 (Harvey). Sold before for £20. Epistle III., to Lord Bathurst, with Pope's alterations, but wanting eight lines at end, with a transcript by Pope, an edition of Epistles III. to VII., with alterations by Pope, and the autograph manuscript of Epistle II., with his alterations and additions—£22 (Harvey). Sold before for £21.

We learn from the *Peterborough Advertiser* that the preservation of Croyland Abbey is still proceeding. The more the loose material is cleared from the portion of the west front behind the porch the more apparent is the necessity for prompt and thorough means being used to secure it from destruction, and so far as the work has been carried nothing better could have been done to attain that result. The foundations have been most thoroughly underpinned, and now the faulty parts of the superstructure are being carefully removed and replaced by solid masonry. The rector, the Rev. T. H. Le Beouf, is indefatigable in his attention to the work, and it is to be hoped that all who have an interest in our ancient national buildings will give their assistance in carrying to completion the work which has been so well begun. The difficult and important work of rebuilding a portion of the lower part of the north-west angle of the tower which contains the spiral staircase is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. In relation to the work now in progress, restoration, as it is commonly understood, is a misnomer, as nothing but preservation in its strictest sense is being attempted by the rector, who is proceeding on the report given by Mr. Pearson. The necessity for the work becomes every day more visible. Wherever a clearance is made the masonry is found in a most dilapidated state. There is scarcely a stone in the portion now under repair but what has either been crushed by superincumbent weight or shifted from its position by the outward thrust of the tower. At the north-east angle there has been laid



bare by the removal of a loose wall a wide crack running half-way up the tower, and at the bottom it is opened nearly six inches.

Melrose Abbey has undergone considerable repairs and improvements. The numerous small trees and bushes on the tops of the walls have been removed, and the holes and cracks filled with cement. Thereafter the whole was heavily coped with turf to prevent the weather taking effect on the walls. The work of levelling the churchyard has been almost completed, and now the ground can be regularly mown it presents a great improvement on its former rough state, with sheep pasturing over "the graves of the dead." When levelling near the Prentice Window at the east end of the Abbey, the workman found a freestone about 32 inches square and 9 inches deep, having a cavity in the centre  $13\frac{1}{2}$  by 8 inches. Believing this to be one of the monks' secret treasure receptacles, it was eagerly cleared out, but only stones and earth were found. It is partly built into the Abbey foundation, and is supposed by antiquaries to have been the socket of a rood cross previous to the erection of the present building. A short distance from the above the lid of a sarcophagus was found also partly built into the wall. On it is carved the sword of a Knight Templar, but as the hilt, which is 7 inches long, lies towards the east, this fact shows that it is not over any grave, as in these days the head of a corpse and the hilt of the sword were placed in the opposite direction.

In the *Peterborough Advertiser* of July 13, there appeared a very interesting review of the restoration of Peterborough Cathedral, which has been proceeding more or less for the past seven years. The various discoveries that have occurred have been recorded in these columns from time to time. There were a few Roman remains, but the most remarkable were the remains of the Saxon church, which once occupied the site. The remains have been collected in a crypt, which will henceforth become a spot of much interest in Peterborough. Amongst the variety of interesting objects are many monumental slabs of Saxon date. These when found all occupied the original position in what, according to Mr. Irvine, was prior to 1117 the public burial-ground lying to the north-east of the abbey church, separate from the monks' burial-ground, which was confined to the part east or south of it. The whole of these ancient slabs lay in a line nearly north from the north-east angle of the north-east transept of the Saxon church, the nearest being 35 feet therefrom. One very fine sample when uncovered was found to have been broken across, and the upper half had suffered abrasion apparently from the circumstance that a footpath had existed across this end, one no doubt leading from the village, which

then lay in that quarter, to probably the north door of the church. Most of them are of Barnack stone and elaborately ornamented with interlacing and crosses, etc. These are now in their original positions in the north transept, and, with a very fine collection of other antiquities brought to light, the Cathedral will hereafter have a more absorbing interest to archaeologists than it has hitherto had. Amongst the revelations of a later period of architecture are the foundations of what was intended to be a western aisle to the north transept, but which was abandoned. Last month, during the work preparatory to the concreting of the floor in the south aisle, were laid to view the remains of the circular apsidal ends in which form the eastern chapels terminated, though the end of the aisle outwardly was square. This put at rest a question which has often been discussed, but not before definitely ascertained. In pulling down a buttress against the north-east corner of the north transept nearly a cartload of fragments of the lovely carvings in clunch stone, which formerly decked the lady chapel, were brought to light. The lady chapel was destroyed in the seventeenth century to patch up the rest of the building. During the progress of the work the ground in the Cathedral has been found to lie thick with the burial-places of the mitred abbots of past ages. Most of the brasses have disappeared from the matrices, and in the absence of any reliable plan, it has been impossible to identify the bulk. Many, however, have been recognised, and where practicable, the spots will be marked in the new flooring. The over-ground monuments will be placed on fresh bases, and the battered form of Bishop Chambers, the last abbot and the first bishop, will receive special attention. The raised floor, put down in the beginning of the present century, had in a great many instances been laid over the slabs of the abbots, albeit with about 12 inches of earth between.

Since the articles on the National Portrait Gallery appeared in the *Antiquary* last year, the question of a suitable lodgment for the collection became widely discussed in influential organs of the press, and an anonymous offer to provide a building has since been made. The difficulty is to provide a site—a task which rests with the Government. The following weighty objections to what had seemed the most likely proposal have been communicated to the *Standard* by Sir Harry Verney: Having communicated with several military authorities of experience on the subject of the removal of the barracks at the back of the National Gallery, and the occupation of the space by the proposed Portrait Gallery, I find a general concurrence of opinion as to the unwisdom of such a course. Indeed, it is believed that the military force now in London is small enough as it is, to preserve law and

order, in case these were threatened. There is no position so valuable as the existing barracks, with the space behind the National Gallery. Marching troops through the streets in times of popular excitement is an operation always attended with difficulty and hazard. Here you have them on the spot unquestioned, close to the open Trafalgar Square, in the heart of London, and with direct communication with every part of the town. Mr. Pitt and the Duke of Wellington were equally anxious that there should be a sufficient number of troops in London to cope with the elements of disorder, which are sure to exist in so enormous a population; this, indeed, has more than doubled, with the additions in the suburbs and the docks, since the date of the latter. To throw away such a strategical advantage as we now possess for a gain so doubtful to the portraits would be very unwise, and it is earnestly hoped by many civilians, as well as military men, that the change may be averted, or that, at all events, time may be taken to consider the whole question. With regard to the portraits themselves, the effect of the course proposed would be to swamp a gallery very important and interesting to the historical and political student by the superior attractions of its great neighbour. The portraits should stand alone. To pass from the rooms containing the very remarkable collection of *chefs d'œuvres* that we possess to the sober society of portraits, so many of which are interesting rather for the subject than for the painters, is to invite a mistaken comparison. If I have stated the true view of the military and artistic questions, I venture to urge that the existing barracks, with the open space adjacent, may be retained for military purposes and the necessary expansion of the National Gallery. An admirable place could be found for the portraits on the Embankment, or the fine rooms of Kensington Palace would be a suitable home for them, many of them dating with the palace itself. Indeed, as it is now found that the Imperial Institute can be built safe from fire on the South Kensington site, the portraits might return to their old home without danger, a very simple solution of the difficulty.

St. Silin's Church, Llansilin, is about to be "restored"—in what spirit there is no indication at present; but the following note which has been communicated to the *Oswestry Advertiser* sufficiently shows that the fabric has associations which should secure for it a reverent consideration: The church, which has a massive tower, at the west end of the south aisle, is a double one, divided by an arcade, the carved capitals of which show them to have belonged to a Norman fabric. The chancel occupies the end of the south aisle, and corresponding to it on the north was Lloran Chapel. The glass of the "great window of the chancel," which was begun by Ieuan Vychan of Moeliwrch, and finished by his widow,

Gwenhwyfar, about the year 1530, appears to have been destroyed in the Civil Wars, when the church was fortified; but was again filled, in 1864, with stained glass, by a descendant of the original donor, and the corresponding window of the north aisle was, in 1875, filled, by public subscription, with painted glass, as a memorial to Huw Morris, of Pont-y-Meibion, the loyal lyric poet and sweet singer of the Ceiriog Valley. A marble monument on the north wall, with some delicately-wrought ironwork, commemorates the now extinct family of Maurice of Glancynlleth, or Penybont; and on the south wall is a handsome monument of Sir William Williams, Bart., Speaker of the House of Commons in the time of Charles II., who married the heiress of the Kyffins of Glascoed, and founded the families of the Williamses of Bodelwyddan, and the Williams Wynns of Wynnstay. The church is marked by its dedication to St. Silin, as one of the churches in the diocese of St. Asaph owing their foundation to the missionary labour of the early British saints, which number two-thirds of those existing at the present time, the remaining third (with a very few exceptions) having been founded during the present century. Of the fabric of the original British church nothing remains, but St. Silin's well may be seen near the village, where the converts were baptized. The lancet window at the eastern end of the south aisle, and two of the capitals in the arcade, are remains of the church built shortly after the British Church conformed to the Church of Rome. This church was probably of considerable size, as it had a nave and aisle on the north side. Of the history of the church for the following three centuries, the fabric at present affords no evidence, but late in the fifteenth, or early in the sixteenth century, it underwent the enlargement usual at that period, by the formation of a north aisle, nearly equal to that on the south side, and the rebuilding and extension of the arcade to the entire length of the church, the erection of the tower in its present form, and the erection of the present roofs, with beautifully ribbed and traceried ceilings, of which that on the south side, over the chancel, only remains, and is covered and hidden with plaster. After the Reformation a small gallery was put up at the west end, and afterwards enlarged to its present dimensions. In the seventeenth century the church was reseated, and the present pulpit, with its sounding-board, erected. The restoration, which has been commenced, was rendered necessary by the insecure state of the south wall, the condition of the roof, and the very inconvenient arrangement of the seating, and will consist of all the necessary structural repairs to the walls and roof, and the rearrangement and renewal of the seating, in which all the old woodwork of the seats will be re-used, two of the most interesting of the old seats being kept in their original condition



as specimens. The fine monument to Sir William Williams, as well as the beautifully-designed royal arms on the north wall, and the other monuments, will be carefully preserved.

An interesting collection of African curiosities, formed by Mr. Herbert Ward, who was attached to the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, has been exhibited at the Van der Weyde Studios, 182, Regent Street. The articles were collected during Mr. Ward's five years' travels in the cannibal districts of the Upper Congo, and they consist of huge ivory war-horns—some of them measuring over six feet—cut down from elephant tusks; basket-work shields of various shapes, according to the tribes who use them; native-woven grass cloth, and the curious beaten tissues cloth worn by the cannibal tribes at Stanley Falls, the advanced post of the notorious Tippoo Tib, the Arab leader, whose photograph, with those of other equatorial notorieties—heroes, heroines, and babies—is on view; Fetish images, such as "gods of rain," "gods of Luck," "gods of safety;" carved paddles, beautifully ornamented, with which the tribes "paddle their own canoes," dug out of solid trees in a standing position; and weapons of all sorts. These knives, swords, bows, and arrows are in use by the Congo cannibal tribes for a distance of over 1,500 miles into the heart of the great Dark Continent, and many of them display marvellous ingenuity of design and execution. The javelins, or carved throwing-knives from Uchua, used in warfare in the manner of the Australian boomerang, are similar to those employed in the Southern Soudan, and very beautiful, as well as dangerous, things they are. The iron money, formed in the shape of flat spearheads, is used among countries between the Falls and Nyangwe, and one of the larger pieces, perhaps the native equivalent for a £100 note, is as tall as a man, while it represents the market value of two slaves. The costumes worn by the native ladies are notable for their remarkable adaptability to hot climates, and consist, for the most part, of strings of tiny beads, relieved by an occasional feather. They suggest necklaces that had slipped from their original position: but the real necklaces used by these tribes consist entirely of human teeth, evidences of cannibal orgies. The gentler side of the natures of these Central Africans is shown by their love of toys, dolls, rattles, and various comical musical instruments; their art instinct is evidenced by the carvings on their drinking cups, and ivory pestles for pounding the manioc flour; but the gruesome fact remains that the articles on which they lavish most of their care and skill are directly connected with cannibalistic rites. There are some long metal "brain-spoons," and these spoons have "marrow-extracting handles," of sinister and blood-curdling suggestiveness. To these grim

trophies are added some hundred sketches and photographs taken by Mr. Ward illustrative of the home life, the manners and customs, the humorous efforts to adopt costume, and the religious ceremonies of the strange people, who sing, dance, fight, and at intervals eat each other in the burning equatorial belt.

Two important archæological works concerning Gloucester—the Calendar of the Records of the Corporation, and the rental of all houses in the city in 1455—are about to be published, and the Rev. W. Bazeley and Mr. Hyett are engaged on the preparation of a manual of Gloucester bibliography.

The two large July gatherings held in London by the Victoria Institute are considered to have been of much importance. The President, Sir G. G. Stokes, Bart, President of the Royal Society, took the chair at both, and on each occasion the members crowded the large hall engaged to the doors. At the first meeting, Professor Sayce's account of his examination of the library brought by Amenophis III. from Assyria to Egypt thirty-four centuries ago was given. The Lord Chancellor delivered an eloquent speech on the occasion, and M. Naville, the discoverer of Succoth-Pithom, Bubastis, and other places of great historical importance in Egypt, characterized the discovery described by Professor Sayce as one of the most important, and perhaps really the most important, of this century; and the Victoria Institute's members were not slow in recognising the value of their fellow-member's work. At the second meeting the members assembled to welcome M. Naville on his arrival in England after his discovery of the site of Bubastis, and his exploration thereof. The business of this meeting was commenced by the election as members of several who had applied to join the Institute as supporters, including his Excellency Count Bernstorff, and several Australian and American associates, after which M. Naville himself described his own discoveries at Bubastis for the first time in England—his last visit to England having been previous to those discoveries. The Society of Arts having most kindly placed their apparatus at the disposal of the Victoria Institute, he showed, by limelight, the photographs he had made on the spot. He reminded his audience of the interesting reference to the words of the Prophet Ezekiel as he stood by the river Chebar, reading the whole passage (xxx. 13-18), studded as it is throughout with names of the great Egyptian cities Noph, Pathros, Zoan, Pelusium, the northern stronghold of Egypt, with Aven or Heliopolis, and Bubastis last of all, the topic of which he was chiefly to speak. Having again read the last of the six verses, "The young men of Aven and Pibeseth shall fall by the sword," he reminded his hearers that Heliopolis was well known; but what, he asked, is Pibeseth (Bubastis)? He then

described the site which he has restored to history after a long night of gloom, by such stubborn will and thorough success. He pitched his tent there, along with his friend, Mr. Griffith, in the spring of 1887, and at once began the fruitful diggings. The first try showed the temple was not lost. There turned up hidden heaps of granite blocks and colossal columns, reminding him of what had been seen at Zoan by Mariette. It cost the winters of 1888 and 1889 to lay all bare. To assure themselves nothing was lost, they pulled down the heaps of stones piled up by the fall of the walls of the two halls. Rolling and turning every block gave them inscriptions and monuments invaluable. A granite shrine, 200 yards long, yielded fragments of Hathor's (the Egyptian Venus) head and shattered statues. The temple could be planned: it had four halls of different date. The first from the east, perhaps the oldest, was entered between two enormous columns, with palm capitals. Outside the door were two great Hyksos statues; one was now in the British Museum. Beyond was a second hall, also very archaic; since Osorkou II. it was named the Festive Hall, in memory of a great sacred *fête*. More west still was the most luxurious part of the temple; a hall propped on pillars, with lotus or palm-leaf capitals, and by pillars capped by a finely-chiselled Hathor head; the best specimen is in the Boston Museum. The temple ended in a very large room, the largest area of the four. This was never finished, but at the end was Pasht's shrine; fragments are in the British Museum. Save Zoan, a city very like Bubastis, none in the Delta has yielded so many monuments, spanning so many centuries of so very varying epochs from the great fourth dynasty down to the Ptolemies. M. Naville examined most carefully the colossal architraves on which the name of Rameses II. has been engraven in such utter obliteration of the rightful owners that it is often hopeless to restore the stolen property to the rightful owners. Yet M. Naville has spared no pains to do so wherever it has been possible, and his triumphs in this way have been most cheering, and that in seemingly quite hopeless cases. They have helped to fill not only monumental gaps, but also many a gap left by our Greek and other literary sources, as was proved in details for which we lack space. The contributions in this way furnished by Bubastis were simply marvellous. To show these and parallel successes M. Naville reviewed Manetho's thirty dynasties from the second, including the Pharaoh Sethenes, whose monumental escutcheon is preserved in the Oxford Museum, to the thirtieth, and even the Ptolemies, and beyond them to the Roman rule of Augustus, in whose reign the Christian era begins.

In making excavations for enlargements of Somerleigh House, Dorchester, the residence of Mr. Pearce

Edgcumbe, a perfect portion of a Roman pavement has been disclosed about 4 feet below the surface. It is of a graceful rose pattern, and the colours of the mosaic are perfect.

The following paragraph appeared in the *Times* of July 2: "The Allahabad papers received by the incoming mail describe a curious search for treasure believed to be buried in the Alford Park in that town. It seems that some years before the Mutiny the then Prime Minister of the King of Delhi resigned his appointment and brought his family and worldly possessions to Allahabad, where he built a large house and an underground chamber to keep his jewels and treasure. This latter is said to have included a lakh of gold mohurs, of the kind now valued at 28 rupees each. Shortly before the Mutiny he died, and during the disturbance his family fled, covering up the chamber as best they could. When order was restored a line of barracks was constructed by order of Lord Canning on the site of the village in which the ex-Premier's house was built, and the existence of the underground chamber was forgotten by all except some relatives, who on trying to reach it on one occasion were so stung by some hornets they had disturbed, that it was taken as a sign that it was God's will that the treasure should be reserved for a future generation. In course of time the barracks were also demolished, and the present park laid out. Recently the existence of the treasure was brought to the attention of Captain Hamilton, an old resident of Allahabad, who had helped to prepare the site for the barracks. He obtained as much information as could be got from the existing relatives, and obtained from the collector permission to dig and a police escort. On May 22 about sixty coolies were set to work, and they soon came upon some masonry, but unfortunately a young cobra was unearthed just then, and the men refused to work any more, believing that the treasure was guarded by cobras, and that it was an act of sacrilege to dig for it. The excavations, however, were going on when the mail left."

Mr. George Weasham thus describes some of the coins recently discovered at Neville's Cross (*ante*, p. 31): "The groats of Edward III. read: EDWARD<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> G<sup>o</sup> REX<sup>o</sup> ANGL<sup>o</sup> Z<sup>o</sup> FRANC<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> HYB. On the reverse, POSVI<sup>o</sup> DEVM<sup>o</sup> ADIVTOREM<sup>o</sup> MEV; inner legend, CIVITAS LONDON. On the reverse of one piece the mint mark is a crown. Edward's groats were struck at London and York, but there are none of the last-named mint. The half-groats are of London and York. The former read: EDWARDVS<sup>o</sup> REX<sup>o</sup> ANGLI<sup>o</sup> Z<sup>o</sup> FRANCI; reverse, POSVI<sup>o</sup> DEV<sup>o</sup> ADIVTOREM in the outer legend; CIVITAS LONDON inner. One reads EDWARDVS: REX: ANGL: DNS: HYB; and on the reverse, POSVI x DEVM x ADIVTOREM x MEV, with crosses instead of annulets between the words. The



York half-groat reads: EDWARDVS° REX° ANGLI° Z° FRACI; reverse, POSVI DEV ADIVTOREM, without marks between the words, in outer legend; CIVITAS EBORACI in inner. The groats of Robert Bruce read: ROBERTVS DEI GRA REX SCOTTORVM, with a double cross between the words; those pieces coined at Edinburgh having in the inner circle, on the reverse, VILLA EDINBURGH, while those from the Perth mint have VILLA DE PERTH, followed by the cross patée. The legend on the obverse of David's coins is similar to that struck by his father, the only difference being the substitution of a single cross between the words. The pennies are of the three Edwards. They are from the mints at Durham, York, London, and Canterbury. Those of Edward I., struck at London, read: EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB; reverse, CIVITAS LONDON. The Canterbury coins have the same legend on the obverse; reverse, CIVITAS CANTOR. There are a great many pennies from the royal and episcopal mints at Durham and York. The pieces of Bishop Beck and his successor, Bishop Kellow, are most interesting, those of the latter prelate being distinguished by having the upright bar of the cross on the reverse turned to represent a pastoral staff. One coin reads: EDWA. R. ANGLIE. DNS. HIB.; reverse, CIVITAS DUNELME, with staff turned to the right. Another, evidently a regal coin, reads: EDW. R. ANGL. DNS. HYB; reverse, CIVITAS DUREME. On other pieces the name is spelled Dunelm, Dunolmie, etc. The coins and urn are now in Councillor Fowler's hands, with whom their final disposal rests.

We learn from the *Yorkshire Gazette* that the parish church of Kirk Hammerton is the oldest as yet unrestored church in the country, and the fact appears to be put forward as a reason for the active measures which are being taken to provide a fund for the "restoration" of the fabric. There is to be a bazaar and the usual canvassing, and doubtless many people will subscribe without inquiring what is to be done in the name of restoration. We suppose the general notion is that the more extensive the work the better; the extent of the proposed undertaking at Hammerton is not precisely made known, but looks threatening in its vagueness. The *Yorkshire Gazette* says: "We learn that, although the plans for the restoration are not completed, the original church will probably stand as a south aisle, and a new nave and chancel will be built on the north side. The tower will also remain as it is. The existing fabric will, of course, be restored where necessary." But the following shows appreciation of the fabric: "It is a connecting link of great value with olden times, for, besides partaking of Norman features, the traces of the Saxon period are plain and unmistakable; it is, indeed, referred to as one of the oldest churches of those times in England. This is attested by the date

of the tower, cir. 1000 A.D. One of the two bells bears the inscription, *Campana Sancti Quintini*, which points to the probability that the church was originally dedicated to St. Quintin, the corresponding date being 1667. On the other hand, St. Crispin has been alleged as the honoured saint, and the date to be 1602. The former, are, however, probably correct. On the same bell are also initials "R. V. and R. A., churchwardens." The second bell is dated 1708, and is inscribed, *voco veni precare*. Local lore places the year from which the register dates at 1713; but we have also read in one of the histories of Yorkshire that the year was 1604. The font is an example, although in a mutilated condition, of pure Saxon work. A stone slab forming the top of the ancient altar now covers a vault in the edifice. The tower, with the south-east and east end of the fabric, are either of Saxon date, or of the first years of the Conquest. The north aisle was added in the beginning of the thirteenth century. The original detail may be observed in the windows and the west tower, part of the entrance to the nave, and the narrow window with a triangular head on the side of the choir walled up. The church is beautiful in its simplicity and quaintness. It would be a pity to impair those ancient historic features which render it peculiarly interesting, and a sparing hand will doubtless regulate the work of restoration."

A movement is on foot for the "alteration and improvement" of St. Catherine's Church, Holt, Wilts. The only part of the present structure which is ancient is the western tower. This is an exceedingly good specimen of Perpendicular work, and has many features of unusual richness and interest. There are niches of large dimensions on the east and west faces, the latter having the emblem of the patron saint—the broken wheel—on each side of it, and the same feature occurs on the parapet, standing within which is a curious "saddle-back" roof of stone. The remainder of the church was built in 1833. Apparently the former structure consisted of nave and chancel only, the combined length of which was that of the present nave; but as the increase of population rendered an enlargement necessary, the nave was extended in length, and an aisle almost equal to it in width was thrown out on each side, so that the width of the church, as thus enlarged, is greater than its length. There is no chancel in the proper sense of the word; a mere recess 8½ feet deep does duty for it; so that the choir are accommodated in seats brought out into the nave. There is, moreover, no vestry; the organ is placed in the aisle, and another great drawback to the building is its want of height. The original height of the nave was adhered to in 1833, and as this was not sufficient to admit of pillars and arches, cambered lintels were carried across instead. The lowness of

this feature, and of the roof, plastered beneath, has a very depressing effect, and makes the ventilation bad. Added to this it has been found that the roofs are giving way and thrusting out the walls, so that parts have had to be shored up, and the tower has many serious cracks and settlements. It is therefore quite time something is done to remedy this actually dangerous state of things. The scheme of improvement proposed consists of rebuilding the arcades between nave and aisles, with clerestory windows over, to light the nave; putting new roof of flat pitch on the nave and aisles, so arranged that the increased height of 10 feet in the side walls will not interfere with any of the features of the tower; repaving the body of the church; building a new chancel of ample dimensions, with vestry and organ chamber on the north side; and underpinning the foundations of the tower, which, as we have already pointed out, is in a dangerous state. These alterations will have the effect of giving good proportions to the body of the church, with sufficient light and ventilation, and supplying the central feature of a chancel worthy of the pattern set by the charming fifteenth-century tower, with the convenience of a proper vestry, and the organ placed near to the choir. The stalls and seating put in only a few years ago will be retained. The style of the new work is to be Perpendicular, to harmonize with the tower.

A paragraph of interest to anthropologists, describing the capital of an Indian Hill State, appeared in the *Times* of August 17: "Lying between Assam and Burmah is the remote little Hill State of Manipur, which has obtained some attention since the annexation of Upper Burmah made the question of land routes between Bengal and Burmah of importance. It has, in consequence, lately been visited by Indian officers, one of whom, writing on the forests of the State in *Indian Forests*, gives an extraordinary account of Imphail, the capital. The town is situated in what appears a dense forest. 'Neither spires nor chimneys cut the blue sky, nor is smoke observed to ascend from the sylvan scene of the capital. Nothing, in fact, bespeaks the busy home of 30,000 to 40,000 people, and yet, hidden away among these trees, is the palace of the Rajah, and hard by are the houses of his favourites, each family having a large enclosure around the homestead. Imphail may thus be described as a city of villages, or, rather, suburban residences, around the palace. Straight, wide roads, lined with trees, frequently intersecting each other at right angles, afford the means of communication, but neither shop, artizan, nor wheeled conveyance exists in the city. Industry and skill occur only in the rural homes.' The people of the capital are the promoted favourites of the ruler, who have had assigned to them plots of ground near the palace, and live by pressing upon the

persecuted agriculturists of the State. The capital of Manipur is a royal residence dedicated to luxury and amusement. All are happy. The streets are crowded with smiling, healthy faces, of which few bear the marks of toil or labour. There are no schools in the State, and Court favour and promotion are secured by success in polo. Coinage is unknown, and the men are not allowed to trade. Imports and exports, except in certain articles that yield a royal revenue, are practically prohibited. The women from the distant villages repair on a certain day to the capital, or to other recognised centres. Each carries on her head a neatly-made square basket, in which has been placed the surplus stock of the homestead, the labours of her industrial skill, or of her husband's agricultural knowledge. On reaching the market-place the contents of these baskets are exposed and bartered, when each returns again to her family, carrying off the proceeds. On market days the long, straight road from Bishenpur to Imphail is crowded by groups of women hurrying to and fro. Each wears an elegantly-striped dress in bright colours, made of silk and cotton. The stripes run along the length, and the top and bottom are neatly embroidered. A long piece of cloth is cleverly carried across the breasts and just under the armpits, instead of round the waist, and is firmly tucked up, so that the top embroidered edge falls forward, adding an additional fold to the garment, while the bottom edge reaches a little below the knees. The legs and arms are left exposed, but frequently a short green silk sleeveless jacket covers the upper part of the body, reaching down to the top edge of the nether garment. The women are the only traders in the whole State."

The *Academy* thus records the conference of delegates of all the leading county archæological societies which was held at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries at Burlington House, July 17: Upwards of forty members were in attendance. Mr. John Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries, who was in the chair, announced that only a single society of the large number that had been invited to join the union had declined their invitation. The first subject for discussion was the formation of county archæological maps, on the plan already accomplished by Mr. Payne for Kent; and the following resolution, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Cox, and seconded by Mr. Ralph Neville, was unanimously carried: "That each local society be requested to take into consideration the desirability of placing on record, on the large ordnance maps of the county with which they are concerned, all the local names of fields and all relics of antiquity for which a locality can be fixed; and that such maps should be kept in duplicate, so that eventually a copy may be deposited with the Society of Antiquaries. The question of the preservation of ancient



monuments and buildings was next discussed. General Pitt-Rivers, inspector of ancient monuments, gave an interesting account of the working of the Act under which he was appointed. Eventually, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite proposed, and Mr. Leveson-Gower seconded, the following resolution: "That all local societies be requested to be on the watch against any wilful or injudicious destruction of ancient monuments or buildings, so as at once to bring local opinion to bear against the destroyers; and that in cases that appear to be of national importance, the aid of the Society of Antiquaries or of the inspector of ancient monuments be invoked." A third subject brought before the conference was the publication of parish registers, introduced by Mr. Ralph Nevill, about which there was some little difference of opinion. The result was the nomination of a small committee to deal with the subject and to report to the different societies in union. The Rev. Dr. Cox brought forward the subject of provincial records, and spoke in favour of the proposal to make county councils responsible for their due preservation. After much discussion, the general opinion seemed to be that the delegates could not pledge themselves to the support of any definite scheme at the present conference; but it was moved by Dr. Cox, and seconded by Mr. W. G. Hardy, and unanimously carried: "That the attention of the local societies in union be called to the proposed Bill entitled an Act for the Preservation of Public and Private Records, which it appears may provide for a long-recognised want." The next conference was fixed for July, 1890.

Interesting accounts of Mr. Petrie's excavations in the Fayûm have appeared in the *Times* and the *Academy*. At Illahun, the sites of the temple, and of a shrine joining the pyramid, have been cleared; and the name of Useresen II. was repeatedly found, showing whose this pyramid is. Adjoining the temple is a town. The objects found are mostly of the XIIth, with some of the XIIIth Dynasty. The domestic objects of the XIIth Dynasty are now revealed—pottery, beads, bronze, and wooden tools, and flint tools, some set in wood. A large number of papyri, many in perfect condition, have also been recovered. The following is from Mr. Petrie's account, published in the *Academy*: A few miles distant I discovered another town, occupied in the end of the XVIIIth and the XIXth Dynasties, but ruined already in the time of Seti II. This yielded all the domestic objects, pottery, tools, etc., of that age, and a large number of beads in stone, glass, and glazed. Two splendid bronze pans, still polished and flexible, and bearing inscriptions, were found here, and are now at Bulak. And in tombs of this age were three fine statuettes in wood, also now at Bulak. A later cemetery of the XXth Dynasty lies near the town, and

another of the Ptolemaic age. This last has yielded a large quantity of papyri from the cartonnage of the mummies, both in demotic and Greek. The latter are largely the ephemerides of the Ptolemy Philadelphos, giving the daily decrees. I also found three large deeds of the fifth century A.D., at Hawara, quite complete; and I have obtained a mass of Coptic and Arabic papyri, mostly broken, from a *deir*. But the great results of this season have been in the archæology of the Mediterranean. They are so surprising that I cannot expect them to be accepted without the full evidence, and only an outline of that can be attempted here. In the town of the XIXth Dynasty, about 1200 B.C., pottery of the Mykenæan and Theran styles was found, unquestionably associated with Egyptian objects of that age. A foreign settlement existed here, as a man named An-tursha was buried here, with some light-haired people, and all the weights found are un-Egyptian. On the pottery of this town are Cypriote and Phœnician or Greek letters incised, found in some cases even under the house-walls. Over a hundred examples have been collected, and the whole evidence points to both of these alphabets having existed in the thirteenth century B.C. Further, in the town of the pyramid builders, about 2500 B.C., were found various Cypriote letters incised on pottery which is utterly distinct from that of the XIXth Dynasty above mentioned. In one case, a letter was found on a jar buried in the floor of a room over which was a papyrus of the XIIth Dynasty in the rubbish. All the evidence here points to this alphabet having been used before 2000 B.C. Foreign influence is shown by non-Egyptian weights being found here. Some Mediterranean pottery was also discovered, quite different from that of the XIXth Dynasty town and presumably earlier in style. Considering that the Cypriote alphabet must be earlier than the Phœnician settlements in Cyprus, as otherwise it could not have obtained a footing in face of the Phœnician alphabet, we need not deny the possibility of its existence at such a date as we here arrive at. The collections will shortly reach England, and be publicly exhibited from September 16 to October 5, at 8, Oxford Mansions, near Oxford Circus, though they will be accessible to students at an earlier date.

A valuable collection of old Roman coins has just been loaned to the Guildhall Library by Mr. W. Rome, C.C. The case, which has been placed in the passage just outside the entrance to the library, contains several hundred specimens ranged according to the dates at which they were produced. Firstly, there are coins representative of the archaic period of art, viz., from B.C. 700 to 480. The coins of the transitional period, from 480 to 400, come next, and then succeed the specimens that illustrate the age from

400 to 336, at which Roman art reached its highest pinnacle. Coins showing the several periods of decline are placed next in order, and then to conclude there are in the case a number of specimens that show what work was produced in the times of Julius Cæsar and Honorius. Lastly, there are several medals of an interesting character.

Attention has again been drawn (vide *Athenæum*, August 3) to the work which is proceeding in Westminster Abbey. The writer criticises the restoration of the Dabueny tomb with great severity, and shows that his warning of the architect's intentions some months ago has been, in spite of contradiction at the time, amply justified by the result. A further warning is now given as to the possibility of old glass being "restored." The painted glass alluded to has been taken out of the north window of the apse, and is of many dates.

A correspondent of the *Athenæum*, writing from Berlin, says: "To-day at eleven the new Asiatic section of the Royal Museum was opened. The new rooms comprise two sides of a quadrangle, together with an offset salon devoted to 'Hittite' art. As yet the museum is only making a beginning in the direction of Oriental art, and the Assyrian exhibits can, of course, make no comparison with such a collection as that in our own museum. One interesting case is that containing Armenian antiquities, among which a dedicatory shield of King Rusa throws great light on the relations of the different schools of bronze-workers in Asia Minor. In the Phœnician section are several cylinders and seals from Cyprus in Assyrian and Egyptian style; but the most important antique here shown is the base of a colossal statue of Panammu, on which is an inscription, unpublished, of twenty-two lines, the oldest example of Aramaic epigraphy extant (700 B.C.). The matter of the inscription concerns itself with the family history of Panammu. Another interesting object in the same section is a marble vase reproducing on a small scale one of those great 'seas' which stood near the Phœnician shrines, and were copied in the 'Brazen Sea' of Solomon's Temple. The adjoining division is devoted to Ethiopian antiquities, coming from the Lepsius collection. Among them a glass case containing the bijouterie of an Ethiopian queen at once catches the eye. The dead owner reigned in the days of the early Roman empire. In the Hittite room the bulk of the space is taken up with the sculptures in relief obtained by the Oriental Committee from Northern Syria. The stone, though in many places pitted by the action of the weather, is generally in very fair preservation. The figures are those of Assyrian dæmons, royal personages, animals both legendary and natural, and the series as a whole shows pretty conclusively that, whether 'Hittite' or no, there is here no question of

a primitive and original art. The intermixture, both external and internal, of foreign elements strikes the beholder at once. The reliefs were the ornamentation of a gate. The Oriental Committee are not excavating at present, but propose to do so shortly; their success in the past has been very encouraging."

The Cambrian Archæological Association has held its forty-fourth annual meeting in Brittany during August. Starting from St. Malo, the members visited in succession Vannes, Locmariaker, Gavr' Inis, Plouharnel and Carnac, St. Cado, Loccal-Mendon and Caer Bili, near Landivant, and the early crossed stone at the Chapelle de Legeven. The party then proceeded to Morlaix, whence they visited St. Pol de Léon, Roscoff, the Calvaries and churches at St. Thegonnec and Guimiliau, the churches of Lampaul and Landivisiau, the shrine of St. Guirec, the rocking-stone at Coz Castel, and the pagan menhir near Ploemeur. Mr. Romilly Allen, on behalf of the Society, declined to attend the recent conference of archæological societies at Burlington House, on the ground of the nationality of the Welsh Society, and the mode in which the conference was convened.

Elsewhere in the present number we have given an account of the recent archæological discoveries in Egypt, which are of a nature to bring vividly to mind the enormous material awaiting the archæologist in that country; but the very wealth arouses the feeling of protection, and we are glad to see that an influential appeal is being made for contributions to a fund raised by the Society for Preserving Ancient Monuments in Egypt. This Society was founded last year at a meeting in the studio of Mr. Poynter, R.A., and proposes to assist in protecting the immeasurably precious records and works of art referred to in its title, to arrest their further ruin by natural causes, and protect them "from injury by tourists and others," whose ravages have already inflicted enormous and irreparable damage—more, indeed, than, in most cases, time has effected in thousands of years. From the first it has received the sympathy of the Prime Minister, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and has been officially put in communication with the Khedive's Government, which had already made efforts in the direction aimed at by the Society, and has given assurances of the most cordial co-operation. The vast extent of the country, and the enormous number of remains still in more or less good preservation, demand costly inspection and operations far beyond what the Egyptian Government can meet in an ordinary way. As a step forwards, that Government has assessed in a small sum travellers by the Nile steamers going to Upper Egypt, and thus last year obtained without any demur about £1,000. This is a fluctuating and precarious aid. Although the depredations by Arabs and others have already been



partially checked by employing guardians and placing doors on some of the tombs and temples, it has only been possible to do so to a limited extent; while through the indifference and venality of the guardians themselves, depredations are likely to recur unless frequent and rigid inspection is maintained, the cost of which alone would absorb the impost on travellers. For the Government of Egypt, Grand Bey, a French engineer of the Public Works Department, and Director-General of the Tanzim, has made a report showing that the smallest sum imperatively required for the preservation and defence of the ancient temples from immediate danger is £8,500. It must be remembered that the temples on the Nile are but a small part of the immense treasury of antiquity handed down to us, frequently intact on their discovery, while there is, besides, an infinite multitude of tombs and other excavated remains, of which the number is constantly growing, of the greatest importance for the beauty of the painting and interest of the inscriptions they contain, many of which are rifled the instant they are found. These require constant guarding. A distinguished Egyptologist has stated that since he first copied the inscriptions on the tomb of Seti I., at least a third of them have been defaced. Many celebrated pictures, which twenty years ago stood bright and clear, are now destroyed or scarcely visible. The details of the report are too numerous to be given here, but with regard to the remains at Luxor and Carnac, the finest in all Egypt, the ruin of which Mariette predicted as inevitable, it may be stated that Grand Bey seems to have hit on an expedient for arresting that fatal action of nitrates on the bases of the columns, which has already prostrated many of them—an expedient which, if speedily applied, may ensure the preservation of the remainder of that colossal series. The Society appeals with confidence to the generosity of many persons in the United Kingdom who sympathize with its objects, especially to those who, having visited Egypt, have seen the stupendous and beautiful remains, and would not willingly allow them to perish for lack of a little care. The Pharaohs recognized their duty to take care of the ancient temples; accordingly, under a monarch of the fourth dynasty, Prince Hortotef held the office of "Inspector of the Temples." His successor remains to be appointed, with sufficient means for his function, otherwise no great space of time will elapse before there will be nothing for him to take care of. It is proposed to hand the funds collected to the Egyptian Government, to be laid out in concert with the Society. The Earl of Carlisle has promised £100, and already a further sum has been subscribed. Among the eminent members of the Society are Lord Aberdare, Mrs. Higford Burr, Mr. S. Colvin, Miss A. B. Edwards, Mr. E. Falkener, Mr. W. Holman

Hunt, Mr. E. Burne Jones, Mr. A. Legros, Mr. T. Hayter Lewis, the Earl of Northbrook, Mr. E. Oldfield, Mr. Coventry Patmore, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. F. C. Penrose, Mr. F. C. Hilton Price, Mr. R. S. Poole, Mr. Val. Prinsep, Mr. W. B. Richmond, Prof. Sayce, Sir Murdoch Smith, Mr. H. Vaughan, and Mr. G. F. Watts. Mr. E. J. Poynter, 28, Albert Gate, and Mr. Alan S. Cole, South Kensington Museum, are the honorary secretaries, who will gladly give further information and receive subscriptions.

On July 30 and following days, Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge held a series of sales, including a large number of interesting autograph letters and documents, notably a three-stanza song by Robert Burns, which has never been published. This valuable document consisted of a large quarto sheet of rough paper, stained, dirty, and torn, on which the poet's effusion is written in his clear and distinct handwriting. It was eagerly competed for, and finally knocked down to Messrs. Kerr for £14 14s.—undoubtedly a good price for this literary scrap. The other autographs of importance were: Letter of Benjamin Franklin to Strahan, dated from Passy, December 4, 1781—£8 10s. (Barker); letter of Henry Benet, Earl of Arlington, one of the "Cabal" Ministers, dated Windsor Castle, May 21, 1681, referring to Charles II. and Nell Gwynne—£7 10s. (Duprez); signature of Lord Bacon on Privy Council letter, October 25, 1620, signed also by Abbot, Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Pembroke, Duke of Lennox, Bishop of Winchester, Earl of Middlesex, Sir Julius Cæsar, etc.—£8 (Barker); letter of Archbishop Grindal (in Latin), when Bishop of London—£7 10s. (Barker); love-letter of John Keats to Fanny Brawne, "Like all sinners I philosophize, aye, out of my attachment to everything, trees, flowers, thrushes, spring, summer, claret, etc., aye, everything but you"—£21 (Sabin), sold at a former sale for £29; letter of Lord Nelson to Dr. Baird, March 19, 1804, with reference to the health of the fleet, but complaining of his own health and his bad eyesight—£11 (Duprez); letter of Archbishop Usher (in Latin) to Sir Symonds d'Ewes, February, 1639, concerning his antiquities of the British churches, with portrait—£10 (Duprez); eleven letters of the Duke of Wellington, 1815-16, from Paris, including one of nine quarto pages defending his character and Lady Frances Webster's from a scandalous libel made against them in one of the journals of the day—£22 (Duprez). Some of the State Papers sold were of great interest, and it is regrettable that such *materia historica* should be in private hands, where their use is so restricted.

The Spanish government, says the *Athenæum*, has decided to restore, or rather to save from impending

ruin, the palace of Charles V. at Granada, one of the best monuments of the Renaissance in the Peninsula, the work of the architect Machuco, who was educated in Italy.



## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

### Notts and Lincolnshire Archæological Society.

—Annual meeting, June 25 and 26.—The proceedings commenced at Bourn, and opened with divine service at the church at nine o'clock, after which the architectural features of the fabric were explained, and a short history of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul was given by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nottingham. From the church the large company, which included Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., Mr. W. H. Wheeler, C.E., and the Rev. the Precentor of Lincoln, proceeded to the site of the castle, where the Bishop of Nottingham gave an interesting historical account of the "Castle of Brunne." Owing to the excavations that have just been so zealously carried on in anticipation of the society's visit, some very interesting discoveries have been made, in the shape of earthenware vessels and the foundation of the old castle. On returning into the town, the carriages for conveying the excursionists were in readiness, and travelled *via* Edenham, Grimsby, Little Bytham, Careby, Wytham-on-the-Hill, etc. The annual dinner was held at six o'clock, followed by a public meeting at the Corn Exchange, which was turned into a museum for the occasion.—On Wednesday the Society paid a visit to the church of St. Guthlac. The Bishop of Nottingham gave a short and graphic description of the architecture of the ancient church. A visit was then paid to the Rectory House, in the old part of which exists a fine specimen of domestic architecture of the fourteenth century. The massive old oak door of this date still remains upon its hinges, and two fine specimens of square-headed windows of the same period are still to be seen. Attention was drawn to the beams, running from east to west, curiously carved, possibly of older date than the house itself. A very pleasant time was spent by the members in inspecting the house and gardens.

**British Archæological Association.**—July 5.—Closing meeting of the session. Mr. H. Berney exhibited a plan of the Roman foundations recently discovered at Beddington, on the Croydon Irrigating Farm. A small chamber has been excavated, but the remains are, doubtless, of much larger extent, and probably have some relation to the building found about twelve years ago. The Rev. Canon Collier sent plans of a Roman potter's kiln at Botley, Hants, recently explored. It is 7 feet 9 inches circular, with a long sloping entrance, and a seat-like shelf. Mr. C. H. Compton described the portions of the western wall of London, now laid bare by the pulling down of houses, at Ludgate; and Mr. Loftus Brook, F.S.A., produced a plan, showing their relation to the general arrange-

ment of the city walls. Mr. Langdon exhibited several rubbings of pre-Norman incised stones in Corn-wall. One of these was from an altar slab now in a garden at Pendarves, and similar to another in Cam-born Church. Both are inscribed, the inscription on the first being all but illegible. The other is inscribed, + LEVIUT IUSIT HEC ALTARE PRO ANIMA SUA. A key pattern, similar to what appears on the Penally Cross, forms the border. Mr. W. Myers, F.S.A., exhibited a fine collection of Egyptian objects brought by him from the East within the last few months. Mr. Irvine announced that part of the foundation walls of an apse had been found at Peterborough Cathedral, forming the east end of the north aisle, similar to that recently found at the south aisle.—A paper was then read by Mr. W. de Gray Birch, F.S.A., on "The Newly Discovered Anglo-Saxon Charter of Edward the Confessor," now in the British Museum. It confirms the previous charter of Leofric's.



## Obituary.

### SIR JAMES PICTON.

THE following notice appeared in the *Liverpool Mercury*, July 17: To very few communities indeed, beyond that of Liverpool, was the late Sir James Picton better known than to the citizens of Chester, and, advanced as he was in years, the news of his death caused a shock in several circles within the old city yesterday. Himself an antiquary of standing, it was but natural that he should evince much interest in a neighbouring city so rich in its antiquities and affording so rare a field for study and research; but the ties which bound Sir James to the ancient city on the Dee were stronger than this, for he had many years ago formed close friendships with some of the more prominent citizens and public officials. With the late Dean Howson he was on especially intimate terms, and very frequent were the visits which he paid to Chester just before and during the progress of the restoration of the Cathedral. Alderman Charles Brown, three times Mayor of Chester; Mr. William Brown, who for two years filled the office of chief magistrate; Dr. Stolterfoht, a prominent member of several of the learned societies in Chester; Mr. Alfred Rimmer, the artist; and Mr. Isaac Matthews Jones, city surveyor and an active member of the Chester Archæological Society, are but a few of his intimate acquaintances in the old city. Latterly Sir James made a special study of the walls and their builders, regarding which there has raged such a fierce controversy, and his status as an architect and antiquary, his knowledge of languages, the doggedness with which he pursued his researches, and the caution which he ever observed before taking a determined stand upon any question of the kind, combined to give his opinion great weight. Generally speaking, that opinion coincided with the views of the writer of the special article on the subject in Monday's *Mercury*—namely, that several portions of the Chester walls were undoubtedly Roman *in situ*. When the Free Library Extension, the jubilee gift of the then



Mayor of Chester (Mr. William Brown) was opened, on August 18 in last year, Sir James was the principal speaker; and, as an illustration of the enthusiasm with which he always spoke of that city and its associations may be given the following short extract from his speech on that occasion: "Chester was a noble city; and whether they contemplated it in the past, the present, or the future, there were many subjects of interest that presented themselves before them. They could trace their history from the time of the Ancient Briton, through the Roman, the Saxon, the Norman, the Dane, and the heroes of the Middle Ages, down to a period not very remote. There was not a street that they could walk through but reminded them in its buildings and its monuments of a glorious bygone past in the history of the country. Their noble Cathedral contained probably a more interesting collection of the various styles of Christian architecture than any other in the kingdom." He passed a glowing eulogium on the late Dean Howson, and affirmed that he did not know there was anything like the Chester Rows in the civilized world. Later, in the same speech, he said: "Chester had managed very well to connect the past with the present. That was manifest in their civic institutions, and, if he might make bold to say, in their civic paraphernalia. When he looked to the great city of Liverpool he did not see such things; they could not afford them. He had been familiar with Chester more or less for the last half-century, and when he was a boy he remembered certain names upon the shop fronts and various places of business, and now, after fifty years, he found the same names—the Browns, Bowers, Walkers, Dicksons, and Frosts—still flourishing where their fathers flourished before them, and he trusted it might go down *in sæcula seculorum* in the same way." Further, comparing Liverpool with Chester, he said: "Liverpool originally was a mere creek of Chester—a poor relation, and they were sat upon and trampled upon as poor relations frequently were. They in Liverpool used to deal in cheese, as Chester also did; and there were great disputes between Liverpool and Chester as to the shipping dues. They went to law about it, and the Liverpool mayor, being rather cock-a-whoop, told the Chester Corporation that they in Liverpool had got £1,000 to spend in law, and they might go ahead as fast as they liked. Chester did go ahead and beat Liverpool. But Liverpool recalculated; they were not willing to be put down and snubbed. They appealed to law, supported by the Earl of Derby and their representatives, and in the end Chester had to give way. And what Liverpool did to show its gratitude—he did not know whether it would be right now—was to vote a hoghead of wine to the judge who decided in their favour. That," humorously added Sir James, "was a tribute of goodwill which he was afraid would hardly be in form nowadays." Sir James was also the principal guest at Chester on the occasion of the opening of the Grosvenor Museum in July or August, 1886, and the appropriate and learned address which he delivered then will long be in the recollection of those who were present. When the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain held its meetings at Chester, Sir James read a highly interesting paper in the Town Hall on the "Commercial Relations of Liverpool and Chester;" and when the British Archæological Association held their last

meeting at Liverpool a party was organized to visit Chester, and the walls and the various points of interest in the latter were explained to the members of the Association by Sir James and Mr. Isaac Matthews Jones. While Sir James was President of the British Archæological Association he contributed some "Notes on the City Walls of Chester, Historical and Constructive," which were published in pamphlet form last year. The conclusion which he came to in those notes was that "there are considerable remains of Roman work in the walls below the surface on three sides of the city." The keen interest which Sir James Picton took in this question of the age of the walls is only known to those with whom he has been in communication on the subject. In a letter to a Chester gentleman who has contributed not a little towards the solution of the question, Sir James writes as follows in a letter which has not hitherto been published, and which will be read with special interest just at present: "1. As to the Kaleyards excavation on the Eastern Wall. Here the ashlar courses and chamfered plinth, which I believe to be Roman, are plain and palpable. The upper wall, of evidently later date, has not this plinth. 2. The North Wall west of the Northgate. Here at various points the plinth was discovered. At the excavation near the Phoenix Tower, where the sculptures were found, the same plinth exists. 3. The South Wall. Here, owing to the alterations in the line of wall and the obstruction of buildings, we could not get at the foundations, but on the river bank west of the Bridge Gate there is a portion of the wall unmistakably Roman, and I think I am right in saying that the chamfered plinth appears here. 4. The West Wall. Here the recent excavations entirely confirm my view, that the West Wall is mediæval, and of comparatively late date. I think, therefore, that on the east, north, and south sides there is strong evidence of Roman foundations, and equally strong indications of the mediæval origin of the West Wall." In another letter, with reference to the courses of squared ashlar without mortar, on which stands a chamfered plinth, he says: "This I considered, and I think rightly, to be part of the original Roman wall." Sir James had more than once said that the West Wall had been rebuilt several times, and it was his intention to have visited, during the present summer, one of the first portions of this wall which has been explored during the repair of a sewer near the infirmary. He was also never tired of urging the authorities to publish the city records, which he firmly believed contained a mine of information. He will be greatly missed by Cestrians, many of whom will revere his memory as deeply as their Liverpool neighbours.



## Reviews.

*A History of Bridgwater.* By Sidney Gardnor Jarman. (London and St. Ives: Stock, 1889.)

"It is a matter for regret," says Mr. Jarman in his opening paragraph, "that comparatively little is actually *known* with regard to the town of Bridgwater in early times previous to the Christian era. History proper is silent as to its aspect, its character,

and its inhabitants in those far-away ages." It is also a matter for regret with every other town in the United Kingdom and in most parts of Europe, too; but it is reserved for the historian of Bridgwater to place it so pathetically upon record. After this we are not surprised to find our progress in history very rapid. In fairy tales, as everyone knows, time and space count for nothing with heroes and fairies, and the local historian seems to be able to adapt to himself the same characteristics, for it takes us but a matter of sixty pages to speed from the doings of Joseph of Arimathea to the drainage works. We do not want to be hard upon Mr. Jarman in his self-appointed task, but a little revision would have saved him from some needless excursions into subjects that a history of Bridgwater could have even done without.

When he gets on to his own proper ground, Mr. Jarman is practical enough, and he discusses some very interesting points in the history of this Somersetshire town, although, we fancy, it would have been better to give more facts from unprinted records in the place of some extracts from such well-known books as Blackmore's novel of *Lorna Doone*. We can assure Mr. Jarman that the history of such a town as Bridgwater is of interest beyond those to whom he has immediately addressed himself, and the time has now come when to do local history justice is to contribute something to our knowledge of how the nation has been built up.

A large part of the book is occupied with comparatively modern subjects, and we are told of things and institutions that exist at the present day. We are far from saying that this should not be so. Everything that is possible to record of the town's history and condition should be given, because one never knows when an isolated fact is of importance in some general inquiry. But the method Mr. Jarman has adopted is not the best that could be devised. General history is sandwiched in between chapters devoted to special subjects, and one is constantly inquiring where we are in the narrative. There is a very poor index and no map, and we get very little information on the constitutional history of the town.

We regret that Mr. Jarman's labours have not enabled us to say more in their favour; but if the fault be with us in looking upon local history as a very important branch of inquiry, it should be remembered that the excellence of such works of this nature during late years has brought about such a feeling. There is much useful information in this book, but it could have been enlarged at the expense only of more original research.

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*Supplements to the Third and Final Series of Bibliographical Collections and Notes, 1474-1700.* By W. CAREW HAZLITT. (London: Bernard Quaritch, 1889.)

This may perhaps be regarded as the conclusion of a remarkable undertaking. The work may be said to have begun with the *Handbook to the Early Popular Poetical and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain*, issued in 1867, and achieved in the three series of *Bibliographical Collections and Notes* with the above supplements. The work is so well known that no special reference to it is necessary; but it is not super-

fluous to add that the index to the series, which is being prepared by Mr. G. J. Gray, will be a boon to all bibliographers. In some prefatory words, Mr. Hazlitt explains that owing to the dispersion of remarkable libraries since the issue of the third series of *Bibliographical Collections and Notes*, the material of the present supplements had grown upon his hands, owing to his custom of watching the sale-rooms and the treasures which there find a temporary resting-place; and the issue of the present volume is a result which will be hailed with satisfaction by all those to whom Mr. Hazlitt's books are becoming every day more and more a necessity.

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*A Banquet of Jests and Merry Tales.* By ARCHIE ARMSTRONG, Court Jester to King James I. and King Charles I., 1611-37. (London and Glasgow, 1889, 8vo., pp. 236 + title and half-title.)

A republication for the first time of one of the old editions of the *Banquet of Jests*, which is associated with the name of Archibald or Archie Armstrong, a facetious character belonging to the court of James I. and his son, cannot be otherwise than welcomed; many of the anecdotes which the book contains are of a rather trite and dull character, and all are of the stamp made familiar to us by Tarlton's *Jests*, Taylor's *Wit and Mirth*, and other similar miscellanies included in Mr. W. C. Hazlitt's collection. But, of course, each work has its own special recommendations, and that before us registers certain witticisms not to be found elsewhere. That the gentleman, whose name was employed to impart popularity to this publication, had any actual concern in it, seems to be as much out of the question, however, as that he was professional jester either to James or Charles. He held some office about the court, and was an adept at repartee, we take that to be all. The notion of the editor that, in his dignified retirement, he saw through the press the successive issues of the *Banquet*, is simply absurd. The book is handsomely got-up, and will, no doubt, prove acceptable to those interested in this class of literature. All the early impressions are nearly *introuvable*.

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*The History of the Parish Church of All Saints, Maidstone.* With illustrations. By J. CAVE-BROWNE, M.A., vicar of Dalling, near Maidstone. 8vo, pp. 272 + xvi. (Maidstone: 1889.)

The history of a parish church in a provincial town, where it assumes the form of a considerable volume in octavo, with numerous illustrations, bespeaks in the author that degree of laudable enthusiasm which alone produces literary work independently of mere commercial motives. The Rev. J. Cave-Browne, the vicar of an adjoining parish, has thrown into book-form, with appendix and other additions, a series of papers originally contributed by him to the columns of the *Parish Magazine*, and furnishes reasons, in the presence of two or three existing accounts of the Collegiate Church of All Saints, Maidstone, why he considers his own undertaking justifiable. Mr. Cave-Browne has certainly brought together a very valuable assemblage of facts and materials, and



has included a good deal of information not in the pages of his predecessors. There is one point to which we take exception; the title-page and preface are equally undated. We don't like books without a note of the birth-year.

*Amusing Prose Chap-Books.* Chiefly of last century. Edited by ROBERT HAYS CUNNINGHAM. (London and Glasgow, 1889. 8vo., pp. 350.)

Mr. Cunningham has formed a highly readable and entertaining volume of popular stories, reduced to a form which adapts them for all classes of readers. Here we meet once again with all the old favourites of our youth, the *King and the Cobbler*, *Blue Beard*, *Jack the Giant-Killer*, *Simple Simon*, *Mother Bunch*, and many another, with all their portentous yet delightful improbabilities, and all their deliberate yet inoffensive assumption of historical veracity. We are pleased to see that the editor has, in modernizing the orthography, refrained from tampering with the antique costume of the stories, many or most of which will strike the folk-lorist as possessing an underplot, as it were, or in other words, a social significance not suspected by the casual peruser. The narratives are described as being of the last century; but the legends themselves are, of course, infinitely older, and are in some instances adaptations of still more ancient versions in our own and other literature.

*East Anglian*, vol. ii., 1888.

Our old friend the *East Anglian* contains many interesting papers—particularly we would note the custom-roll of the manor of Soham-Earl, Suffolk, the references in which to “bondmen” and “bond-women” are highly curious. The Beccles churchwardens’ accounts are also very useful material. If these local gleaners could be got to follow up definite lines of inquiry by tabulating a series of queries, the answers to which are desired by students of special subjects, a very great deal might be done by a system of co-operation in research. Many people have notes to make if they knew of their importance. Many more people would undertake a special subject if they knew where and how to begin, and in matters of folklore especially these remarks particularly apply. It has often been said that the folktales of England are all lost, and yet, a few weeks ago, a well-known folklorist unearthed from the columns of the *Ipswich Journal* of a few years back one of the most charming stories yet found in England. We recommend the *East Anglian* to tap this source of information.

*Biographical Catalogue of the Portraits at Weston, the seat of the Earl of Bradford.* By MARY BOYLE. (London: Elliot Stock.) 1888.

The compiler of this catalogue understands the significance of portraiture, and her labours have been undertaken *con amore*. In her preface she alludes to the fact that the scions of those houses which contain portrait collections of national as well as family interest, often display indifference to this portion of their heritage; and although she makes her acknow-

ledgments to the owner of the present collection, it may be doubted whether she has met with enthusiasm equal to her own. There is more than a pathetic significance in the compiler's allusion to her loss of sight when she says that the names of the portraits, when read aloud to her, conjure up a whole host of delightful and interesting recollections. Faithful pictorial representation of lineaments is good, but the charm of historical portraiture is in relation to biography; that is why we have advocated in these columns the formation of a library of national biography in connection with the National Portrait Gallery. There can be no doubt whatever as to the utility and value of this book. It will increase the interest and enrich the results of a visit to Weston, and it is a valuable record. If by any chance the collection should suffer loss or dispersion the value of such work as this will become apparent and need no apology.



## Correspondence.

MEDIOLANUM.

(Vol. xix., 196.)

I am glad to see an article on this subject, which enables me to suggest a theory which gets rid of all the obscurity hitherto felt.

As regards Mr. Thompson Watkin's opinion, I may say that a card, dated June, 1883, now lies before me, in which he says, “Every terminus of an iter was a large walled town, of which remains may be traced; the exception is the tenth, where Mediolanum is not yet decisively settled.” I do not know how late in his life this date may have been.

I would first point out what appears a serious error, as well of the writer of this article as of many other writers, past and present: that so far from the Antonine Itinerary being an unfinished document, not prepared for publication, but a mere collection of returns made up by different officials, and not properly edited, there can be no doubt that it is, not a mere book of marching routes for soldiers, but a record of the several actual journeys made by the Emperor Hadrian, not only in Britain (A.D. 120), but in his other dominions in Europe, Asia, and Africa; and most probably jotted down, and afterwards revised and edited by his aide-de-camp or secretary, Antoninus—afterwards his son-in-law—and ultimately his successor in the empire, who would, of course have access to the best information to be had as to the distances between the several places mentioned in the several iters. In some copies he is not styled “Emperor,” those copies being probably written before he became such; but in others he is styled “Emperor,” no doubt out of compliment to him, and their being written after he became Emperor.

This supposition that the Itinerary was a mere collection of marching routes has led to a vast deal of error, misconception, and wild writing. I do not say

there are no errors in the copies that exist, for I consider there are six, viz., in Iter II., x miles omitted between Cambodunum and Mancunium; in Iter V., v miles omitted between Segelocum and Danum; in Iter X., x miles omitted between Coccium and Mancunium; but also *Deva*, xx omitted altogether following Condate; in Iter XIII., a station omitted between Durocornovium and Spince; and in Iter XIV., xx miles instead of xv between Verlucio and Cunetio. With these corrections, all other distances are reconcilable.

It may now, then, be seen by a glance at the map how the "puzzle" can be got over. I quite agree that Condate is at Warrington; and we learn from Iter II. that *Deva* was the next station to it on the route to Mediolanum. But it by no means follows (bearing in mind that this was an emperor's journey, and not a soldier's march) that the next station, Bomium, was *in line between Deva and Mediolanum*; for, if the Emperor chose to pay a side-visit to Flint (where I place Bomium), he could proceed thence to Mediolanum direct, and it will be found that the distances agree exactly with this route. But in Iter X. (not wanting to see Bomium again) he proceeded direct from *Deva* to Mediolanum, and the distance will be found conformable when the site of Mediolanum is pointed out.

Now, in order to ascertain the exact situation of Mediolanum, it will perhaps be better to attend to facts rather than to speculation, and I would, therefore, point out that we know perfectly well where Uriconium was. Therefore, if we take Iter II., from Condate to *Deva* xx miles, it will agree with Chester; from *Deva* to Bomium x, it will agree with Flint; from Bomium to Mediolanum xx, it will agree with Banchor, or Bangor Iscoed on the Dee; from Mediolanum to Rutunium xii, it will agree with Wem; from Rutunium to Uriconium xi, it will agree with Wroxeter. Again, if we take Iter X., and assume the omission from Condate to *Deva* xx (like Iter II.), for Chester, then it will be found that from *Deva* to Mediolanum xviii, will bring us again to Bangor Iscoed, which has been identified before by its agreement with Wem and Wroxeter. This does not look so very obscure when fairly looked at.

I may mention, in passing, that I reckon 19 Roman equal to 18 English miles, or 9½ to 9.

The British Mediolanum is, no doubt, rightly placed by tradition on the Welsh border of Salop. But the place pointed out by Mr. Hall is (most probably) not Mediolanum at all, but, by the mistake of only a single letter in the spelling, a place called *Medio-manum*; for, if the Ravenna list of places be examined, it will be found that the 86th name in it is *Medio-mano*, and the 89th name is *Medio-ano*; and hence it would appear that the writer (evidently with a map before him), after leaving the Watling Street at Londinium, and taking the western Portway to Maidenhead, Oxford, Stow, and Alcester (Alauna), came into the Watling Street again at Uriconium, and continued along its course, by the eye, through Wales, exactly past the spot which Mr. Hall calls Clawdd Goth, or Red Bank, at the meeting of the three counties, to Seguntium (Carnarvon), where the North Watling Street joins from Canubium (Conway). He then apparently casts back his eye to Uriconium.

Staking the northern road from there, he goes to Mediolanum (Banchor, or Bangor Iscoed); and thence through Sandonium (Wrexham) to *Deva* Victrix (Chester).

I quite agree that Mary Port is the initial station of Iter X., and I could point out the several stations on this Iter, but for the present I confine my observations to Mediolanum, which, where I place it, is nearly, but not quite, within the triangle formed by Chester, Manchester, and Wroxeter.

The mixing up of *Mediolanum* and *Mediomannum*, before mentioned, readily accounts for the idea held by some authorities who consider that there are two Mediolanums, one Welsh, and the other English; for on this latter point, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1853, Part I., p. 275, Mr. H. Pidgeon refers to Clawdd Coch, as said to be *one of the two Mediolanums* by Sir R. Cott Hoare, who visited it in person; \* but this duality is explained by the above reference to the Ravenna list. He also hints at a second *Camolodunum* (Camerton, co. Gloucester), with which I am far from disagreeing, if any support is forthcoming; but I cannot find Camerton in that county. It is clear, however, from Tacitus that the colony of Veterans was removed from *Camolodunum* (which so weakened that station as to enable Boadicea to overrun it), and was placed in a new locality near the Silures and the counties subdued by Ostorius, as a safeguard against the rebels; and it is probable that this new garrison was *Colonia Glebon* (Gloucester); and it is possible that the name *Colon-glebon* has been mistaken for *Camolodunum* (as is the case with the 118th name in the Ravenna list for *Cambodunum*), thus giving rise to this idea of a second *Camolodunum*.

But, if so, the Veterans would appear to have been again removed, and not improbably by Agricola, for we read of *Bremetonacæ Veteranorum*. Mr. Raulbanel, however, claims both this name and also *Braboniacum* for Overborough; but this is greedy. I can leave him the latter for Overborough, but I must claim *Bremetonacæ Veteranorum* for Lancaster.

H. T. NAPPER.

#### GAMBETTA AS AN ART CRITIC.

Under this heading the Paris correspondent of the *Times* (July 9, 1889) gives copious extracts from an unpublished letter written by the late M. Gambetta, in 1873, after a visit to the Wilson Gallery. Gambetta is much moved by F. Miller's "Angelus"—which, by the way, now belongs to the American Art Association—and especially by some examples of Constable, Turner, and Reynolds. In a portrait, indeed, by the last-named, he sees, or rather fancies that he sees, a great deal more than Sir Joshua could have possibly depicted on the canvas in question.

Gambetta warmly expatiates upon the presentment of "a young widow in all the lustre of her beauty (who) is playing with her baby"; he writes *baby*. "The young woman beholds in her beloved child's features the image of an adored husband, and as though the child already recalled the gestures of the

\* *Gent. Mag.*, Lib. Rom. Brit. Rem. Add., p. 597.



departed father, he extends his plump and ruddy little hand," etc., etc. "Reynolds' widow mingles in her moist and joyous eyes sad memory and the pleasing hope which is there under her eyes." Gambetta evidently had in mind :

Ὡς εἰπὼν ἀλόχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκεν  
Παῖδ' ἑὸν· ἡ δ' ἄρα μιν κηῶδαι δέξατο κολπῇ  
Δακρυόεν γελάσασα.

Now it is quite clear from his mention of the "immense English park," and of the child being seated upon its mother's lap and playing with its mother's chin, that Gambetta's southern enthusiasm was set aglow by what is the portrait of neither a widow nor her orphan son. The picture, in fact, is that which the painter himself wrongly enters in his pocket-book, January, 1786, as "Mrs. Seaforth and Child." The portrait, and it commonly bears this misnomer, should be better known than it appears to be, inasmuch as Joseph Grozer engraved it in mezzotint. His lettered print, dated May 10, 1787, is entitled "A Lady and Child."

This lady, then, is Mary, daughter to Dr. Baptist Proby, Dean of Lichfield, who on May 22, 1782, married Lieutenant-General Francis Humberston Mackenzie. In April, 1783, her husband succeeded to the Mackenzie family estates in the north of Scotland, which had been held by his kinsman Kenneth (Mackenneth), seventh and last Earl of Seaforth, and hereditary Chief of Kintail. He thereupon became known in his own country as "Seaforth." On October 26, 1797, Seaforth was elevated Baron Seaforth, of Kintail, county Ross. Meantime he had raised from amongst his own people the now 78th Highlanders, "Ross-shire Buffs," just as Earl Kenneth, the noted antiquary and *virtuoso*, had raised the "Macraes," since known as the 72nd Duke of Albany's Own Highlanders. These two regiments were lately constituted the first and second battalions of the Seaforth Highlanders. They, together with the 71st Highlanders, which were also raised, by Lord Macleod, from this clan, wear the Mackenneth tartan. Baron Seaforth died in Edinburgh in 1815; Lady Seaforth survived him during fourteen years. The child of the portrait is their eldest daughter and heiress, Mary, who subsequently married the Right Hon. James Stewart. Her lineal descendant is the present Major Stewart-Mackenzie, 9th Lancers, titular Chief of Kintail. The picture was sold at the recent dispersal, in Paris, of M. Sécretan's collection. I may add that the Earl Kenneth's only child, Caroline—who on her mother's side was lineally descended from King Charles II.—was the lady whom, as a child, Dr. Johnson used to call "his little Jacobitish mistress." As the Countess de Melfort she was a distinguished ornament of the literary and social circles of her day.

W. E. MILLIKEN.

#### RECORD AND DEMOLITION.

The following passage occurs in the *Life of Mother Margaret Mary Hallahan, Foundress of the English Congregation of St. Catherine of Sienna, of the third Order of St. Dominic, by her Religious Children*, 3rd edition, 1870 :

"The convent" [at Bow, near London] "was founded in the reign of Henry II., for a prioress and nine nuns, of the Order of St. Benedict. The chapel, which, until its destruction, about thirty years since, was used as a parish church, was an exquisite specimen of Norman architecture. It consisted of a nave and chancel of the same width, the chancel being raised higher than the nave by a single step; there were handsome stone stalls on the south wall of the chancel, and a finely-worked Norman arch in the west wall, long concealed by plaster. The curious monuments of the seventeenth century which decorated the walls have, it is understood, been preserved and set up again in the modern church. Some years before the destruction of the old building, excavations were being made for the purpose of repair, and several stone coffins were disinterred, which, on being opened, proved to contain the remains of some of the nuns. Portions of their religious habits were distinctly to be recognised, and on the fourth finger of the right hand of each skeleton was a leathern ring. It was proposed to exhibit these remains for a small sum as a curiosity in some public houses, but the proposal reaching the ears of a Protestant gentleman of the neighbourhood (the father of the present writer), he hastened to the spot, and exerted his influence to prevent the desecration of the bodies, and to procure their re-interment. He would not even allow one of the rings to be removed, but remained on the spot until the coffins were closed, and once more committed to the earth; an act of religious reverence for the dead which, perhaps, did not pass without its reward."—Page 483 *n*.

Do any engravings exist of the details of this church, which, from the account above given, must have been a very interesting one? One can hardly conceive any justification for the removal of a building of this kind. Can the object for which the leathern rings were made be explained?

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg,  
July 23, 1889.

#### ALLAYING HUNGER AND THIRST.

Can any of your readers inform me where I can find a description of the ancient Britons possessing a kind of food or root, a piece of which (about the size of a bean) would allay hunger and thirst for some days, and which it is said they carried with them on long journeys? I have read this passage many years ago, but cannot remember where from.

J. R. MORTIMER.

Duffield, Yorkshire.



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# The Antiquary.



OCTOBER, 1889.

## A'Sek: an Opening from the River Karun to Central Persia.

By WILLIAM FRANCIS AINSWORTH, Ph.D., F.S.A.,  
F.R.G.S., etc.

A'Sek, a district of Elymaïs—Valleys watered by the Tezeng and Abi A'la—Naphtha springs—Ruins of olden sites—Rock aqueducts—Castle of the fire-worshippers—Timur the Tatar—Talism against scorpions—Death of Antiochus the Great—Rustam, the hero of Persian romance—His horse Rashk—Noble arched gateway—Throne of Kai Kobad—Place of refuge of the Christians of Bussora—High-road from Arabia to Central Persia.



HAVE given the details of two routes from Shuster and Dizful—the two chief towns on the upper Karún River—in a little work published by Wm. H. Allen and Co., entitled the *River Karún*. One of these starting from Dizful crosses the mountains by Khoramabad and Burujird to Kum and Teheran, and is now a line of telegraphic communication. The other, starting from Shuster, crosses the mountains by Shushan and Mal Amir to Isfahan. This was the route followed by the Macedonians in their attempts to plunder the rich fire-temples of Elymaïs, and was better known as the Jadáhi A'tábeg or the highroad of the A'tábegs, who long ruled in this part of the country, now tenanted by the Bakhtiyari Kurds or Lurs.

But this latter route, which more or less follows the course of the Karún to its sources, and crosses the lofty snowclad Zerre or Zara range of mountains—the ancient Zagros—is separated from the lower country by less lofty ranges of hills, which, however, become both high and difficult in the so-called Mun-gasht Tagh, where is the ancient stronghold

of the Bakhtiyaris, and have several passes, one of the most frequented being that from Shuster by a difficult pass defended by two old forts called the one after the hero of Persian romance, Kalah Rustam, the other being known as the Maiden's Castle. Needless to say that tradition attaches a story to each. There are also other passes leading from the plain of Baitawand—the seat of a renowned fire-temple of old—to Mal Amir, the central site of the route, and celebrated for its numerous tablets and inscriptions; but what I want to call attention to here is the existence of a pass leading from the upper tributaries of the Jerrahi River—the ancient Hedyphon or Hedypnus—and which was reached, and is still reached, by a canal, called Gaban or Ka'aban, after the name of the Cha'ab or Ka'ab Arabs, who hold the country which it traverses, as well as the lower Jerrahi. This canal was first navigated by a party, of whom the writer was one, at the time of the first navigation of the river Karún by the Euphrates Expedition (*Personal Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition*, vol. ii., pp. 205 *et seq.*).

The pass in question is not described in my little work on the Karún, because it was irrelevant to the question in hand, "which is the most feasible way from the Karún across the mountains to Central Persia," and because a description of all the available passes would have led to details of exceeding length. It is, however, from certain facts which I shall have occasion to enter upon, apparent that it was at one time a much-frequented pass, if not that most in use by which to reach Mal Amir. It also possesses an archæological interest of its own of no mean value.

The pass is situated in a district known to the Persians by the name of A'Sek, or, as it is locally pronounced, Patek. The â or Alif in this name is, according to Abú Ali, radical and indeclinable on account of its foreign origin, and Yakut says it is an expletive. It is to this circumstance that we must attribute the name having been corrupted in modern times.

This district, which was also called by the Persians Kobad, for reasons which we shall presently explain, is described by the Persian and Arabian writers as being well watered, very fertile, and producing many palm-trees.

It is indeed watered by two tributaries to the Jerrahi, concerning the name of which there is some difference of opinion—Sir H. A. Layard calls them the Tezeng and Abi A'la (*Journ. of Roy. Geo. Soc.*, vol. xvi., p. 73), whilst Baron de Bode (*Travels in Luristan*, etc., vol. i., p. 381) has it Allar and Abi Talkh. The name of Tezeng is, however, the most generally received, as the river flows past a town of that name.

Both rivers have their sources in the snow-clad mountains of Mungasht—the ancient Zagros—and they divide the district into two separate valleys, one of which is more particularly characterized by the two sites of old Patek and new Patek, and is hence known as the Sahrai Patek, or Plain of Patek, although the name does not occur as such in the Persian or Arabian geographies. It is, in fact, a mere provincialism.

This valley, watered by the Abi A'la, also contains the village of Dalūn, with an Imām Zadeh, or sepulchral chapel, with a white conical cupola, wrought in relief, and embosomed in a cluster of palm-trees.

The other valley watered by the Tezeng is characterized by the village and springs of Moī Dawūd, or "David's water," which give forth clear naphtha, but which, as usual, carbonizes and blackens, and is converted into petroleum and bitumen, when hardened by exposure to the air. Here also are the villages of Sarila, with two Imām Zadehs, as also a fortified village of the Janeki. These are on the right bank of the Tezeng, which is here a goodly stream with a hard gravelly bottom, while another village surrounded by gardens is situated on the left bank. There are also on the plains and the hills around numerous ruins of villages, towns, fire-temples, and mountain strongholds, all of the epoch of the Sassanian kings.

The plains in question are indeed very fertile, producing much rice, wheat, and barley, besides dates, grapes, and other fruit and vegetables, and the rivers abound in fish. Hence it is that it was once so well peopled, until ravaged by the Kuh-jellū and Bah-medi tribes of Kurds.

Some pastoral tribes of Behmei Iliyats encamp, however, on the hills around. The village of Sarila is tenanted by the Zengheneh, who constituted a considerable and power-

ful tribe around Kirmanshah in the time of the Sefavi dynasty, but they were removed to this spot by Nadir Shah at the time when he transplanted the Bakhtiyari to the Turkoman frontier. This colony of the Zengheneh is said to have consisted of 2,000 families; but it has dwindled down to 400—this probably owing to the insecurity to life and property entailed by the neighbourhood of robber Kurd mountaineers.

The late Amin-Nizam, or commander of the regular troops of the Shah, belonged to this tribe, and he was not more esteemed for his abilities than for his high birth, his family being considered as amongst the most ancient and noble of the kingdom. The present village of Sarila is chiefly built of reeds, and it is surrounded by an enclosure of the same materials, but it presents on the whole a cleanly appearance.

The ruins of what was once a site of considerable extent are met with to the north of Sarila on the lower declivity of the mountains, and they stretch for nearly a mile to the south-eastward. Little more is to be detected, however, than a confused mass of hewn stones, amid which some low vaulted apartments are still visible. Water was brought to this spot from higher up the river Tezeng by means of a channel cut into the rock, like the water-course of Kūhi-Rahmet at Persepolis, and that attributed to Rustam at Amasia, and it runs along the face of the mountain for a considerable distance.

Further to the south-east another channel was hewn in the solid rock for the purpose of conducting water from a spring in the hills to another ancient site now called Kalah Gebr, or "the castle of the fire-worshippers," the remains of which are scattered over the plain below, about two miles to the east of Sarila. These, as well as other ruins on the brow of the hill, present little more than hewn stones, with here and there a broken wall and some sepulchral relics.

Two other ruined places in the mountains, called Kalah Sir and Pütü, some fourteen or fifteen miles to the east, are said to have been formerly under the jurisdiction of the castle of the fire-worshippers, who evidently held possession of the pass in Sassanian times. So also with respect to another fortress called Abid, which like Kalah Sir or "the castle on



the peak," is perched on a bold, almost isolated rock, and is only to be reached by a path cut in the rock, and the face of which is ornamented by Sassanian bas-reliefs. Elymaïs presents a wide field of investigation to an enterprising traveller or archæologist.

The Tezeng and the Abi A'la are, it is to be observed, the two first rivers crossed by Timur leng, our Tamerlane, on his way from Shuster to Kalah Sefid, after leaving Ram Hormúz, where he granted an audience to the Atabeg. The Fei of Sherifü-d-din Ali, of Yezd, the historian of Timur (*Histoire de Timur-Bec, par Cheref-eddin Ali de Yezd*. Traduite par M. Petis de la Croix, vol. ii., p. 183), has been shown by the late Rev. Mr. Renouard to be mei or moi in the MS., No. 851, in the India House, and Jaizan to be Tayizam. Mei is evidently the same as Mei or Moi Dawüd, and Tayizam the same as Tezeng. The circumstances here related attest the importance of the pass in the times in question.

The ruins of the town of Tezeng or Tayizam, from which place the river and pass take their name, are still to be seen bearing south-east from the hills up which the road ascends from the river valley, and which are clad with brushwood and enlivened by almond-trees that, when in blossom, shed a delicious fragrance around.

A tradition is attached to this place which commemorates the virtues of a certain talism, or talisman (a legend or inscription), against scorpions, and it is still a place of pilgrimage to the shrine of one Pir-i Sayyid-Bezad.

The well-known Orientalist, Baron Hammer von Purgstall, makes mention in his *Recueil de Voyages*, etc., of a similar legend as being met with at the town of Tayyib. As a Kühjellū tribe living in the vicinity of Tezeng bear the name of Tayyib, "the good," this notice has probably reference to the same place.

Further, it is probable that if Tezeng was known as Tayizam and Tayyib, it may also represent the town of Tabae, in which, according to Polybius, Antiochus the Great perished, after his unsuccessful expedition against the fire-temples of the Elymites.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, however, refers the site of Tabae to a place still called Tab, and the same distinguished Orientalist says

Antiochus the Great lost his life on the plain of Baitawānd (the first plain on proceeding from Shuster to A'sek), at the fire-temple dedicated to Anāhid, which was supposed by Strabo (p. 744) and Diodorus Siculus (*Dio. Sic. Frag.* 34, book xxvi.) to be sacred to Jupiter, but which in the Maccabees (2 *Mac.*, c. i., 13-16) is named more properly the temple of Nanea—Anāhid (*Journ. of the Geo. Soc.*, vol. ix., p. 85).

Persian romance has also attached a tradition to the same pass, to the effect that Rustam—the Amadis of Oriental poetry, and who we have seen had his castle on the upper Karūn—had his *haras*, or stables, at this place. Some huge stones, piled up and joined by cement, are still pointed out as the manger out of which Rashk—the Pegasus or Bucephalus of Eastern story—ate his provender, and even a thick stump of an old oak is honoured by tradition as having, after the Oriental fashion, been a point of attachment for the hind-legs of this gigantic steed. Such traditions are very common, especially in connection with Ali, as at Babylon and in the Jebel Ali near Kir-Kūk.

But what is of far greater interest is that on the brow of the hills is a noble arched gateway, such as is met with at Sir or Sār Puli Zohab, and which is known as Rahdar-Durvazahigech. It is an old building having three round arches in the Sassanian style of architecture, the road passing through the central arch, which is the widest and loftiest. At the sides are vaulted apartments which were the dwelling-places of the toll-collectors, for Rahdar-Durvazahi means a toll-gate.

There is an interesting passage in Yakut's *Mo'djem el Buldan*, or "Dictionary of Countries," referring to this arched gateway. Near to there (A'sek), in a plain in which is an abundant but unwholesome spring (Moī Dawūd), rises a vast porch or portico, surmounted by a cupola, now broken down, the height of which exceeded a hundred cubits. King Kobad, father of Anushirwan, erected this edifice. Around it are several tombs of Mussulmans who fell at the conquest of the country. Mo'ser ben Moëhlel also tells us that he never saw in all his travels anything more beautiful or of bolder conception than this cupola.

We see from this why the same remarkable

district was known in Sassanian times as that of Kaï Kobad, and there is every reason to believe that the arches were not originally mere toll-gates, but rather vaulted halls, in which the Sassanian monarchs held their audiences. These halls were called Aïwans, but more generally Takhts, or thrones, and they were named after the monarchs who built them, or who most frequented them, as in the instance of the Takht-i-Khosrau, or "arch of Chosroes," Takht-i-Jamshid, or "throne of Dejoces," and others. It is manifest that the unfortunate prisoner, the Emperor Valerian, did not erect his own arched throne—the so-called Takht-i-Kaïsar.

If this view of the subject is correct, the arch in question would have been originally the Takht-i-Kobad, and the Persian monarchs would have enjoyed from hence a view of the fertile plain of A'sek, dotted at that time with towns, villages, and fire-temples.

It is utterly out of the question that such magnificent arches, and a cupola of a hundred cubits in height, should have been erected as a mere toll-gate, and it is most probable that at that epoch the highway passed by the hall or throne, until the fall of dynasties and of the cupola led to the breaking down of the rear wall, for the fronts were always open, and to convert it into a passage on the highway, with the side-arches as residences for the toll-collectors, and whence its modern name of Rahdar-Durvazahigech.

One further interesting episode remains to be told in connection with A'sek. Shortly after the rise of the Muhammadan power, the Christians of Bussora, wearied of the persecutions and exactions of their new masters, took refuge at this spot with the seclusion and fertility of which they were no doubt familiar. Although few in numbers, they were enabled to repel subsequent attempts made by the followers of the Prophet to subjugate them in their new home. The details of this little episode are amusingly and naïvely narrated by an historian of the early Muhammadan expeditions:

"Abū Belāl Merdas ben Adyeh, one of the chief imāms or priests of the heretics (Christians), said one day to his followers:

"I will no longer dwell with the people of Bussora or bear the burthens that Obeïd Allah ben Ziad oppresses us with. I am

resolved to withdraw and settle in a country where I shall be beyond the reach of this tyrant, and that without having to draw the sword or to fight against him.'

"He accordingly started with forty of his followers, and took up his residence at A'sek, between Hormuz and Arrajan. Here he seized upon a sum of money which was intended as tribute from the province of Fars to Ibn Zaïd (this alone would intimate that this was the pass still in use in early Muhammadan times); but he only retained what was due as pay to his followers, and gave up the remainder. When the bearers of the tribute inquired of him the reason of his conduct, he replied:

"These people pray, and whoever prays with his face towards the Holy Temple (the Mussulmans interpolate the Ka'bah) ought to be spared.'

"When, however, Ibn Zaïd learnt what had been done, he sent a body of troops against Merdas under Mūbid ben Aslem el Kelabi. Before offering any resistance, Merdas, the Christian leader, said to the general of the Mussulmans:

"Wherefore do you come to fight us? We have not committed any crimes, neither have we drawn our swords against the Amir.'

"I must conduct you into the presence of Ibn Zaïd,' replied el Kelabi.

"But if we are slain?"

"You will be slain.'

"You will have participated in the murder,' the priest protested.

"Justice will have been done, for truth is with the Amir, whilst falsehood abides with you and yours,' persisted the Mussulman.

"The heretics (Christians) rushed upon this to the combat, and put the general and the two thousand men (?) he had with him to the rout.

"When el Kelabi got back to Bussora, after being thus discomfited, the inhabitants of that city made him the butt of their incessant ridicule.

"Mūbid, take care!' they called out; 'the enemy is coming!' or they varied their jeers with, 'Take Merdas! Take him!'

"The general complained to Ibn Zaïd of the rudeness of the people, and the Amir issued orders to the effect that such jests should no longer be indulged in.



"Isa ben Fatik al Khatti celebrated this feat of the Christians in verse."

One thing is apparent from this inquiry, and that is that whether approached from Shuster on the Karún, by the plain of Baítawand, or from the mid Karún by the canal of Gaban, and the Jerrahi or Hedyphon, or by the mouths of the Jerrahi, direct from the Persian Gulf, the pass of A'sek has been from all times the most frequented.

"The Macedonians had a station on the Hedyphon—one of their innumerable Seleucias—Eumenes held it as his stronghold in his war against Antigonos, and this was probably the spot to which the Antiochidæ were directing their steps when overtaken by death in the mountain districts. It is evident from the character of the remains that the pass was equally favoured by the A'tabegs, and it probably constituted the opening to their celebrated Jadahi A'tabeg, leading to Isfahan. If this was the case, the route from the Persian Gulf by the Jerrahi and the pass of A'sek was the ancient line of commerce from the Persian Gulf to Central Persia, which would be apart from the interior commerce of the Karún, upon which stood the ancient capital of Susa.

The A'sek Pass furnishes, indeed, the easiest approach to Mal Amir (ancient Eidej) and Elymaïs generally. It was the approach to the mountain passes by which Macedonians and Parthians alike invaded the rich fire-temples of the Elymites; it was favoured by the sovereigns of both the Kayanian and Sassanian dynasties, as testified both by the monuments and the inscriptions, and it became the seat of power of independent A'tabegs, as it is now that of the Bakhtiyari Kurds.

It was indeed the chief road along which the commerce carried on between Arabia and the East Indies on the one side, and Persia and Media on the other, found its way in olden times.



## Ludlow Castle, and the Scene of Milton's "*Comus*."

BORN in London on December 9, 1608, John Milton, after having received his early education at St. Paul's School, became a student at Christ's College, Cambridge. Later on he resided with his father at the pleasant little village of Horton, in Buckinghamshire.\* Here his most tranquil days were passed, and here he is believed to have first conceived his two dramatic works, namely, *Samson Agonistes*, a dramatic poem, and *Comus*, a masque. The latter has been faithfully described by Lord Macaulay as "the noblest performance of the kind which exists in any language." Compare with this exquisite lyrical gem any of the courtly masques written by Ben Jonson, presented as they were before King James I., between the years 1619 and 1630, one of the masquers in *Chloridia* being the Queen herself. Take even the elegant dramatic poems of Giovanni Rucellai, or the pleasant versification of Messer Antonio Ongaro of Padua, and so on, to the still more famous *Aminta* of Torquato Tasso, and the *Pastor Fido* of Guarini. There is not a trace in one of these works, thoroughly cultivated as they are, of the richness, the sublimity, and the harmony, to be found in Milton's *Comus*. It is nothing if not musical. In a letter, written April 13, 1638, by Sir Henry Wootton, and addressed to Milton, he thanks him "for a dainty piece of entertainment," and declares he "should much commend the tragical part, if the lyrical did not ravish me with a certain Dorique delicacy in your *Songs and Odes*, whereunto, I must plainly confess to have seen yet nothing parallel in our language." Sir Henry, who was evidently a connoisseur in the Italian language, declares in further acquaintance with the poem that it "leaves

\* On a stone slab in the church at Horton is the following inscription:

Heare lyeth the body of  
Sarah Milton the wife of  
John Milton who died  
the 3 of April 1637.

This lady was the mother of the great poet.

the reader *con la bocca dolce*." *Comus* was presented at Ludlow Castle in the year 1634 before the Earl of Bridgewater, then President of Wales. In the enumeration of the persons enacting the masque, as detailed in the first edition, we learn that the Lord Bracy, Mr. Thomas Egerton, his brother, and the Lady Alice Egerton, were engaged in the chief parts. A long accepted tradition avers that the two brothers, actors in the masque, were, with their sister, lost in the woods which overhang Ludlow. They were on their road to the Castle, where the Lord President resided. Maryknoll Valley is the spot selected as the scene of the incidents. The woods are extremely beautiful. Grand forest-trees, especially oaks, abound; and as the pedestrian wends his way through and about the lovely forest secrecies, he can catch now and again glimpses of the river Tame, winding along, and also bits of the ruined castle of Ludlow. The paths through the trees are full of the loveliest wild-flowers, while moss and ferns of various kinds abound everywhere. It is the very spot for a romance. *Comus*, with his rabble rout in the shape of beneficent fairies, may be lurking under the shadow of "those melancholy boughs." It is, as Milton describes it, an "ominous wood," and the imagination may easily be led to people it with

Dark-veil'd Corytto, t'whom the secret flame  
Of midnight torches burns; mysterious Dame,  
That ne'er art called, but when the Dragon woom  
Of Stygian darkness spets her thickest gloom  
And makes one blot of all the eyr.

The performance of the masque took place in the now dilapidated hall opposite the entrance of Ludlow Castle, but there is no record existent of Milton having been one of the spectators there present.\* It has been said of *Comus* that every line "exhibits some brilliant flight of fancy," and that in it we have "the freshness of youth" combined with the "experience of age." It seems to comprise every quality which makes poetry beautiful. It is full of dignity, stateliness, and the highest form of fancy. No sensitive

\* *Comus* was altered and arranged for the stage in 1738, a little more than a hundred years after its original production at Ludlow. At one of its revivals Mrs. Siddons appeared as the Lady, her delivery of the noble language of the poet making a great sensation.

ear can fail to be captivated with the music which is so harmonious and eloquent. Its construction, though entirely spontaneous, presents the most complete perfection of the machinery of poetic art. It abounds in suggestions, and those of the most delicate character. The ideal is reached without one apparent effort. The charm begins, continues, and lasts with no abortive attempt at subduing the intellect by untoward artifices. All is natural and engaging. The reader is carried on with all the power of a mountain stream, meandering beside banks of wild thyme and the fairest blossoms of the spring. The similes and symbols are untainted by such conceits as are met with in Guarini, or in the *Arcadia* of Sir Philip Sidney. The poem is a poem to be accepted and cherished by all true lovers of nature, and of the elegancies which make poetry lofty and imbued with the sublime and beautiful throughout the ages.\* Antiquarians may be suffered to boast of a poet, whose stately and well modulated verse is not "for an age, but for all time." It is difficult to realize the fact that *Comus* was written in the earlier, and not in the later, years of Milton's life. Every part is so nicely balanced, without any appearance of study or abstruse endeavour to attain perfection. Throughout the principle of "ars celare artem" reigns in complete sovereignty. When presented first at Ludlow Castle the opening scene discovers a wild wood; then further on it changes to a stately palace; and in conclusion again changes, presenting Ludlow Town and the President's Castle. There are songs and dances, and when these latter are ended, the Attendant Spirit, to quote the poet's phrase, epiloguizes, bringing the masque to a happy conclusion with verses which are lavishly beautiful and abounding in allusions to the fairest subjects of Hesperus. The task being over and the beneficent spirit, like unto Ariel, being free to fly or run, finishes the epilogue thus:

\* We may be tolerably well persuaded that Master Samuel Pepys, of the Admiralty, would have failed to appreciate *Comus*. He tells us, that on September 29, 1662, "he went to the King's Theatre, where we saw *Midsummer Night's Dream*, which I had never seen before, nor shall ever again, for it is the most insipid, ridiculous play that I ever saw in my life." In no part of his *Diary* is there any mention of Milton or his poems.



Mortals that would follow me,  
Love virtue, she alone is free ;  
She can teach ye how to clime,  
Higher than the sphyry chime ;  
Or if virtue feeble were,  
Heav'n itself would stoop to her.

Even the well-known lines of Dante, "La somma Sapienza e'l primo Amore," fail to influence us in comparison with the mellifluous verses which abound in *Comus*, and, indeed, in all the earlier poems of Milton.\*

We must look to Roger de Lacy as having been the first founder of a castle at Ludlow. In 1088, some two years after Domesday Book, this Roger joined in an insurrection against William I. A second time he became a party to a second rebellion against the same king. For all this, he had to pay the penalty of having his estates confiscated, and given up to his brother, Hugh de Lacy. In the reign of Henry I., the keep is stated to have been completed. King Stephen visited Ludlow, and encamped before it. Roger de Mortimer and Theobald de Verdon were joint lords of Ludlow in the Feodary of March, 1316.† A variety of romantic incidents occurred during the very troublous times when the Marches were the scene of obstinate struggles on the part of the heads of the factions of York and Lancaster. The castle contrived to engage the attention of its possessors, and was added to from time to time. Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, resided frequently at this castle. The Parliament of the time, owing to the bodily and mental condition of King Henry VI., elected Richard Lord Protector; but, in the year following, on the recovery of the sovereign, the duke retired to his castle of Ludlow. A series of battles took place, at some of which the faction under the leadership of the duke were the victors; at others, the Lancastrians were triumphant. The duke was slain at the battle of Wakefield, on December 30, 1460. Edward, Earl of March, succeeded his father, and, being on the Welsh border, marched against the Earl of Pembroke, meeting the Lancastrian forces at Mortimer's Cross, a few miles from Ludlow, on February 2, 1461.

\* Hume, the historian, selects "*Paradise Lost* and *Comus*," and a few others, as shining out amidst some flat and insipid compositions." Modern opinion will hardly admit that his great epic surpassed all the compositions of his vigorous youth.

† Eyton's *Shropshire*.

After a bitter contest, the Yorkists gained the day. Edward proceeded to London, advanced his claims to the throne, and was finally proclaimed king by the title of Edward IV. Few towns suffered in these convulsive struggles more than Ludlow, and, as some kind of recompense, the new king gave a charter of incorporation to the inhabitants. On October 6, 1472, the eldest son of the king was created Prince of Wales, and was sent, under the protectorship of Earl Rivers, together with the young prince, his brother, to the Castle of Ludlow, "to the end that by the authoritie of his presence the wild Welschemenne, and euill-disposed personnes should refrain from their accustomed murders and outrages."\* On the death of Edward, after the festival of St. George, in 1483, the two princes quitted Ludlow for the Tower of London, where they were murdered at the instigation of the tyrant usurper, Richard, Duke of Gloster. In the reign of Henry VII., royalty again appeared at Ludlow. Arthur, Prince of Wales, kept his Court there, by express command of the king. Born in 1486, married in 1501, the young prince died in the castle in the spring of 1502,† and after his death the government of Wales was placed under a president, who administered jurisdiction in the castle. Four bishops respectively held this appointment, each succeeding the other. Of these, Roland Lee, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, stands out conspicuously for the activity of his sway, and the importance acquired by the town of Ludlow by his vigorous proceedings. He effected many important repairs in the castle, and caused it to be very materially strengthened.‡ Future Lords President after the death of Bishop Lee, were not all ecclesiastics, as a Duke of Northumberland, William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Richard Sampson, Bishop of Coventry, Richard Heath, Bishop of Worcester, Gilbert Bourne, Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Sir John Williams, alternately held the office. When the latter President died at Ludlow, in 1559, Sir Henry Sidney was appointed to be his successor. This gentleman followed the example of

\* Hall's *Chronicles*.

† The wife of Prince Arthur was Catharine of Arragon, subsequently the Queen of Henry VIII., from whom she was divorced.

‡ Wright's *History of Ludlow*.

Bishop Lee, and did his utmost to sustain the buildings comprising the castle in a fitting state. Sir Henry Sidney was the son of Sir William Sidney, who fought at the battle of Flodden Field. Sir Henry was the chosen friend and companion of Prince Edward, afterwards King Edward VI., and, when the young monarch died, bewailed his loss in the retirement of Penshurst. He married Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, sister and heiress of Ambrose, Earl of Warwick, and Robert, Earl of Leicester. The famous Sir Philip Sidney was the son of this illustrious pair. Sir Henry died at Ludlow Castle, and was buried in the chancel of the church at Penshurst, by the express commands of Queen Elizabeth. Henry Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, succeeded his father-in-law, Sir Henry. Then came Lord Zouch, and many other noblemen. John, Earl of Bridgewater, was President in 1633, and held it till his death in 1649. But it was during his presidency, in 1646, that Ludlow Castle fell into the hands of the Parliamentary party. Evil times came fast and furious. After many mutations of fortune, the office of Lord President was abolished. The castle itself became Crown property. It was allowed, almost imperceptibly, to become ruinous, and, in the reign of George I., an order was issued, and quickly carried out, for stripping the lead from the roof. It remains a complete wreck, but, even in decay, presents numberless features of architectural beauty, and is of great interest. Before quitting the subject of the many notabilities who have been associated in the history of their times, and as occupiers of the castle, it is interesting to find that when Richard Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, held office here after the Restoration, he conferred the post of seneschal, or steward, on Samuel Butler. The early portions of his poem, *Hudibras*, were written in the castle during his seneschalship.

Ludlow Castle stands in an elevated position; it is erected on the side of a rock. A broad ditch at one time separated the town from the fortress. There is an outer wall still extant. From the rocky side extensive views are caught of the rivers Teme and Corve, with the fringe of wooded landscape surrounding them. Mr. G. T. Clark, in his

article on "the Castles of England and Wales," says that Ludlow Castle stood next in importance to Shrewsbury. He regards it as "superior in dimensions and architectural display."\* The ruins are approached from what is called Castle Street, an open space of greensward used for a public recreation ground; a pointed arch leads into an outer court or bailey, and an extensive mass of ruins is at once presented to view. The fine Norman keep, with its roofless upper story and the strange appearance of Tudor windows where only Norman should be, with the two genuine Norman arches in the ground-floor, and the traces yet visible of staircases and passages of uncertain use, will be primarily noticeable. There is a gateway near over which is this inscription:

Anno Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo Octagesimo Completo, Anno Regni Illustrissimæ Ac Serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ Vicesimo Tertio Currente. 1581.

This portal was undoubtedly built by Sir Henry Sidney, for in a compartment below are the armorial bearings of the Queen, and also those of Sir Henry himself. Here, too, we read:

Hominibus Ingratis Loquimini Lapides  
Anno Regni Reginæ Elizabethæ 23  
The 22 year Complet of the Residency  
Of Sir Henri Sidney,  
Knight of the Most Noble Order of the  
Garter, Etc. 1581.

A series of buildings, probably offices, all in a ruinous condition, are evidently of late sixteenth century work. Apart from other structures, a round tower is very imposing in right of a noble Norman arch, highly decorated with the richest Norman ornamentation. There is also another arch of the same period. This circular building belongs to a very early date, and is the chapel; but all that is left of it is the nave, with the three semicircular windows. Traces yet are visible of a covered passage which led to the state apartments. There are no less than fourteen arcades, but they are all blocked. The zigzag mouldings of the interior arches assimilate to those on the exterior. Corbels, which must once have had a distinctive use, project above. Tradition declares that there were panels to be seen in the last century which had armorial bearings placed upon them. The chapel is

\* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxxix., p. 157.



a remarkably curious type of building, of which there are few examples left in this country. In a list of the repairs made by Sir Henry Sidney we find, amongst many other items, the following :

Item for making, repaying and amending of the chapell within the said castle; syling, glasing and tiling of the same, with fayre and lardg windows; waynscotting benching and making of seates and knelling pieces and putting upp of her majties arms w<sup>th</sup> divers noblemens arms, together with all the lords presidentes and counsailes round aboute the same.\*

From this enumeration of additions, etc., the chapel would seem to have been a fairly-sized building. Opposite are the state apartments and the hall. A tower of large size goes by the name of Prince Arthur's rooms; probably one of these was the abode of that prince. The hall, ever to be remembered as the spot where the masque of *Comus* was first acted, must have been in its prime a princely room. It measures 60 feet in length, and 30 feet in width. It received light from the north through three windows, while from the opposite side two windows, larger and with some difference in character, enabled the apartment to be adequately lit. All the windows are trefoil-headed. It is probable that the "Councils for the Marches of Wales" were held in this once magnificent hall. From the time of Henry III. the Lords Marchers were summoned to assist the governor in the deliberations to oppose the hostility of the Welsh. There is an Elizabethan fireplace and a pointed arch above it. Many curious corbels in the various state rooms are still in fair preservation. Otherwise ruin asserts its sway over every part and portion. Only bare walls remain; roof and flooring are gone. What was formerly a home of feudal grandeur now presents a scene of thorough dilapidation and decay.† The apparent importance of Shrewsbury as against Ludlow has been manifested in various times and places. For example, no mention is made of Ludlow in the "Account of the Forces as all stood in the year 1659," where we learn that the Governor and Captain of Shrewsbury Castle

was entitled to 10s. a day.\* Thirty-three other castles are comprised in the list, nearly all of less notoriety than Ludlow. That amusement was in some way provided for the inmates of this fortress is certain, inasmuch as we find in the list of repairs already mentioned :

Item for repairing, amending, and making of certen chamb<sup>rs</sup> within the garden of the said castle, glazing and tiling thereof.

And again in the next paragraph :

Item for making of a ffayre tennyscorte within the same castle, paving thereof w<sup>th</sup> free stone, and making the howses round about the same wyth tymber.

It may be added that the last item in the list refers to the making "of a conduyt of ledd" to convey water into the castle, and to the making "of a ffonteyne of lyme and stone."

Associated in some degree with the history of Ludlow Castle, is St. Lawrence Church in Ludlow Town. It is distinguished by its lofty tower, which can be seen from a great distance. A cruciform building with nave, aisles, transepts and side chapels. A remarkably fine hexagonal and embattled porch forms the south entrance. One of the most striking features of the church are the Perpendicular windows, and the east window which presents the history of St. Lawrence's martyrdom. Here, occupying the entire width of the chancel, in twenty-seven separate compositions, may be seen some fine stained glass, the entire work having been carefully restored in 1828. In other parts of the church are the remains of more painted glass. The carved stalls are interesting as studies of costume, and abound in many fantastic designs. The length of this stately building is said to be 203 feet. There are several monuments. One, an altar-tomb, is connected with a former noble occupant of the castle, as shown by an inscription :

Heare lyethe the bodye of Ambrozia Sydney iiii daughter of the Right Honourable Syr Henrye Sydney, Knight of the moste noble order of the garter, lorde president of the counsell of Wailes, etc. And of ye ladye Marye his wyfe, daughter of ye famous Duke of Northumberland, who died in Ludlowe Castell ye 22nd of Februarie, 1574.

\* *Lansdowne MS.*

† Although Shrewsbury is considered by Mr. Clark as the more important castle of the two, yet it is deficient in dimensions and architectural display with the superb Norman Ludlow.

\* MS. Harleian Library, No. 6,844, called "Establishment of the Forces in England and Wales as the same stood the 27th of February, 1659."

There is another altar-tomb on which are effigies of "Chieffe Justice" Walter and wife, with side figures representing their children. The inscription states :

Heere lye the bodies of Edmund Walter, Esqvier, chieffe Iustice of three shires in South Wales, and one of Her Majestie's Council in the Marches of Wales ; and of Mary his wyfe, daughter of Thomas Hacklviit, of Eyton Esquire, who had issue three sonnes, named James, Iohn, and Edward, and two daughters named Mary and Dorothy. He was buried the 29th day of Ianuarie, Anno Dni. 1592.

Perhaps the most artistic memorial is that in remembrance of Sir John and Lady Bridgeman, who died in 1637. The sculpture of the recumbent effigies and the entire arrangement of the dresses exhibits the hand of a master. They were the work of an Italian artist, one Francisco Fanelli, who executed similar good designs in Gloucester Cathedral. Fanelli, like Vandyke, lived in the time of Charles I., and had many commissions given him to perform. Sir John was the last President but one of the Marches. There is an inscription on a black marble tablet :

*Sacrum Memorix D'ni Iohannis Brydgeman, Militis Seruientis ad legem et capitalis Iusticiarij Cestrix. Qui maximo omnium bonorum maiore (cum 70 annos vixisset) 5to Febr. anno 1637. pie Placideq ; animam Deo redidit.*

So remarkable a monument, which, sad to say, has been much mutilated, shows how greatly a Lord Marcher was considered. It has been said by a high authority that such a lord "was little short of a crowned king." All his privileges were of a very distinctive and arbitrary nature. It is strange that his precise position has never been defined.\*

There is a table-tomb on which lies a lady reclining, dressed in a costume of the early part of the seventeenth century. Some armorial bearings with an inscription tell of her :

Here lyeth expectinge a joyfull Resurrection the body of Dame Mary Eure, late wife to Right Hon. Ralphe Lord Eure, Baron of Malton, Lord President of the Principalltie and Marches of Wales, and Lieutenant of the same, and Daughter of Sr Iohn Dawney of Sessy in the County of Yorke, Knight. She departed this mortal lyfe the 19th day of March, Anno Domini 1612, ætatis suæ 55.

One more monument as appertaining to the historical interest connected with Ludlow

\* Mr. G. T. Clark, in his valuable paper on the *Land of Morgan*.

has to be recorded. This is an altar-tomb in the chancel-rails with two effigies and sculptured figures of children :

Heare lyeth the bodies of Syr Robart Towneshend, knyght, chief justice of the counsell in the Marches of Walles and Chester and dame Alice his wyfe, doughter and one of the heyres of Robert Poyve, Esquire, whoe had between them two, XII chyl dren, VI sonnes and VI doughters, lawfully begot.

A cavity in the east wall is singular ; it has been regarded as a place to keep the church plate in, or for moneys. Then the rood-loft, the lantern, and certain marks of fine fifteenth-century structure, show the stateliness of the church.

A very good view of the castle is to be obtained from the slope round the exterior, adjoining the rocky bank of the Teme. Very picturesque are the groups of trees, growing here and there, and giving additional effect to the towers and keep which constitute the remains of all that is left of Ludlow Castle.

In the Museum, belonging to the town, are a number of charters from 1461 to 1685. There are some well-preserved brick and timbered houses. The Feathers Inn, with its three gables and decorated balconies, is a conspicuous object in the approach to the busy part of the town.

WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.



## The Ancient City of Trebula Mutusca in the Sabina.

BY CAROLINE CARDINALI (NÉE CRAWFORD).

**I**N the centre of the Sabine district, about a mile and a half from the village of Monteleone, stands, in a little grass-grown enclosure, an old church dedicated to St. Victoria, surrounded by ruins, said to be the remains of the ancient city of Trebula Mutusca, which Virgil, Dionysius, Strabo, and Pliny the elder, described as a flourishing city in their days, more ancient than Rome, and so large as to have extended over seven hills, Monteleone, Montefiore, Colle Giojella, Colle Pagnolla, Torrechiano, and Anafiglia, on which fragments of ruins are



still to be found. The Sabines, like the Umbrians, Volscians, and Siculians, were the first colonizers of Italy. Strabo mentions them as a people of the remotest antiquity, whose origin cannot be ascertained. Ancient tradition pretends the word Sabina to be derived from Saba, or Sabtechah, great-grandson of Noah—in the English translation of the Bible, Genesis x. 7, the word is written Seba, but in the Douay and foreign versions Saba—whose descendants emigrated from Armenia to these shores, and named this city Trebula after Trabala, which, according to Stephen Byzantine, who lived in the early part of the sixth century, was a city in Lycia on the confines of Cilicia. This coincides with the opinion of other ancient geographers, who affirm that the Sabina was peopled by Asiatic colonies who came into Italy as early as the time of “Giano,” or Javan grandson of Noah. A proof of this theory is said to be demonstrated by a coin found in the Suffenati territory, which has on one side a two-headed Javan, on the other the prow of a ship. This, and other “æ grave,” are preserved in the Kirkerian Museum in Rome.

The Suffenati territory is thought to have been on the confines of Sabina and Latium. A city called Trebula Suffena is mentioned by early classic Roman authors; but as the locality is not mentioned by Pliny the elder, it is conjectured that the town no longer existed in his time, and was probably destroyed in the early days of the Republic.

The origin of the word “Mutusca” is not known, but both Virgil and Pliny call it “Mutusca” when they describe Trebula as a flourishing Sabine city. On the question of its antiquity there can be no doubt. The church dedicated to St. Victoria, who suffered martyrdom at the age of eighteen, under the Emperor Decius, A.D. 250, is built not only on the site, but formed of the stones of a pagan temple, generally thought to have been in honour of Diana, though some antiquarians, especially Fabretti, consider it was raised to Juno Feronia, judging by the following inscription:

Q. Pescenn  
Columnas III.  
De. Svo. Dat.  
Feronæ,  
et crepidinem  
Ante . Columnas  
ex . Lapide.

[Quintus Pescennius,  
Three Columns  
of his own (goods) gives  
to Feronia,  
and the base (footing or curb)  
before the columns  
of stone.]\*

To which may be added a fragment found in a house at Monteleone:

. . . Eron . . . (Feroniæ).  
C. Modieivs, C. F.  
C. N. Manc. Do.  
. . . Eron. . .

[I, Caius Holicius, son of Caius,  
Grandson of Caius contractor (?) (manceps give).]

Fabretti considers these stones to have formed part of the famous temple mentioned by Dionysius and Livy.

According to Keightley, Feronia was said to be a rural deity of Sabine origin; but some Italian mythologists are of opinion that the primitive inhabitants of Italy (Pelasgi) raised altars to this goddess immediately they settled in a new place, in gratitude for their safe journey to a peaceful land.

From the temple and grove in honour of Feronia at the foot of Monte Soracte, the worship of this goddess spread through the Sabina, Latium, and Etruria. She was worshipped also as Juno Virgo, and on coins of two ancient Roman families of Sabine origin, Petronia and Pletoria, Feronia is represented as a very young woman, considered good evidence that she was worshipped as a virgin in the Sabina, and that these were ancient Sabine families.

A stone was found among the ruins of Trebula with the following inscription:

T. Petronio, T. F. Serg.  
Sabino. Tr. Mil. Mag. Invent.

[To Titus Petronius (son of Titus)  
(Grandson of) Sergius Sabinus,

Tribune of Soldiers, master of the youth (?)]

Trebula Mutusca rose into eminence as the birthplace of the Roman Consul, Lucius Mumm'us, commonly known as Mummus Achaicus, for having broken up the Achæan league and destroyed Corinth, B.C. 146. He returned to Rome laden with spoil, a portion of which he seems to have bestowed on his native city, judging by the remains of beau-

\* The translations of the inscriptions throughout are inserted within square brackets, as they are necessarily tentative and imperfect.

tiful Corinthian columns, capitals, friezes, fragments of Greek statues, etc., though it must ever be a wonder how these treasures were transported to such a distance inland, and by mountainous paths. Fabretti, who carefully examined these ruins, describes two fragments of statues evidently Grecian, judging from the purity of the lines, the finished execution, and the fact that the palladium was fastened Greek fashion on the left shoulder, and not on the right, after the manner of the Romans. Other statues and fragments of statues were found close to the amphitheatre, together with vases and columns. This amphitheatre is thought to be of the time of Mummius; elliptic in form, it consisted of tiers of seats around a large basin, or "naumachia," which, when filled with water, served for naval combats, at other times for games of various description. It covered an area of about 251,875 square feet. The water brought by an aqueduct from the mountain side, gathered all the streams and rivulets in its course. The sides of the aqueduct were of reticulated masonry. The superfluous water was carried off in a cave reservoir, to pass eventually into the torrent which flows at the base of the hill on which Monteleone stands. This gathering together of the water from the mountains was also a preservative against inundations.

The writer from whom I have obtained much of this information is of opinion, this is the only "Naumachia" known to have been erected in a mountainous country.

The grandeur of the Amphitheatre in its perfect state was shown by the remains of statues, busts, and columns, and traces of mural decorations, both in fragments of inlaid marbles and wall paintings. Judging by these remains, the right side was adorned the most. On a block of travertine, the lines of an inscription on metal similar in style to that on the façade of the Pantheon, was found, on which the following words only are legible:

... Erdvciæ  
... Rica ... Impensa  
Didvete  
[To ... Erducia  
(Blica ?) at public expense  
brought down (buried ?).]

It is supposed to record some illustrious family of Trebula, at whose expense the

aqueduct was made, and the stone was probably the centre of an arch or door supported by two pillars. Near the remains of the aqueduct was a large underground chamber, lined with reticulated brickwork, probably dedicated to Neptune. The excavations which led to the discovery of the above-mentioned stones, columns, etc., were made by Baron Gambari, I think about the year 1850, and he made a collection in his own house of the most interesting specimens he could carry away. Among them was a statue of Parian marble, the head, which had been broken off, being found close to the body, but one foot was missing; it seems the Baron made a present of this to Cardinal Carpineo. Close to this statue were found fragments of other statues, vases, and columns. On two bricks, the following inscription was deciphered:

I.  
P. Decius  
Q. Verani  
[To Publius Decius  
of Quintus Verenus.]

2.  
T. Manl. Svræ.  
[of Titus Manlius Sura.]

And amongst the ruins a stone inscribed as follows, was found:

Iovi . Conservatori . et . Ivnoni . Sanctæ .  
Sacram .  
C. Plactorivs . C. F. Stel Phœbus . vi . vir .  
Atgvstal  
Sodal . Trainal . et . Hadrianal . iii . vir .  
Qvinqven  
Patr . Ivven . Trebvl . Mvtvsc . Vot . Sol . lib .  
Mer.

[To Jupiter Preserver, and Holy Juno  
Sacred.

Caius Plactorius, son of Caius Stel Phœbus,  
Sexvir Augustalis Quatuor vir Sodalis  
Traianalis et Hadrianalis (one of the four members  
of a priesthood devoted to Trajan and Hadrian).  
Patron of youth.

The Trebulani Mutuscani willingly  
fulfil their vow well merited.]

In the neighbourhood of the Amphitheatre, fragments of columns, pillars, and bits of reticulated masonry, are still scattered about.

On the column of a house in Monteleone is the inscription:

P. Mummius . L. F. Tvir . Test .  
Ex sumptu Apuliæ . . . de  
Conscriptum sententia . P. C .



[Publius Mummius, son of Caius.  
Triumvir Test.  
By the expense of Apulia . . .  
Recorded by the decree of the P. C.\*]

While Chaupy mentions an inscription,

L. Mvmmivs . cos . vigo .  
[L. Mummius, Consul of the streets,]

as repeated on two stones, one at a door in Monteleone, the other on a cottage at St. Victoria.

On the path leading to the grotto, or cave of St. Victoria, the following fragment of inscription was found :

. . . . Ctre . . . .  
Philomos . . . .  
Neront . . . P . . . .  
In . Agro . . P . xxx .

[Ctre  
Philomo  
(in fronte) In front . . . feet  
In the field . . . 30 feet.

(The measure of the ground belonging to the tomb.)]

The grotto resembles a large hippodrome, with a long vaulted ribbed roof, which on the outside looks like steps prepared for the spectators of the public games. The walls are formed of a hard mixture, "variegato," so solid as to resist the pickaxe. This it is conjectured may have formed part of the palace of St. Victoria's lover Eugenio.

To the right of this grotto, or underground chamber, are ruins of "terme," all of reticulated masonry, a large aqueduct similar to that which carried the water to the "Naumachia," and supplied the baths. It was a gigantic work, the aqueduct, entered into the mountains, and the supply of water was like a torrent which supplied the baths, and, like that of the "Naumachia," prevented inundations.

Near the "terme," have been found bits of mosaic, busts and friezes, which show the luxury that existed at Trebula. It is thought if excavations could be made near the aqueduct, and around the church, fine specimens of ancient art may still be found.

The church alone is an archæological study. Pagan devices blend with early Christian emblems on the façade, as in the interior. The sun, represented by a rough design of a round human face, and a

curious mythical animal is found on the front of the church over the beautiful doorway, and a fresco representing a lamb holding a cross, now almost obliterated.

The carving round the doorway, in a clear, yellow-tinted marble, which resembles alabaster, is a fine example of early Christian carving, and deserves to be better known. The tracery round the windows (which are now blocked) is also very beautiful. By means of a doorway, and a small vestibule, one descends by two or three steps into the body of the church. The ancient font and antique pillars evidently formed part of the original pagan temple, as also the stonework of the door leading to the campanile, at the foot of which is the tomb of St. Victoria, which resembles that of S. Prassede, in Rome. From the vault which contains the tomb of the saint, is a passage said to lead to catacombs. We were shown over the church by an hermit, over eighty years of age, an Austrian by birth, a garrulous old man, who did not inspire much confidence as a guide. He lives in what formed probably part of the priest's house, the entrance being from the vestibule leading into the church, on the left-hand side. The hermitage opens upon an "orto," or kitchen-garden, with trellised vines, on a steep slope leading down to the grotto of St. Victoria, and the ruins of the "terme."

Among other inscriptions found on the church of St. Victoria, the following are considered the most remarkable :

I.  
Ivlæ . Avg . Imp . Cæsaris  
L . Septimi . Severi . Pertinacis  
Avgsti . et Avr . Antoni Cæsaris  
Imp . designati . Parenti  
Matri . Castrorvm  
Trebulani  
Mvtuscani.

[To Julia Augusta (wife of) the Emperor Cæsar Lucius Septimus Severus Augustus and parent of Aurelius Antoninus Cæsar, designate Emperor Mother of the Camp. The Trebulani Mutuscani (Dedicate this statue ?).]

2.  
T . Petidio . T . F . Cessino  
VIII . Viro . Ædiliæ . Potestatis VII  
Viro . II . Fanorvm . VIII Ærari  
Adiectos . Supranvm . Sevirvm  
Avgvstalivm . Plebs . Trebula  
Ob . Merita . Eivs .  
L . D . D . D .

\* Patris conscripti.

[To Titus Petidius (son of Titus)  
 Fabius Cessinus, Octovir of the *Ædelicia* authority  
 (one of a magistracy of eight for performing this office)  
 Septemvir (twice) of the *Fanes* (temples) eight octovir  
 (one of eight commissioners) of the treasury.  
 Supernumerary adjunct, to the *Seviri Augtales*  
 (college of six priests of Augustus).  
 The People of Trebula  
 for his merits gave and dedicated this (?).]

3.  
*Avrelia* . *Crescentia* . *Honestissimæ*  
 et *Pvdicissimæ* . *Fæminæ* . *Caræ* .  
*Coniugi* . *Avreli* . *Felicissimi* . *Pro* . . .  
*V. Patroni* . *Mvnicipii* . *Trebvlani*  
*Mvt* . *Ob* . *merita* et *Beneficia*  
*Sæpe* . *In* . *se Conlata* . *Statvam*  
*Ponendam* . *eidem*  
*Triclinares* . *Decreervnt*  
*Dedicata* . *Natali* . *Die*  
*XVII* . *Kal* . *Feb* .  
*Apriano* . et . *Papo* . *Co* .

[To *Aurelia Crescentia*, most honourable  
 and chaste lady, dear Wife of *Aurelius*  
*felicissimus* (happy) *Pro* . . . illustrious man  
 Patron of the City of *Trebula Mutusca*,  
 For merits and benefits often conferred upon them  
 This statue to be placed in her honour  
 The *Triclinares* have decreed  
 Dedicated on her birthday 17. *Kal* . *Feb* . in the  
*Consulati* of *Aprianus* and *Papus*.]

The campanile of the church is built  
 entirely of ancient stones, some placed cross-  
 ways, some reversed, so that the inscriptions  
 are often illegible.

On one which can be deciphered, is the  
 following :

*M. Valerius*  
*Sabinvs*  
*vi* . *vir* . *Avgr* . *ii* . *Sibi* . et  
*M. Valerio* . *Eroti*  
*Patri* . *Svo* .  
*Rvstia* . *Philonice* .  
*vxori* . *Svæ*  
*M. Valerio* . *Probo*  
*vi* . *vir* . *A* . *vg* .  
*M. Valerio* . *Phebo*  
*vi* . *vir* . *Avg* . *ii* .  
*Valeria* . *Pyrallidi*  
*T* . *F* . *I* .

[*Marcus Valerius Sabinus* *Sevir Augustalis*  
 (one of a college of six priests of Augustus, twice)  
*Marcus Valerius Eros* his Father,  
*Rvstia Philonice* his Wife,  
*Marcus Valerius Probus*, *Sevir Augustalis*,  
*M. Valerius Phebus*, *Sevir Augustalis* twice,  
 and *Valeria Pyralis*,  
 made and consecrate this (tomb?).]

On a fragment of frieze in front of the  
 church in large letters is the word "*Paetvs*"  
 and on a piece of marble which serves as

a seat in the sacristy are the words "*Forvm*  
*Lydi*."

These remains show that *Trebula Mutusca*  
 was a city of importance in very early times.  
 That on this spot the first settlers in Italy  
 raised an altar to the goddess *Juno Feronia*,  
 and if they were not immediate descendants  
 of *Noah*, as tradition pretends, they certainly  
 came from Asia, and according to ancient  
 classic authorities, were a primitive race,  
 whose origin is lost in the far past. Round  
 this altar a city grew before the foundation  
 of *Rome*. Her daughters may or may not  
 have been carried off in the early days of  
*Rome* by Roman youths; but certainly her  
 sons will have been in the ranks of the  
*Sabine* armies, who so long waged war with  
 the kings of *Rome*, and were finally con-  
 quered by the Republic, when *Curi* and  
 other *Sabine* cities were wholly destroyed.

The distance from *Rome* probably saved  
*Trebula* from the same fate, or she may  
 have humbly submitted to the terms of the  
 victor, and allowed herself to be classed as a  
 Roman colony and municipality. Under  
 the protection of her mighty conqueror she  
 evidently progressed until 146 B.C., when  
 with a rapid stride she rose to splendour,  
 through the munificence of one of her  
 citizens, a successful Roman Consul, who  
 adorned her with part of the spoils of *Corinth*.  
 It is conjectured that it was at this period  
 that the worship of *Diana* may have super-  
 seded the more primitive worship of *Feronia*.  
 The importance of the city is shown by the  
 amphitheatre and "terme," which are not  
 found in other *Sabine* cities. A slight idea  
 of the size of *Trebula Mutusca* may be  
 gathered by going out of *Monteleone* by  
 the *Via de' Pianelli*, which in parts is still  
 scattered with stones, bits of marble, and  
 débris of buildings, and looking on the  
 landscape around, notice the marks of ruins  
 far and wide on the adjoining hills. The  
 names of the country paths and roads are  
 considered corruptions of ancient *Sabine*  
 appellations. *Ascarea*, *Petrojaco*, *Scentello*,  
*Rotello*, *Lama*, *Carli*, *Chinsas*, etc. The  
*Strada Quinzia* mentioned in the itinerary  
 of the Emperor *Antoninus*, is the present  
 road from *Monteleone* to *St. Victoria*. In front  
 of the church it is widest, and at this point  
 other roads met, therefore, facing the church



with the "terme" at the foot of the hill on the left, and the amphitheatre on the slope of a rising ground to the right; we may consider ourselves in the centre of the ancient city. It is difficult now to realize that this quiet, lonely spot was once a busy city, and that the surrounding hills were covered with villas, houses, baths and theatres, as described by Roman authors of note.

Its romantic position between the upper and lower Sabine mountains, the splendid view over Monte Soracte to the west, and the mountains above Rieti to the east, the salubrious air, and the fertility of the soil made it probably a favourite villeggiatura to rich patrician families; in the days when Virgil in the seventh book of his *Æneid*, described "Oliviferæ Mutusca" and her warlike sons; Pliny extolled the excellence of the wine, and the poet Marzial its oil and cheese.

And now we come to the days of St. Victoria in the third century of the Christian era, when Trebula Mutusca according to all accounts, was still a flourishing city.

The legend of this saint is as follows: Victoria and her twin sister Anatolia were the daughters of rich Roman parents, whether Christian or not is not decided. But the daughters at an early age embraced Christianity. Owing to their beauty and wealth, they were eagerly sought in marriage by two young patricians, Eugenio and Tito Aurelio, apparently brothers. In spite of the consent of their parents, the sisters refused to marry, declaring their intention to remain single, and dedicate themselves entirely to the service of God. Their lovers, incensed at their obduracy, denounced them to the authorities as Christians, and obtained that they should be exiled from Rome to Trebula Mutusca, where the young men seem to have had large property, being probably natives of that city, and of patrician family. Arrived at Trebula, Anatolia managed to escape, and went about the Sabina and Piceno preaching the Gospel and working miracles. Finally imprisoned by order of a judge named Faustiniano, she converted her jailor Audace, and with him was condemned to death.

Victoria in the meanwhile was imprisoned, some say in a cave, now shown as the Grotto

di St. Vittoria; but the confinement does not appear to have been rigorous, as she went about Trebula preaching to the people, especially to young girls, among whom she is said to have made sixty converts. Amongst other prodigies related of this saint, she is said to have destroyed a large serpent that infested the neighbourhood, and cast out evil spirits from many who were possessed, so that her fame increased throughout the country. This, and the fact that she resolutely refused to marry, induced Eugenio to abandon her into the hands of Julian the high priest. By his orders she was led before the altar of Diana, and commanded to offer sacrifice to that goddess, and on her refusal was publicly beheaded on December 23, probably A.D. 251, as she was martyred during the persecution of Decius. Owing to the inclemency of the weather at this season, her "festa" is observed by the inhabitants of Monteleone and the neighbourhood in May, when all the young girls go in procession to her tomb. The legend relates that her executioner was struck with leprosy immediately he beheaded her, and died a lingering and painful death.

Her Christian friends got possession of her body and buried it in an obscure place, probably in the catacomb, where it remained until the pagan temple was replaced by a Christian church dedicated to her memory. This was probably in the reign of the Emperor Honorius at the close of the fourth century. A curious fact, which may interest English readers, is that the most authentic life of St. Victoria and St. Anatolia, the one accepted by the Church of Rome, was written by St. Anthelm an English monk, son of Kentred, and nephew of Ina, King of Wessex. Anthelm was educated in the monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury, was thirty years Abbot of Malmesbury, and in 705 was consecrated first Bishop of Sherborne, now the diocese of Salisbury. He died in 709. Though he never left England, he is said to have been the first English monk who wrote Latin verses; and they were so highly esteemed that some of his odes were printed at Mayence in 1601. Amongst them is the ode to the Sabine saints, Victoria and Anatolia. Ina, King of the West Saxons, is said to have come to Rome with his wife and died here,

after having built a school for the education of his countrymen, with a church and burial-ground. To defray the expense of the establishment, he imposed the tax of a penny on every family, which was called *Romescot*.

After the death of St. Victoria there is no record of Trebula Mutusca, which was probably first pillaged by the Goths under Totila on their way to Rome, A.D. 547. Then by the Lombards, and finally by the Saracens, who must have entirely destroyed the city when they invaded Umbria and Sabina in 845. The few inhabitants who survived the fire and sword of the barbarians erected a shelter for themselves with the débris of their once beautiful city, choosing the summit of a hill which commanded an outlook over the surrounding country, and could be easily defended, to which they gave the name of Monteleone, probably because a lion was the device of the ancient city of Trebula Mutusca. Stone lions in all sizes and attitudes are to be found at Monteleone. The old Church of St. Victoria was restored or rebuilt in the ninth century, but no attempt was made to rebuild other monuments of the past. In the ten centuries that have intervened the earth has naturally accumulated over these ruins; the destruction of the aqueducts probably produced inundations which changed the surface of the ground; the ploughshare has passed over many parts. Grass is growing where busy feet once trod. Cattle graze in the sloping field, once a "*naumachia*;" but fragments of Corinthian pillars, columns, sarcophagi and friezes, together with inscriptions on stone, testify that this was the site of an ancient city. One unbroken link remains between perhaps 3,000 years ago and to-day, the old gray church formed of the stones of the pagan temple. It is interesting to reflect that on this spot worship has been offered up through all these ages. Here the first settlers raised an altar to Juno Feronia, which gave place to a more splendid temple in honour of the great goddess Diana, which was destroyed to raise a Christian church in honour of the true God. Here again it is much wished that excavations could be made, as doubtless many interesting objects relating to pagan and early Christian worship would be found, besides other remains of the city of which this seems to have been the central point.

For the information I have had the honour to lay before you, I am much indebted to a small pamphlet now out of print, written by the Rev. Padre Giacinto de Ferrari, who visited the locality in May, 1850, and after research and study, and attentive examination of the ruins and the antiquities found in the excavations made by Baron Gambari, thus expresses himself: "Trebula Mutusca, not least among the cities of ancient Sabina, merits the attention of the historian, the antiquarian, the geologist, and the archæologist." He considers much remains to be discovered, and writes an account of what has been done and found, in the hope it may induce others to carry on the work and unearth monuments of the past, which may throw light on the early history of Italy. This precious pamphlet was kindly lent to me by a gentleman of Monteleone, Avvocato Scoccia. The Monteleonesi are naturally very proud of their antiquities, and especially of the Church of St. Victoria. As there is difficulty in finding the means to provide a stipend for a priest to take charge of the church, it is hoped that eventually an arrangement may be made for it to be declared a national monument, on the ground of its undoubted antiquity and unique architecture. In which case it would be kept in repair, and the priest in charge paid by Government.

For those who may desire to visit this interesting spot, I may mention that the easiest route from Rome is by the Florence line of railway to the station of Passo Corese, an hour from Rome. A diligence that runs across the mountains to Rieti meets the train that leaves Rome at 6.30 a.m., and arrives at the foot of the hill on which Monteleone stands about 12 o'clock. Those who are not prepared to make a long and steep ascent on foot, should write to Signor Selli at Monteleone to send a carriage to meet them, where the diligence stops to leave and take the letter-bags for the town. Or they can write and order a carriage to meet them at the station of Passo Corese. Naturally the expense is considerably greater, for the road is one long ascent; and, with a pair of horses, the drive cannot be made under five hours. The scenery is varied, but very beautiful the whole way. If the long drive is a difficulty, it can only be avoided by taking the train to



Rieti (changing at Orte), as the distance from that town to Monteleone is shorter and the ascent less steep, but it lengthens the journey.

Signor Selli, who has succeeded to the property of Baron Gamberi, lives in the baron's "Palazzo" in Monteleone, where he lets rooms, and takes visitors to board. The accommodation is simple, but the rooms are airy and clean, and the food good.

The Marchese Cavalletti owns a large property (once a monastery) half-way between Monteleone and St. Victoria; the view from his house towards Monte Soracte is magnificent; the marchese is very courteous to those who visit Monteleone. The marchesa is an American lady.

In conclusion, let me assure my readers that amidst all the interesting spots off the highway in fair Italy, none are more worthy of a visit and being better known than the old Church of St. Victoria and the surrounding ruins of Trebula Mutusca.



## Archæological Notes in Normandy.

CONGRESS OF THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

**T**HIS Society, founded for the description and preservation of historical monuments, and for the study of history, archæology, numismatics, and philology, held its fifty-sixth congress in July last, under the presidency of Monsieur le Comte de Marsy, at the ancient "gallo romain" and cathedral town of Évreux, the capital of the Department of Eure.

Évreux has a population of upwards of thirteen thousand inhabitants, and being only sixty-seven miles from Paris, with railway communication, formed an excellent centre for antiquarian excursions in Normandy.

Only nine miles distant there is Vieil Évreux, or "Old Évreux," once, in the times of the Roman occupation, a place of some consequence, having its aqueduct, baths, and villas, but now only interesting from the

many relics of the "gallo romain" period found in excavating its foundations, and which are deposited in the museum of Évreux, a town whose site has been so well chosen on the river Iton, and whose peaceful, pleasant situation, timbered houses, and orchards surrounding, give it all the appearance of an old English city.

One association with Évreux must not be forgotten: the noble family of Devereux, Earls of Essex, came from Évreux. This ancient family is now represented by Robert Devereux, the first Viscount of England, who married Mary Anna, the daughter of Lord Tredegair, and who now resides on his property in South Wales.

It was a bright, sunny day in July, when the savants assembled from many parts of France, and were comfortably located by M. Maxime Buisson, the honorary secretary of the Society, in the Hôtels of the Grand Cerf, Cheval Blanc, and the Hôtel de Mouton. General and Mrs. Wilson and several gentlemen came from Jersey. Mr. Hellier Gosselin, of London, and Mr. Herbert Jones, from Merionethshire, represented the Archæological Institute of London. Baron Alfred de Loe, Monsieur Henry Fancart and other Belgian gentlemen, represented the Archæological Society of Brussels.

For more than a week, from early morning till often eleven at night, the indefatigable president and members of the Society were at high pressure, mind and body, sometimes by railway, now on the winding Seine, now in carriages passing through hamlet, town and country, whose thatched and timbered homesteads were most delightfully rural, many of the scenes having their duplicates in England; many names, such as Harcourt, Verne and Villers, names of places, are still continued in the noble families of England. To attempt a description of all the ancient towns, churches, religious houses, ruined castles, museums, private collections, stained-glass windows, sculptured ornamentation in wood and stone, would fill several large and bulky volumes. At the séances in the amphitheatre of Évreux many very interesting papers were read by members of the Society.

Medals were awarded, and at the closing séance of the Society the representatives of archæology from England and Wales, both

good French linguists, Mr. Hellier Gosselin and Mr. Herbert Jones, were unanimously elected honorary members of the French Archæological Society. Gosselin is a French name, and in the year of our Lord 885, when the Scandinavian kings, Godefried and Sigefried, besieged Paris, the Parisians made a most successful and heroic defence, under Bishop Gozlin and Eudes, son of Robert the Strong. The Belgian archæologists received also honorary rewards, and were highly complimented. There is always a fraternity of intelligence at these meetings which is highly gratifying. To the Jersey members the congress held in Normandy had a double interest, the old Norman French, called patois, spoken in Jersey being the same as in Normandy. Like the Shropshire word-book, by the talented authoress Miss Jackson, an excellent dictionary of the old Norman French as spoken in the Department of Eure, collated by Messrs. Robin, Le Provost, A. Passy, and De Blosseville, was printed and published at Évreux in 1879. As they observe in their introduction, "words have their destiny, like books and men"—"habent sua fata."

Another work bearing on the old Norman language is worth noting, and is entitled *Memento on recueil courant par ordre alphabétique de divers mots, expressions, et locutions tiré du patois Normand*," par A. G. de Fresnay, published at Rouen, 1882. The cathedral at Évreux was one of the first points of interest visited—an ancient and imposing structure, which combines the additional interest of giving excellent examples of many styles of architecture from the eleventh to the eighteenth century. The majestic west front, flanked by two towers, is in the Italian style, which is in severe contrast with the Norman nave, said to be of the time of Henry I., King of England. At the junction of the north and south transepts with the Norman nave, rising from a square tower, is an ornamental spire, built by Cardinal de la Balue, Bishop of Évreux, the favourite of Louis XI., but afterwards, for traitorous correspondence with the king's enemies, confined in a cage which he had designed for others. The restorations which have been made of that portion of the cathedral, comprising the nave and transepts, are

from the plans of the late celebrated architect Violet Leduc, and have been scrupulously carried out by Monsieur Darcy. Even the Vicomte de Burey, in his excellent brochure, entitled *La nef de la Cathédrale d'Évreux depuis sa restauration*, referring to the Norman nave, expresses himself satisfied, though, as is too commonly the case in England, a most interesting burial-stone of the end of the thirteenth century, with the representation of some dignitary of the cathedral, with an inscription, in Gothic characters, well preserved, which was discovered beneath the altar steps of the fifth chapel to the left, has disappeared. As regards the stained-glass windows in the principal nave, they have not been changed or modified, including the magnificent stained-glass window near the pulpit, given in 1400 by Guillaume de Cantiers, Bishop of Évreux. The pulpit is principally remarkable as having been in the celebrated abbey of Bec Hellouin before 1789. The choir, which is supported by many lofty columns, is now in course of restoration, and is partitioned from the nave and transepts. It was built as early as the thirteenth century, and the Chapel of the Virgin is one of the best specimens of the flamboyant Gothic. The stained-glass windows in this chapel, of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, have great artistic merit. The north entrance is also flamboyant Gothic, and although much injured by the sacrilegious acts of the Revolution, the general effect of its fine sculptural decoration has not been destroyed.

The statues of our Saviour and the Twelve Apostles, which stood on pedestals underneath the interior entrance to the northern transept, have not yet been restored.

The cloisters, which contain some curious inscribed mural tablets, were built by Cardinal de la Balue. They are connected by a modern gallery with the bishop's palace.

If the restorations of the choir are effected with the same scrupulous fidelity to the original design as that given to the nave and transepts, the Cathedral of Évreux, from its size, richness of decoration, and admirable proportions, will remain one of the most interesting examples of church architecture in Normandy.



Through the kind permission of Monseigneur François Grolleau, Bishop of Évreux, the president and members of the Archæological Society had the privilege of visiting the palace. They entered the courtyard from the west front of the cathedral. The palace, with the exception of a not very extensive addition towards the cloisters and principal garden, was built in 1489. It stands on the foundation of the town walls, on the edge of a deep fosse. Some portions of the ancient town walls are of enduring Roman masonry.

As you view the palace from the courtyard, the absence of decorative detail in the more modern portion is unpleasing to the eye, though in the same style of architecture there is a barrenness which abruptly breaks the pleasing continuity of effect. The palace above the sloping garden to the fosse rises in long and lofty elevation, with an imposing machicolated coping at the roof.

The old-fashioned box-edging to the garden-walks, and double avenues of trees in the garden of the eastern front below the terraced roof of the cloisters, are charming in their quietude and antiquity of arrangement—a scene in accordance with the chapter on gardening by Lord Francis Bacon, which takes us back to the days when Shakespeare lived.

The hall of the bishop's palace was hung with ancient tapestry. On the table some ancient manuscripts were arranged for inspection. In another room the walls were decorated with paintings of the ancient religious houses of the bishops of Évreux before the Revolution, and where they occasionally resided. The Château de Condé sur Iton, with its park of upwards of 350 English acres, is represented in two views—one in 1532, and one later in 1765; Garambouvill, in 1450, and the ancient and important abbey of Bec Hellouin as it stood in 1040.

The library, which is reached by a winding stone staircase, has an interesting collection of well-bound volumes, but is dimly lighted.

Two interesting curiosities were on view—the crozier, without staff, curiously chased, and a gold ring, set in precious stones, which were found in the tomb of Jean de la Cour d'Aubergenville, who died 1256.

After mounting to a long gallery, where a minute inspection was made of the curiously-timbered roof of the palace, the bishop's room was visited, in which are a series of portraits on panels of the bishops of Évreux, commencing with St. Taurin, the first bishop. They are reproduced from portraits taken from stained-glass windows, miniatures, pictures, and ancient stamps, by direction of Bishop Devancoux.

It was remarked that the cathedral, as viewed from the south side, had much resemblance to Beverley Minster.

The excursion to the Château Gaillard, and the Grand and Petit Andelys, by rail and water, was enhanced by fine and beautiful weather. The picturesque scenes of the Seine are not sufficiently known.

The town of Petit Andelys is on the banks of the Seine. Above it on a hill, which rises steeply from the river, are the noble ruins of the renowned Castle Gaillard, built by Richard Cœur de Lion, and, it is said, completed in one year. The walls are of great thickness and solidity. The mortar of those times was as hard as the stone when it became set.

The design of the donjon is peculiar, but very picturesque. It was commenced in 1196, and Richard Cœur de Lion was his own engineer. It is mentioned in the admirable historical guide and description of the two Andelys, by the historian Monsieur l'Abbé Porée, that when Richard contemplated the towers of the castle in all its completeness, with excusable pride he exclaimed: "It is beautiful—it is my daughter of one year," and he called it the "Château Gaillard."

Below the castle is the town of Little Andelys, on the banks of the Seine, with its old church of the thirteenth century. In passing through the town, whose vicissitudes have been many, old Norman names may be observed—amongst others, Monville and Montaville.

Through a pleasant shaded avenue, distant only the fourth of a mile, Great Andelys is in view, and its large and interesting Church of Notre Dame, with its great portico of the time of Henry IV., and its stained-glass windows of the sixteenth century. This once much dilapidated church has been

restored since 1860 by the Government architect, Monsieur Alphonse Durand, who has accomplished, with great success, a very difficult undertaking; for the church contains three naves and fourteen chapels of various periods, from the thirteenth even as late as the seventeenth century.

The name of St. Clotilde is also held in great veneration; for after the death of Clovis, King of the Franks, in 511, his wife Clotilde, who had converted him to the Christian religion, established a monastery at Andelys, dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and on one occasion, when the vintage had failed, and wine had become very scarce, she turned the waters of a fountain near the town into wine for the workpeople. They probably did not know its strength, for they drank too much; and then when they afterwards begged her forgiveness with much contrition, said, to excuse themselves, that they had never drunk such good wine. The fountain of St. Clotilde from that time was the origin of a pilgrimage to Andelys, which is continued to the present day.

Alas! the Maison Corneille has been pulled down, and by those who were the most interested to preserve to the town an ancient manor-house, containing fine reception-rooms, lofty slated roof, and stone staircase in its tower. The old mansion was built in the seventeenth century, and was the heritage of Margaret Lampérière, whom Thomas Corneille, the brother of Pierre Corneille, the celebrated dramatic author, married. Pierre Corneille married the other sister. The brothers Corneille both wrote tragedies, and their residence in the old mansion at Andelys, especially of Thomas, who died there in 1709, at the age of eighty-four years, and was buried in the Church of Notre Dame at Andelys, might, in many towns, have contributed to its preservation; but in 1838 Corneille's House, as it was called, unfortunately became the property of the town of Andelys, who, a few years since, emulating the acts of the ancient Vandals, razed it to the ground to build a new town-hall on its foundations. It is fortunate that the French Government now interpose to prevent the wholesale destruction of many of these most interesting monuments of their country.

Those wishing to know more of the old

town of Andelys must seek their information in the pleasant pages of Monsieur l'Abbé Porée's work. Yet there is one ancient timbered house which claims attention as still standing in these days of so-called modern improvement. It is the Hôtel du Grand Cerf, built by Nicholas du Val, a councillor of the Parliament of Rouen and Sieur de Viennois in the time of Francis I. It became the property of a pastrycook in 1740, and was an inn under the sign of the Fleur-de-Lis till the French Revolution, when the national emblem was changed to the sign of the Grand Cerf, or Great Stag. It is a remarkable house, full of curiosities, and the interest with which one regards this venerable timbered town-house is doubly enhanced by the fact that Sir Walter Scott, the famous Scotch novelist, was once within its walls, and signed himself in the travellers' book as "M. Gautier, Scotchman"; perhaps he took the name in compliment to Théophile Gautier, the French novelist and author of *Travels in Spain*. In passing through the market-square, almost deserted save by the bronze statue of the celebrated French painter, Nicholas Poussin, who was born in the hamlet of Villers, near Andelys, and lived from 1594 to 1665, about the epoch of the great Spanish painter Velasquez, who, after attending the marriage of Louis XIV. with Maria Theresa, the daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, at St. Jean de Luz, died at Madrid the same year (1660). In the Louvre at Paris are fine paintings of both these celebrated artists. Whilst contemplating the sculptor's art, for the statue of Poussin is the work of the sculptor Louis Brian, on the other side of the square, a now quiescent Thespian temple showed that the dramatic art was also represented at Andelys. It was a travelling theatre, similar to those often seen in England, and on one side—the steps to the platform, where the company, bedizened in plumes and spangles, show before the performance—the next play was announced in large letters. Was it one of the Corneilles' dramas appropriate to the locality? Was it Cinna, Horace, Pompée, or Polyeucte? No; it was "Clotaire, the murderer of the Côte d'Or," an historical drama in (no less than) seven acts, which has its parallel in England, though not so long, in "Maria Martin and the Redbarn!" a sen-



sational drama, founded upon actual fact, long popular at all the country fairs. The president and members of the Society embarked once more at Petit Andelys on the Seine, which at this point is very picturesque, with foliated islands below the renowned Château Gaillard, which, with the church of St. Sauveur and the hospital of St. James, are the three principal points of interest. The church, built at the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century, is admirable for its proportions and elegant spire, and more especially as being of one uniform style of architecture of the same date. There are three bells which deserve attention, the most ancient being dated 1462.

The steamer passed up the Seine in full view of the fine hospital of St. James, built at Petit Andelys by the Duke of Penthièvre. The archives at the hospital are very complete. They have also some curious relics of St. Evode, and two chasubles or copes, richly embroidered in gold, the gift of the Duke of Penthièvre. In 1753, Pierre Blanchard, the intrepid aeronaut, was born at Petit Andelys. He invented the parachute, and before his death in 1848, had made at least sixty balloon ascensions. The president and members on one day visited the pleasant town of "Conches," and inspected the scanty remains of its Benedictine abbey. The ruined castle of the twelfth century, once the residence of the Sires de Tosny, and the church of St. Foy of the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, which contains twenty-three remarkable stained-glass windows with many coats-of-arms, of which an elaborate description has been given in a work of much research, entitled, *L'Eglise Sainte-Foy de Conches (Eure) et les Vitraux*, par Monsieur L'Abbé A Bouillet.

It is said that his Majesty King Louis Philippe offered a million of francs for the windows to place in the chapel of St. Louis at Dreux. In the octavo work of Monsieur l'Abbé Bouillet, containing 159 pages, illustrations are given of the church and windows. There are pews with doors in this church, and it was stated that there are other instances in Normandy. Monsieur de Maire, of Cenches, extended his kind reception to the Society by giving this numerous party an excellent champagne lunch at the Hôtel Cheval Gris. The town

of Louviers and its museum were also visited. The ancient church of St. Taurin, the clock-tower of the fifteenth century and museum at Evreux, were the subjects of much archæological interest; and the Society also visited the stained-glass establishment of Monsieur Duhamel Marette, whose restorations of ancient stained-glass windows are marvellous. The process is one which interested all who had the good fortune to visit the atelier near the church of St. Taurin. There is an excellent museum at Evreux, especially of the Gallo-Romain period. One of the gems of the collection is a large glass bowl curiously chased by hand, which was found, with other objects of the Gallo-Romain period, in a tomb found near the Roman road from Evreux to Chartres. It is a perfect example. There are also two statues in bronze of Jupiter Stator and of Apollo, found at old Evreux. There are also some rare manuscripts in the library of the eleventh and twelfth centuries. After Brionne, with its church and castle had been visited, the Society reached, by carriages, the celebrated Benedictine abbey of Le Bec Hellouin—Herluin was the name of its founder, in 1034, and Bec is the old Norman name for a small stream. Very little of the ancient building remains, but the fine stone tower of St. Nicholas, commenced in 1457, and the extensive cloisters, rebuilt as late as the eighteenth century, now used for stabling horses. The section from Bernay of the Free Society of the Arrondissement de l'Eure, which is presided over by the Duc de Broglie, the once celebrated Minister of France, who had the honour of entertaining the Shah when he formerly visited Paris, had taken this occasion to meet for the inauguration of an inscribed tablet commemorating a history of the abbey, which had been agreed upon at a previous meeting, upon the suggestion of Monsieur l'Abbé Porée, the author of a voluminous and exhaustive history of the abbey of Bec Hellouin. It was the good fortune and privilege of the president, Comte de Marsy, with many ladies who had accompanied the excursions of the congress, and about forty members of the French Archæological Society, amongst whom were MM. Palustre, directeur honoraire de la Société Française d'Archéologie; le Comte de Dion; Emile Caron, vice-president de la Société Française de

Numismatique; l'Abbe Sauvage; Eugène Marie; le Courtois du Manoir; le Comte de Lambertye; Moulin, secrétaire de la Société historique de Château-Thierry; Armand Adam; Jules Lair; Léon Germain; Hubert Smith and Hellier Gosselin; Herbert Jones, de la Société royale des Antiquaires de Londres; Adolphe Francart, avocat à Mons; le Baron Alfred de Loë; le Comte Lair; Charil de Ruillé; l'Abbé Lécaudé; Maxime Buisson; le Baron Pinoteau; Gustave Prevost; l'Abbé Blanquart; Victor Mignon; Louis Cauchepin; Louis Regnier; Maurice Pinoteau; Letellier-Alaboissette; Gouverneur; Laignel; Jules de Lauriere, etc., to assist upon the occasion of this interesting ceremony.

After an eloquent extempore address from Monsieur Join-Lambert, vice-president of the archæological section of Bernay, a most interesting paper was read by Monsieur l'Abbé Porée, in which he alluded to the fact that the abbey, now in ruins, near which we were standing, had produced one pope, three Archbishops of Canterbury, numbers of bishops and doctors, and even knights, who had been educated on the forms of the schools of the Abbey of Bec-Hellouin, and with graceful allusion to the purpose of the commemorative tablet that day to be inaugurated, he read some most interesting notes of an episode in the history of the Abbey, in connection with Mazarin, very little known.

In the course of the meeting Monsieur Eugène Niel, as the representative of the Academy of Sciences, Belles Lettres et Arts, at Rouen, and of the Historical Society of Normandy, gave an interesting discourse, in which he alluded to the Abbey of Bec-Hellouin as having sent forth so many talented men to England who had contributed so much to the renovation and the advancement of scientific and moral culture of Society in England after the Norman invasion.

The following is the concise and commemorative inscription on the tablet now placed near the Abbey gateway:

Abbey of Bec,  
Of the order of Saint Benoit,  
Founded by Herluin  
In 1304.

The School's celebrated throughout the West were under the control of Lanfranc and Saint Anselme.

The hospitality of the Order was large;  
Their Charity boundless;  
Their attainments equalled their piety.  
The Empress Matilda was buried in the church  
in 1167.

Saint Louis staid here in 1256.

The Abbey was fortified in 1356.

Pillaged by the English in 1421.

Was restored by the Abbé Geoffroy d'Epaignes in  
1453.

She adopted the discipline of Saint Maur, and cast a  
last light upon literature.

It was suppressed in 1790.

On the occasion of the Archæological Congress, the  
Free Society of Eure, Section of Bernay, with the  
concurrence of the Archæological Society and  
subscribers,

Have decided to perpetuate these souvenirs,  
July, 1889.

This must close the first part of the archæological notes upon this interesting congress of the Société Française de Archéologie, and there is no doubt that in a country so full of prehistoric and antiquarian interest that the people of France are now commencing, by the formation of archæological societies and the production of many philological and historic works, to take more pride in those relics of ancient time which are so numerous and are to be met with in such variety in every province without exception throughout la belle France.

HUBERT SMITH.

Paris, August 15th, 1889.



## Records of St. Thomas's Hospital.

BY W. RENDLE, F.R.C.S.

(Continued.)



HOPE the editor will allow me, even at the cost of seeming iteration, to go on a little further with the surgeons and barber surgeons.

We shall the better understand their *theoretical* status by noting a passage or two from the *Anatomie of the Bodie of Man*, by Thomas Vicary, 1490—1551, the first master of the Barber Surgeons' Company, the actual will,



of course, vary very much. "A surgeon," he says, "must be a temperate and well-made man, and good-looking;" and the annotator, Mr. Furnivall, says: "He must know anatomic, and not drink; his left hand is to be as ready as his right. He must have 4 qualities—learned, expert, ingenious, and well-mannered; he must know his principles, not onely in Chyrurgerie, but also in Phisicke. He must not flatter, not be proude nor presumptuous, not covetous nor no nigarde, as privie and as secrete as anye Confessour as to what he hears or sees in the house of his Patient."

This book, published by the Early English Text Society, is worth reading, if but for the spelling and quaint descriptions; for instance, "it is the bone of the pot of the head which keeps in the Braynes."

The brain has, among other qualities, the cogitative vertue. In the third ventricle is the vertue memorative. Generally, the brain "is" (a most admirable exposition) "the governour or treasurie of the fyve wittes." The whole body is discoursed upon in some seventy-four printed pages of Mr. Furnivall's book, in which is also noted the wages paid by the kings Henry VIII. and Edward VI. to the physicians, surgeons, apothecaries, barbers, etc. Thomas Vicary has 100 shillings, and John Aliff, as before stated, £7 15s.

At St. Thomas's, Gregory Joye and Wm. Caylle are the surgeons in 1568; Warbeck 1569—1574. "Oliver Warbeck, one of our surgions, is granted a house in the Close, payinge as moche mony as any other wylle." 1574 Cox succeeds Warbeck, and so on. 1572 the surgeons are to decide which cases are curable, and those only to be admitted.

The status and duties of the physician in the early time must have been loosely defined—in some points confounded with the barber surgeons; in others very differentially marked, as when the latter is not to prescribe medicine for a patient, that being at the time the exclusive duty of the physician. I do not observe any physician's name before that of Dr. Bull, appointed in 1566, and holding his office until his death in 1577; his salary was 20 marks by the year, and he had a house in the Close. His position was markedly subordinate, but doctors and surgeons alike

were very much under orders. A distinguished physician and F.R.S. once told me that they, the modern ones, were kept standing in "the presence"; so I suppose the tradition has come down to us. Mr. Bull held his office, as the governors express it, "according to their well liking." June 25, 1571, "It ys agreed at this courtt that whereas Mr. Bull, phissission, hathe byn a sutor for a howsse w<sup>in</sup> the Closse, and for y<sup>e</sup> thir ys not on to be had to his contentmentt, wherfor in cōsideracion of the same y<sup>e</sup> ys agreed that the sayd Mr. bull shall have alowed hym yerely to be payd liijs. iiijd., to be payd quarterly, to begyn at myghelmas next comyng, this payment to cōtynew tyll he have a howse of thys ospytall." I copy here and elsewhere, sometimes with exactness, to preserve the quaintness of words and spelling. At a court in 1577, Mr. Doctor\* Wlf, or Wolfe, applies for the gown, meaning the physician's gown, or office. Someone had been beforehand with him, and had begged that he might have it on Mr. Bull's death, as he said; but Mr. Wolfe is "freelie elected and chosen to be phisicon to this house in room of Mr. Bull, deceased; this graunt is to have contynuaunce duringe so long tyme as he shall serve the place him best to the well likinge of the governours of this house . . . for such like for as Mr. Bull had before, w<sup>ch</sup> is xx mke by the yere." Let it be remarked that he is "freelie elected," and is very tenderly dealt with in very trying circumstances afterwards. He probably had very useful and partial friends among the governors—"friends at court." It is a time of plague, and Southwark is always fearfully afflicted; notably, also, the worst time now—July, August, and September. The new doctor at his post is evidently scared out of his wits, except his wits for self-preservation. Almost directly he orders fires, morning and evening, in the wards, as well as in houses near, for the avoidance of infection; but no doubt unintentionally for the spread of terror. Places are to be selected for those sick of the plague. In August the doctor, ill or frightened, asks three months leave of absence, and he will provide a good substitute. Others, not so much afraid, make a good thing of it; the

\* Mr. Doctor, or Doctor indifferently, without apparent reason.

hospitaler and under-surveyor admit people having the plague, and "take for their own use reward for so doing" May 25, 1578, the doctor is not back. He is warned that another will be appointed; but his substitute says he is still sick and unable to travel, and prays delay. October he is still not back. His deputy, Mr. Hall, is to have 20 marks. Shortly, the governors make an end of it all, paying the affrightened doctor £3 6s. in full of all claims. Now, as a set-off to this—albeit, it is some time after—it is entered to the great credit of Dr. Rice that he "did expose himself in the late dreadful plague when all the chirurgions that were in office deserted the service in regard to the hazard-ousness thereof," and so is chosen surgeon, although there are already four. "After the death of anyone it shall be only three, according to the ancient constant usage of this hospital."

Another brilliant example later on, is that of Fairfax's doctor; he also stuck to his post in the time of plague. When so many fled, he stayed in London, attending to the poor of the hospital, as well as to his own patients. It will be interesting to note how he was rewarded. He was at first to be physician to the king; but, on second thoughts, a message comes to him from the Court that it cannot be. He may have an honourable augmentation of his paternal arms, and for this he had to pay Sir William Dugdale £10. No doubt in the time of Charles II. this good physician went to the wall, and the rascals got the day. As I am a little in advance—it is now 1669—I may mention that our Dr. Torlesse has a method of treatment for certain patients in the hospital, which curiously he keeps to himself. The governors demand to know what it is, as a test of honest supply; but the doctor keeps to his secret. Evelyn, in 1689, comes from the Privy Council, ordering that half the beds shall be kept for the sick and wounded in the war, an allowance of 6s. 8d. being made for each case. It appears that Torlesse and Surgeon Elton kept the money as their right, which it was not; so our greedy doctor and Elton were dismissed. These two appear as a couple of black sheep. The latter assaults Ridout, another surgeon, in the wards; that must have been amusing to the patients.

The incident reminds me of the ludicrous battle between Dr. Slop and the nurse in *Tristram Shandy*, and may, as in that encounter, have driven away some melancholy and helped recovery.

Incidentally the wards are now (1658) named and spelled, Kings, Jonas, Queens, Magdallins, Abrams, Isaiahs, Arons, Jobes, Judiths, and Zebedees. In 1693 they are a little altered and somewhat better spelled, *i.e.*, Cookes, Kings, Jonah, Noah, Tobias, Queens, Magdalen, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Dorcas, Job, Lazarus, Judith, Susanna, and Abdiel; and the patients in them are 163 in all.\* Doubtful practices now and then crept in. It was ordered that no garnish money or footing was to be taken from poor persons, and to meet lax methods the chirurgions were to see the poor well and orderly dressed "before 10 of the clock in the forenoon in winter, and before 9 in the summer," and again it is said that no money must be taken. It will now be convenient to notice a very interesting point, that Thomas's Hospital became early very famous for cutting for the stone in the bladder—lithotomy; how early I don't know. The earliest date I have in my notes is 1661, but so worded as to imply that the operations were specially performed at Thomas's long before that. Fairfax's Doctor Wharton, and Hollyard are here, two good men; Wharton, already spoken of, and Hollyard, curer of sore heads, is appointed also to cut for the stone. Rev. John Ward, the diarist, whose MS. book is now in the London Medical Society's Library, and famous for some important Shakespearean notices, says, in 1661, Dr. Wharton and Mr. Hollyard are here; there are four wards for certain diseases, for those who are cut for y<sup>e</sup> stone, for lepers, scald heads and divers diseases. Ward interested himself about it, and asked the porter who told him "y<sup>t</sup> Mr. Hollyard cut thirty of the stone one year, and all lived" (very extraordinary if they did), "and afterwards he cut four, and they all died." One of these last cases was, he says, "a ragged stone hard (*sic*) to get out, and very dangerous."

What he says of the plague in the diary is at least curious. "You doe nothing in the plague unless you swet twice a day" (from this practice the ward was probably named the

\* MS. British Museum, 2728.



swet ward), "and when the malignitie is collected into one bubo" (or boil), "the best way is to paltis and ripen itt, that itt may break and so dissolve itt." "In the plague itt was observd that fatt people catcht it sooner, but lean people died two for one, the plague preyed upon their fat as they thought. . . . The plague ordinarily beginns with vomiting, there are in it bubos which appear in the emunctories, carbuncles which come anywhere, the blaines are things like blysters, the tokens are spotts of a bright flaming red colour."

Very soon after the date in Ward's Diary, the plague happily and finally disappeared from among us, but in this last visit in 1665, there were in the five parishes, St. George, St. Olive, St. Saviour, St. Thomas, and Bermondsey, 9,235 deaths, probably a fourth or fifth of the total population. Generally in these old pestilences it was not uncommon for persons, even of distinction, to entirely disappear, leaving no clue, and never being heard of more.

About 1700, Elton and Ridout are the surgeons for lithotomy, and afterwards Ridout is the principal and Pepper is his assistant; and now "patients are at the hospital in waiting for the proper season for cutting," At this time, much to the annoyance of the surgeons, the governors were in treaty with one Dr. Cypriano to "instruct three of our surgeons in his method of cutting for the stone." The doctor came to the hospital at the request of the president and did cut several of the patients, but I do not observe what measure of success he had. The sweating-room, used apparently in the plague time and now for cutting, was found too small, accordingly this to us astounding alteration is made. The same is enlarged by carrying out the building from the south end to the passage or door leading to the burial place, and finished according to the advice of Dr. Cypriano.

In 1697, the minutes record that "the old burying ground being full is no longer to be used; it is convenient to build outwards *thereon* for certain designated patients." Dr. Cypriano does not appear to have much fear of hospital gangrene, erysipelas, or defective healing power in such an atmosphere after operation. In 1715 the special ability was probably more equal, as then, for the first

time, all the surgeons were empowered to operate for stone. In 1718 Cheselden was appointed, a complete anatomist and a magnificent surgeon; an important matter in the time before anæsthetics, he was a quick\* as well as successful operator, and whether from careful selection of cases or from a happy skill, out of forty-two of his operations in five years, only four were known to have been fatal. This successful practice was by contrast a sort of scandal, and his position was accordingly made too unpleasant for him. How could such a man as Cheselden live among envious mediocrities? In 1732, John Erle who was licensed to cut for stone by the Grand Committee, was the first to lecture upon anatomy and surgery at the hospital, and may be considered the founder of their fine school. A satisfactory minute may be spent in inspecting that triumph of medallist art; Wyons Cheselden, prize medal at St. Thomas's. Pope testified in some happy lines of two of his friends, these stars of St. Thomas's Hospital:

Late as it is I put myself to school,  
And feel some comfort not to be a fool;  
Weak though I am of limb and short of sight,  
Far from a lynx and not a giant quite,  
I'll do what Mead and Cheselden advise,  
To save those limbs and to preserve those eyes.



## Gleanings from Recent Book-Sales.

BY W. CAREW HAZLITT.



WHEN I originally graduated as a bibliographer about five-and-twenty years since, I had before me and at my service a very considerable assortment of works purporting to follow similar lines to myself, ushered into notice and favour by men whose names are very

\* Cheselden had by far the largest practice in England, and is said to have completed an operation in fifty-four seconds, but I have seen it done a time or two in forty seconds. Cheselden was a teacher at his own house, and a diligent searcher after "subjects," that anatomy might be well taught and perfected; and here he got into trouble with the College of Barber-Surgeons, but the affair was compromised in some way, and the surgeon went on with his work.

familiar to all such as feel an interest in our earlier literature, either as literary inquirers, antiquaries, or amateurs. The publications of such painstaking compilers as Ames, Herbert and Dibdin, Ritson, Lowndes, Haslewood, and Brydges, among those of the older school, and of Collier and Corser among later admirers and students of early English books, were of course under my eyes. In all these sources of knowledge or information, I saw much which was excellent and much which I thought capable of improvement, so far as the account of the works themselves was concerned; and while it did not enter into my plan to follow the principle adopted by Ames and his successors, and, coming nearer to our own time, by my friends Mr. Collier in his *Bibliographical Catalogue* (1865), and the Rev. Thomas Corser in his *Collectanea Anglo-Poetica*, I formed the design of going further than any and all of them by a system of consolidation, or, in other words, by combining by degrees in one alphabet all which they had printed, and more than as much again, which they had not been enabled to describe.

I started on my enterprise about 1864, the year of the dispersion of the marvellous library of George Daniel, of Canonbury, and I offered the public the result of my labours in 1867 in the shape of my now pretty well-known *Handbook to the Early Popular, Poetical, and Dramatic Literature of Great Britain*.

This large volume, extending to over 700 pages in two columns, was very indulgently received, and no doubt it contained a vast amount of new and interesting detail. I had made free use, by the courtesy of the officers of that grand institution, of the treasures of the British Museum, as well as of a variety of other public libraries and of many private collections, including that of the late Mr. Henry Huth, whose acquaintance I made in the winter of 1866. Mr. Huth became warmly interested in my undertaking, and put in my way everything in his possession which he conceived it likely that I had not seen. The *Handbook* was very greatly enriched by his instrumentality, especially in the latter half of the alphabet, and altogether I felt rather proud of my venture when it saw the light nearly a quarter of a century ago.

I did not believe that I had done all that it was practicable to do, for I was perfectly conscious that I was dealing with a science emphatically progressive. But I had no clear or defined ideas as to a further development of the scheme. I had, as I proceeded, awakened to a livelier sense of the magnitude of my task, and I entertained a dim conception of the possibility of carrying it to a more advanced stage at some future period. I refer to my state of feeling in 1867.

But I must own that I did not know then how little I had accomplished, much as I had advanced beyond all my predecessors. In the volume in the hands of the public, and appreciated, I venture to think, in excess of its deserts, there was a good deal of valuable matter unquestionably; but from an inability to procure particulars of many books and tracts mentioned by others, or specified in auction catalogues briefly, I had permitted myself to alloy the sound first-hand information with only too heavy a percentage of statements and details borrowed from sources generally regarded as trustworthy, but which, as a rule, did not bear the test of verification.

I had made a twofold discovery. In the first place, addressing myself, under the influence of the encouragement extended to the *Handbook*, to a closer scrutiny of the bearings and scope of the matter, I found that I had made little more than a beginning, and secondly I became convinced that much that I had done required to be rewritten. Not merely the older bibliographers, but much more recent workers, as Mr. Collier and Mr. Corser, proved to be inaccurate transcribers even of titles before them. I formed a resolution to take a new departure, and the *Bibliographical Collections and Notes* was the result.

The first series appeared in 1876, when the *Handbook* had been in print nine years. The *Supplements to the Third and Final Series* have only just been published by Mr. Quaritch. The set consists of four volumes altogether, and, with the *general index* to follow, my labours in this direction will spread over six volumes and a period of about twenty-five years (1864-1889). I have now exhausted nearly all our public and private libraries, and all the yield of the auction-



rooms and the booksellers' catalogues within that interval. I am not aware of many omissions of consequence, but of none whatever which it was in my power to supply.

The cardinal object and justification throughout have been the now largely realized process of consolidating in a single work the whole of the material scattered over a large number of more or less costly and inaccessible books, so far as fell within my programme, which was to furnish the printed title and collation of every item, accompanied by any salient points, historical, personal or otherwise, connected with it, or occurring on the face of it; and my entrance into these minutiae was regulated by the difficulty likely to be encountered by my consultors in meeting with copies. My own experience is that an old English book, except it be one of more or less common occurrence, is apt to elude one's research for a remarkably long time, if one omit to take a note of it when one meets with it; and this led me to neglect no opportunity, even at great inconvenience, of registering accounts of every work, either not previously described, or misdescribed, by me, for eventual insertion in my pages.

It may therefore be truly predicated of the *Collections and Notes*, 1876-89, that they offer to all those interested in such inquiries an enormous accumulation of steady and patient gatherings, and for purposes of reference afford a repertory quite unsurpassed in our own, and, I believe, in any other literature.

The presentment to average readers, even of an archæological publication like the *Antiquary*, of a jejune list of titles of old English books, is a somewhat questionable benefit and favour. A dry array of sizes and dates, with uninterestingly succinct abbreviations of the particulars found on the title-page, for the sake of identifying the work or of registering its existence on the shelves of some library, cannot be said to be inviting—nay, not even to a true-hearted bibliographer. They bear the same relationship to a veritable catalogue which the meagre inventory of household effects bears to the descriptive account of the Bernal Collection. By what they omit to tell us they perpetually tantalize and mislead. In many cases, it is impossible from such a skeleton-list to judge the subject-matter of a book or a tract, of which a correct

estimate might be of essential service in the conduct of some literary investigation; and within the very wide radius which I have personally adopted are comprised nearly all branches of human science, and nearly all points of human curiosity.

During the past thirty years I have acted on the conviction that a "Bibliography of Early English Literature" should contain, in the first place, a full and exact transcript of the title, imprint, and colophon, if any, the collation by signatures, a note indicating any special feature about the volume described, and, where the work was of unusual rarity or importance, a clue to its whereabouts, and a statement of the prices realized by the copy or copies of it, if such have been submitted to public auction, or passed from one hand to another by private treaty.

The substitution of a plan such as I have almost throughout followed without deviation, may be fairly allowed to plead for the admittance of this class of record to a higher rank than that customarily accorded to ordinary lists of entries on the principle of the Bodleian and other catalogues. The British Museum, under its new system, carried out my scheme to a very considerable extent, and where it does not, it may be said that there is scarcely a call for such minute details as I charge myself with furnishing even of many trivial and obscure books. The object of the Museum authorities is not quite the same as mine; and I will even go so far as to intimate my persuasion that, if there is a fault in the present catalogue, it is that it is for its purposes too copious.

But, now to come to the more immediate point, I have asked the editor of the *Antiquary* to enable me to complete my printed titles to the close of last season (November, 1818—August, 1889), as it so happened that some important collections occurred for sale at Sotheby's and elsewhere just too late to find a place in the supplementary volume recently published by Mr. Quaritch.

ABBOT, GEORGE.

A Briefe Description of the Whole World.  
... London: Printed for W. Sheares, at  
the Blew Bible in Bedford Street, in Coven  
Garden, 1656. Sm. 8vo., A—O in twelves  
including a frontispiece.

## A.B.C.

The A.B.C. With a Catechisme for Yong Children. Appointed by Act of the Chvrch and Councell of Scotland, to be learned in all Families and Lector Scooles in the said Kingdome, and now presented to al foreign Plantations. . . . Printed for M. S. 1646. Sm. 8vo., A in eights. Chiefly black-letter. The title is enclosed in a broad engraved border, and the last leaf is occupied by the royal arms, with supporters, etc.

## ACADEMY.

The New Academy of Complements. . . . With an Exact Collection of the Newest and Choicest Songs à la Mode. . . . London: Printed for Tho. Rooks, at the Ink-Bottle in Threadneedle-street. 1671. 8vo., B—P in twelves, besides the title and frontispiece.

ALLEN, ROBERT, *Minister of the Word.*

A Treasvrie of Catechisme, or Christian Instrvction. The first part, which is concerning the Morall Law, or ten Commandements. . . . London: Printed by Richard Field for Thomas Man. 1600. 4to., A—V in eights, V 8 with *Errata*. Dedicated to Sir Nicholas and Lady Bacon.

ALLEY, G., *Bishop of Exeter.*

The poore mans Librarie. Rapsodiæ G.A., Byshop of Exceter, vpon the first Epistle of S. Peter. . . . Faithfully corrected and amended. . . . Imprinted at London, by Iohn Daye. [Col.] At London: Printed by Iohn Daye, dwelling ouer Aldersgate, beneath Saint Martins, 1571. . . . Folio, A—Nn in sixes: Oo, 4; Pp., 3; A A, 6; B B—3 H in fours. With the large portrait of the printer on the last page over the colophon.

AYLET, ROBERT, *D.C.L.*

Ioseph, or, Pharoahs Favovrite. Eccles. 39. 14. Hee only that applyeth. . . . London, Printed by B. A. for Matthew Law, and are to be sold at his Shop in Paul's Church-yard. 1623. Small 8vo. Title and metrical dedication to John [Williams], Bishop of Lincoln, 2 leaves: B—G in eights, G 8 blank. *B. M.*

At the conclusion, probably by some other pen, occurs the following couplet:

SVSANNA was of all thy *Poems* best;  
But IOSEPH *her* excels, as *shee* the rest.

This is a poem in five books.

## BAILIFFS.

The Downfall of the Bailiffs: or, a Lash for your Bumms. Wherein The oppressions, extortions, and villanies of Catch-Poles, Serjeants, Baylifs, and Marshal-men, with their Yeomen, Following, and under-Litter of Setting-Dogs, are fully exposed and detected in their proper colours. By Goodlove Freeman, Esquire. London, Printed for Thomas Grumbleton. 1675. 4to., 4 leaves.

## BARKER, THOMAS.

The Art of Angling. Wherein are discovered many rare Secrets, very necessary to be knowne by all that delight in that Recreation. London: Printed in the Yeare 1653. 4to. Title, 1 leaf; A, 3 leaves (A 2 wrongly, in fact, marked A); B, 4; D, 2; no C. In prose.

This generally forms part of the *Countryman's Recreations*, 4to., 1654, by Gervase Markham.

Barker's Delight. . . . 1657 or 1659.

In the second edition of 1657 or 1659, Barker has greatly altered the text, and has added a dedication to "Right Honourable Edward, Lord Montague, General of the Navy, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury," the noble lord mentioned, but not named, in the 4to. of 1653. Several copies of commendatory verses are inserted. The 8vo. is, in fact, re-written.

BASILIOS I., *Emperor of Constantinople* (867-886).

The Sixty Sixe Admonitory Chapters of Basilius, King of the Romans, to his Sonne Leo, in Acrostick manner: That is, the first letter of euery Chapter making vp his name and title. Translated out of Greeke by Iames Scvdamore. Printed at Paris. M.DC.XXXVIII. 8vo. Title, dedication to Prince Charles, and "Of the Author," 3 leaves: A—Q in fours.

## BATE, JOHN.

The Mysteries of Nature and Art. . . . The second Edition: with many additions unto every part. Printed for Ralph Mabb 1635. 4to., A—Q q in fours, besides the engraved title and a portrait by Gifford of the author. There are 6 leaves in signature I. With numerous engravings.

The work consists of four divisions, concluding with the *Booke of Extravagants*.

## BECON, THOMAS.

The flower of godlye praiers, verie necessary to be vsed of the faithfull Christians



in these our dayes for the sauegarde, health and comfort of all degrees and estates, newly made by Thomas Becon . . . Imprinted at London ouer Aldersgate beneth S. Martins, by John Day. 1561. Cum gratia . . . Sm. 8vo., A—R 6 in eights. Dedicated to Anne, Duchess of Somerset. With the author's portrait on the back of title.

BEHN, APHRA.

The Forc'd Marriage; or, The Jealous Bridegroom. A Tragi-Comedy, as it is Acted at His Highnesse the Duke of York's Theatre. Written by A. Behn. . . London: Printed by H. L. and R. F. for James Magnus . . . 1671. 4to. A, 3 leaves: B—M in fours.

The Dutch Lover: A Comedy, Acted at the Duke's Theatre. Written by Mrs. A. Behn. London: Printed for Thomas Dring . . . 1673. 4to., A—O 2 in fours, and a, 2 leaves. With a preface addressed to the "Good, Sweet, Honey, Sugar-candied Reader."

The Rover; or, The Banisht Cavaliers. As it is Acted at His Royal Highness the Duke's Theatre. . . London: Printed for John Amery . . . 1677. 4to., A—M 2 in fours.

The Debauchee; or, The Credulous Cuckold. A Comedy. Acted at His Highness the Duke of York's Theatre. . . London: Printed for John Amery at the Peacock, against St. Dunstan's-Church, in Fleet Street. 1677. 4to. A, 3 leaves: B—I in fours.

The Second Part of the Rover. As it is Acted by the Servants of His Royal Highness. Written by A. Behn. London. Printed for Jacob Tonson . . . MDCLXXXI. 4to, A—M in fours, M 4 blank. Dedicated to the Duke of York.

Abdelazer; or, the Moor's Revenge. A Tragedy, As it is Acted at the Theatre Royal, by their Majesties Servants. Written by Mrs. Anne [sic] Behn. London, Printed for Thomas Chapman . . . 1693. 4to. A, 2 leaves: B—I in fours. The Younger Brother; or, The Amorous Jilt. A Comedy, Acted at the Theatre Royal, by His Majesty's Servants. Written by the late Ingenious Mrs. A. Behn. With some Account of her Life. London:

Printed for J. Harris . . . and Sold by R. Baldwin . . . 1696. 4to. A, 6 leaves: B—H 2 in fours. Dedicated by C. Gildon to Colonel Codrington.

BLACKWELL, GEORGE.

A Large Examination Taken at Lambeth, according to his Maiesties direction, point by point, of M. George Blackwell, made Arch-priest of England by Pope Clement 8. Vpon occasion of a certaine answere of his, without the priuitie of the State, to a letter lately sent vnto him from Cardinall Bellarmine, blaming him for taking the oath of Allegiance. Together with the Cardinalls Letter, and M. Blackwel's said answere vnto it. Also M. Blackwels Letter to the Romish Catholicks in England, aswell Ecclesiasticall, as Lay. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker . . . 1607. 4to. Title, 1 leaf: (a)—(f) in fours; A—Y 2 in fours, Y 2 blank. *B.M.*

There is no (a4) in this copy. A French translation appeared at Amsterdam, 8vo., 1609.

BOETHIUS.

The Life of Boetius, Recommended to the Author of the Life of Julian.

*Flebilis heu maestos cogor inire modos.*

Boet. Consol. Phil. Lib. xi.

London: Printed, and are to be sold by W. . . in Amen-Corner . . . MDCLXXX . . . Sm. 8vo., A—H 3 in eights.

In the Preface there is a curious reference to the Matrons and Virgins of Whetstone's Park in Easter and Whitsun weeks. Mr. John Bohn showed me this volume, June 12, 1889, and said that he had not seen it before. The corner of the title was torn off.

BRINSLEY, JOHN, *A.M.*

Lvdvs Literarum, The Sporting of the Letters; or, The Scholar's Recreation. Being a new Invention, tending to a speedy attaining Knowledge in the Tongues. Also, Fit, Pleasant and Profitable for all sorts and Capacities of Men and Women whatever. To be used instead of Card-Playing. By J. B., *A.M.* *Omne tulit* . . . [London, about 1620.] 4to, a—c 2 in fours; B—L in fours; *Choise English Words*, etc., A—F in fours.

On H 1 in first alphabet commence *Choice Proverbs*, printed on left-hand column only, as if to leave room for additions. The lower part of the title in the copy used was lost.

BRINSLEY, JOHN, *A.M.* (*continued*).

The Posing of the Parts: . . . The Twelfth Edition, corrected and enlarged, . . . London, Printed in the Year 1669. 4to, A—S in fours, S 4 blank.

A Looking-Glasse for Good Women. Held forth by way of Counsell and Advice to such of that Sex and Quality, as in the simplicity of their Hearts, are led away to the imbracing or looking towards any of the dangerous Errors of the Times, specially that of the Separation. As it was lately presented to the Church of God at Great-Yarmouth. By John Brinsley . . . London, Printed by John Field for Ralph Smith, . . . 1645. 4to, A—G 2 in fours.

BROWNLOW, RICHARD, *Esquire, Late Protonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.*

Declarations and Pleadings in English: Being the most Authentique Forme of Proceeding in Courts at Law; In Actions Reall, Personall, and Mixt; Usefull for all Practicers and Students of the Law, of what Degree soever. Whereto are added Choice Presidents in the Upper Bench, by some others of good Note. Published in Order to the Act of Parliament, and for the good of the Common-Wealth. . . . The second Edition, corrected and amended. London, Printed by Tho. Roycroft, for Henry Twyford, . . . 1653. 4to. A, 2 leaves; B—3 Q in fours; 3 R, 1 leaf; Title and Preface to Part 2, 2 leaves; B—Pp in fours. With a portrait of Brownlow by T. Cross. Ætat. suæ 86.

BULLEIN, WILLIAM, *M.D.*

A newe Boke of Phisicke . . . Whereunto is added a sufferain Regiment against the pestilence. By William Bullein. 1559. Imprinted at London by Jhon Day, dwelling ouer Aldersgate beneath S. Martines. . . . 8vo, A—R in eights, R 8 verso with the device.

Sotheby, July 10, 1889, in lot 298, imperfect.

BURLEY, WALTER.

Incipit Tabula s'cvm ordinem alphabeti i vitas philosophorum iuxta capitulum demonstans virtutes et vicia in eisdem signata. [Col.] Anno domini Millesimo quadringentesimo septuagesimo septimo, pridie nonas Maij: Opusculum (phorog vita) insigne ob legentium profectum editum. antonij Coburgers ciuis inclite Nurnbergensium vrbis industria fabre-

factum fideliterq; impressuz finit feliciter. Folio, 90 leaves, including a final blank. Long lines, without signatures, catch-words, and foliation.

C. H.

A Discourse Concerning the Drayning of Fennes and Svrrovnded Grovnds in the sixe Counteys of Norfolke, Suffolke, Cambridge, with the Isle of Ely, Huntington, Northampton, and Lincolne. Printed at London, 1629. 4to, A—C in fours, C 4 blank.

C. S.

The Art of Complaisance; or, the Means to oblige in Conversation. . . . The Second Edition. London: Printed for John Starkey, . . . 1677. 12mo. A, 6: B—K in twelves: L, 6.

CAMBRIDGE, UNIVERSITY OF.

Two Ordinances of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament: The one, for exempting the University of Cambridge from Taxations. The other For the Regulating of the said University by the Earle of Manchester, and to remove scandalous Ministers; providing a fifth part of their Effects for their wives and children. . . . London: Printed for John Wright in the old-Bayley, 14 April. 1645. 4to, 4 leaves.

CAMPBELL, ARCHIBALD, *Earl of Argyle.*

The Case of the Earl of Argyle; Or, An Exact and full Account of his Trial, Escape, and Sentence: wherein are insert the Act of Parliament injoining the Test, the Confession of Faith, the old Act of the King's Oath. . . . As likewise a Relation of several Matters of Fact, for better clearing of this said Case. Whereunto is added an Appendix in answer to a like Pamphlet called *A Vindication of His Majestie's Government* . . . in so far as concerns the Earl's trial. Printed in the Year MDCLXXXIII. Folio, A—T in fours, besides the title and preface.

CANTERBURY, PROVINCE OF.

A Grant of the Benevolence or Contribution to His most Excellent Majestie, by the Clergie of the Province of Canterburie. In the Convocation or Sacred Synode holden at London. Anno Domini 1640. London: Printed by Robert Barker . . . 1640. 4to, A—D in fours, A 1 and D 4 blank.



CARDS.

A new Pack of Cards, representing (in lively Figures) the two late rebellions throughout the whole course thereof in both Kingdoms. Price one shilling. Sold by D. Brown at the Black Swan and Bible, without Temple Bar, and A. Jones, at the Flying Horse, in Fleet Street, near St. Dunstan's Church. [1685.] Small 12mo.

The "lively figures" represent the landing of the Duke of Monmouth at Lyme, and the events following up to his execution, a month afterwards. Scene at Taunton. "The Godly maids presenting their colours upon their knees to y<sup>e</sup> D. of M. Battaile at Bridgwater, Route of the rebels at Cainsham Bridge (near Bath), Dispersion of y<sup>e</sup> Ralble at Froome, M<sup>dm</sup> Lisle executed, a most pathetic scene of murder. Several Rebels tryed in the West (by the infamous Jeffries), and other local events." The Scotch rising under the unfortunate Argyle is similarly depicted. These engravings are attributed to Faithorne.—Note in Sotheby's catalogue, June 12, 1889, No. 360.

CARTA FEODI.

Carta Feodi simplicis cum lettera attunatoria. [This is on a scroll, which is the only title-page. At the end occurs:] Impressa London per Winandum de Worde in vico the Fletestrete cōmorantē in signo solis. 4to, a—d in eights and fours; e, 6.

CHARKE, WILLIAM, AND MEREDITH HANMER.

A Defence of the Censvre, Given vpon two Bookes of william Charke and Meredith Haumer mynsters, whiche they wrote against M. Edmond Campian, preest, of the Societie of Iesus, and against the offer of disputation. Taken in hand since the deathe of the sayd M. Campian, and broken of agayne before it could be ended, vpon the causes sett downe in an epistle to M. Charke in the begynninge. . . . An. 1582. Cum Priuelegio. 8vo. A, 8 leaves; Aa, 8; Aaa, 4: B—M in eights.

CHARLES STUART THE FIRST, *King of Great Britain* (1625-48).

A Petition or Declaration, Humbly desired to be presented to the view of His most Excellent Majestie; By all his Majesties most Loyall and Dutifull Subjects. Shewing the great danger and inconveniences that will happen both to the King and the Kingdome, if either His Majestie or His People desert His Grand and most faithfull Councell, the High Court of Parliament. London Printed, 1642. 4to., 4 leaves.

Questions resolved, and propositions tending to accommodation and agreement betwene the King being the Royall head, and both Houses of Parliament being the representative body of the Kingdome of England. 4to., A—B in fours. Without a regular title.

A True Abstract of A List, In which is set down the several entertainments allowed by His Majesty to the Officers and other souldiers of His Army. With the copy of an Oath given to all the chief Commanders, Officers, and Souldiers at their entertainment into the Kings service. Also some few speciall Orders ordained in his Majesties Army. London, Printed for Iohn Matthewes. 4to., 4 leaves.

CHURCH.

Lachrymæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ: or, A serious and Passionate Address of the Church of England, to her Sons, especially those of the Clergy. Printed in the year 1689. 4to., A—H in fours. With a vignette on title symbolizing the Church of England.

CLOWES, WILLIAM, *Master in Chirurgery.*

A proued practise for all young Chirurgians, concerning burnings with Gunpowder, and woundes made with Gunshot, Sword, Halbard, Pike, Launce, or such other. . . . Hereto is adioyned a Treatise of the French or Spanish Pocks, written by Iohn Almenar, a Spanish Phisition. Also a commodious collection of Aphorismes, both English and Latine. . . . Published for the benefite of his Country. . . . Newly corrected and augmented. . . . Printed by Thomas Orwyn for Wydow Broome. 1593. 4to. ¶ 4 leaves; A—Ff 2 in fours.

COLCHESTER.

Articles to be Enquired of, By the Chvrchwardens and Swornemen, and the truth therof to be by them vpon their oathes, certainly presented euery quarter to the Archdeacon of Colchester or his Officiall, with peculiar answer to euery Article giuen in Anno 1600. At London: Printed by Ed. Allde. 1600. 4to., A—B in fours.

[COMBER, T.]

Friendly and Seasonable Advice to the Roman Catholicks of England. By a

Charitable Hand. The Fourth Edition, enlarged with an addition of the most convincing Instances and Authorities, and the Testimony of their own Authors for the same. London: Printed for Charles Brome. . . . 1686. 12mo., A—G in twelves. With a Preface "To His Honoured and Worthy Friend, Mr. S. B., Concerning the former Edition;" and a second to "His Esteemed Friend, Mr. W. R., Concerning this present Edition;" both unsigned.

The *Imprimatur* is dated March 26, 1678.

CONFUCIUS OR KONG-FU-TSE (B.C. 551-479). The Morals of Confucius, A Chinese Philosopher, who flourished above Five Hundred Years before the coming of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. Being one of the most choicest Pieces of Learning remaining of that Nation. London: Printed for Randal Taylor, near Stationers-Hall. MDCXCI. 8vo., A—L in eights, L 8 blank and sign, B omitted.

CORDIER, MATHURIN.

Corderivs Dialogves Translated Grammatically. For the more speedy attaining to the knowledge of the Latine tongue, for writing and speaking Latine. Done chiefly for the good of Schooles, to be used according to the Direction set downe in the Booke called *Ludus Literarius*, or The Grammar-schoole. London: Printed by Anne Griffin, for the Assignes of Jonas Man and Benjamin Fisher. 1636. 8vo., A—V in eights. Dedicated by John Brinsley to the Right Honourable William, Lord Cavendish, Baron of Hardwicke. *B.M.*

Brinsley speaks in the dedication of the encouragement which he had received from Lord Cavendish; and in the Preface he enters into some curious particulars of the comparative currencies of England, France, and Holland. He refers to the liard as =  $\frac{1}{2}$  soula.

Maturinus Corderius's School-Colloquies, English and Latine, Divided into several Clauses; Wherein the Propriety of both Languages is kept, That Children by the help of their Mother Tongue may the better learn to speak Latine in ordinary discourse. . . . London: Printed by Sarah Griffin, for the Company of Stationers. 1657. Sm. 8vo. A, 4 leaves, including two titles; E—Dd in eights, Dd 8 blank. English and Latin. Dedicated from his school in Goldsmith's Alley, November 4,

1652, to Mr. Henry Hampton, citizen of London, and father of one of his pupils. *B.M.*

COTTON, JOHN.

An Abstract of Laws and Government. Wherein, as in a Mirrour, may be seen the wisdom & perfection of the Government of Christs Kingdome. Accomodable to any State or form of Government in the World, that is not Antichristian or Tyrannicall. Collected and digested into the ensuing Method, by that Godly, Grave, and Judicious Divine, Mr. John Cotton, of Boston, in New-England, in his Life-time, and presented to the generall Court of the Massachusets. And now published after his death by William Aspinwall. . . . London: Printed by M. S. for Livewel Chapman, . . . 1655. 4to., A—F 3 in fours, F 3 with *Analysis* and *Errata*.

COURT BARON.

Modus tenend' Cur' Baroñ cum visu franem [*sic*] plegii. [This title is over the royal arms with supporters, and crowned. At the end occurs:] Enprynted at London in Flete-strete, at y sygne of the sonne. By me Wynnyn de Worde. 4to., A<sup>6</sup>: B<sup>8</sup>.

The signatures appear to be wrongly marked.

DALTON, JAMES.

A strange and true Relation of a Yovng Woman possest with the Devill. By name Joyce Dovey, dwelling at Bewdley, near Worcester. With a particular of her actions, and how the evill spirit speakes within her. . . . As it was certified in a Letter from Mr. James Dalton unto Mr. Tho. Groome, Ironmonger, over-against Sepulchres Church in London. Also A Letter from Cambridge, wherein is related the late Conference between the Devil (in the shape of a Mr. of Arts) and one Ashbournier, a Scholler of S. Johns Colledge, near Trinity Conduit-Head, a mile from Cambridge. . . . Imprinted at London by E. & P. for Tho. Vere, at the upper end of the Old-Bailey. 1647. 4to., 4 leaves. *B.M.*

DE FONSECA, CHRISTOPHER.

Theion Eroticon, A Discourse of Holy Love, By which the Soul is united unto God. . . . Done into English with some Variations and much Addition, by Sir George Strode, Knight. London: Printed by J. Flesher, for Richard Royston . . .



1652. Sm. 8vo. A, 4 leaves, besides frontispiece and engraved title containing a small portrait of the translator: B—N 2 in twelves. Dedicated to his children by Sir G. Strode.

DE GRANADA, LOIS.

Granados Devotion: Exactly Teaching how a man may Truely dedicate and devote himselfe vnto God: and so become his acceptable Votary . . . now perused and englished, by Francis Meres, Master of Artes, and Student in Diuinity. London, Printed by E. Alde for Cuthbert Burby . . . 1598. 12mo. A, 8: B—Dd in twelves; Ee, 4. Dedicated by Meres to Mr. William Sammes of the Middle Temple.

DE LA PERRIERE, GUILLAUME.

The Theater of Fine Devices, containing an hundred morall Emblemes. First penned in French by Guillaume de la Perriere, and translated into English by Thomas Combe. London, Printed by Richard Field. 1614. 8vo. A—G in eights, first and last leaves blank. With woodcuts. In verse.

A short preface by Combe is the only English preliminary matter; but the author's original dedication to Marguerite of Navarre is preserved in an English version. Sothebys, June 29, 1889, in lot 809, the only copy known.

Licensed to R. Field, May 9, 1593. A fragment of some edition is noticed in the *Handbook*, 1867. My friend, the Rev. Thomas Corser, was many years in vain quest of a copy of this book.

DE MENDOÇA, JUAN DE.

[The Historie of Iohn Lord Mandozze. Translated by Thomas Delapeend. London, By Thomas Colwell, about 1565.] 8vo. Black-letter.

Dedicated "to the ryght worshipfull syr Thomas Kemp Knyght," by T. Delapeend," after which occurs a metrical address by Delapeend "¶ To the Reader," and the Argument, also in verse. The poem itself begins on B. I saw a copy to day (August 28, 1889), wanting title, in-laid, badly wormed, and ending on I 8. This is not improbably the one mentioned in the *British Bibliographer*, and cited in my *Handbook*, 1867.

The translator, in his epistle to Kemp, expresses his obligations to him for acts of private friendship.



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

### Scottish National Portrait Gallery.

—As previously recorded [*ante*, 75], the new building in which this collection is now bestowed has been opened to the public. No building in Edinburgh erected in modern times will compare with it, and the following description, which appeared in the *Scotsman*, indicates what care and thought and taste have been exercised in the designs: The style of architecture adopted is the secular Gothic of the fourteenth century, and when the whole façade, with its flanking towers and spires, and binding ornamental parapet, is completed, the building will be recognised as a notable and interesting addition to the architecture of the city. The architect, in selecting this particular style, was guided by considerations alike of utility and beauty—this phase of the Gothic readily lending itself to the providing of sufficient window openings for such of the galleries as required to be lighted from the side. The main entrance is in the centre of the building, and forms an effective feature of the design. It takes the form of a deeply-moulded pointed doorway, whose flanking mouldings are carried up through the first floor, and finished as pinnacles, which support a gablet rising to the eaves. Over the doorway are three panels, which are intended for sculptured designs representing the stone, bronze, and iron ages. On the first-floor level is a quadruple window, with tracery, and above it a large lunette, intended for a sculptured group representing the arts. On the ground-floor level, on each side of the doorway, is a range of four large pointed windows; while over these on the first floor is a line of smaller windows, arranged in pairs enclosed within a pointed arch. Between each double pair the intervening piers are formed into niches, with pinnaced canopies for the reception of statuary. Each corner of the building is emphasized by an ornamental octagonal tower, which anchors the edifice, as it were, firmly to its place on the ground. They are corbelled out from about half way up the first floor, show niches upon each face, and are finished by an open balustrade and spire.

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This balustrade is completed at the west end, and the excellent effect it will produce when carried round the whole building may there be advantageously studied. The whole of the details, it may be said, have been studied from the best examples of the Gothic of the period to be found in our own country. As all such buildings should do, the Gallery carries to a large extent its character on its face, and sculptors should be grateful to Dr. Anderson for endeavouring in his design to once more unite in a dignified manner the arts of architecture and sculpture, which in the public buildings of this country have been too much divorced from each other. On the façade of this admirable building there are no fewer than twenty-four niches, which by-and-by it may be hoped will be filled with worthy examples of contemporary sculpture. The building, as already said, is built of red Corsehill stone, so that the material for such figures as will adorn the niches should not, at all events, be of a costly kind. The catalogue prepared by Mr. John M. Grey, the curator of the Gallery, shows that already the Board are the possessors of 324 portraits of various kinds, and that they are the custodians of seventy-one others which have been granted to them on loan. A number of these are exhibited in the new Gallery for the first time, the whole forming a noteworthy and interesting collection of men and women who have been distinguished in some way in connection with the government, law, literature, or art of the country. The loan portraits are for the most part hung in the northern half of the Gallery; the others are on the screens and walls of the southern room. Beginning at the east wall of the northern gallery, just by the doorway, one may briefly indicate a few of the newer works of art which are now displayed. Here we see a portrait of Charles II. by an unknown artist, and alongside of it a full-length of James VI., belonging to the trustees of the late Mr. B. Graham, which is attributed to Jamesone, the Scottish Vandyke, though Mr. Bulloch, in his monograph of this distinguished early Scottish artist, throws doubt upon the supposition that Jamesone ever painted this monarch. Here, also, we have hung a number of the progenitors of the Hamilton family, for which the Gallery is

indebted to the present ducal representative of that house. The new portraits on this wall are those of the second Lord Belhaven and his wife, the former by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and the lady by that other courtly painter, Sir Peter Lely. This Lord Belhaven, who commanded a troop of horse at Killiecrankie, and had distinctly Jacobite sympathies, is best known in history from the speech he made in the Scots Parliament against the union of the Kingdoms. The Gallery is indebted to Mrs. Henry Doig for this loan. The Earl of Stair has contributed several portraits of distinguished Scotsmen, which are hung on the first and second screens. Among these may be noticed the first and second Earls of Stair (by unknown artists), Lord Advocate Sir John Fletcher, who in 1661 conducted the State prosecution against the Marquis of Argyll; William Hamilton, of Bangour, a Jacobite lyricist of the Forty-five period, who celebrated in an ode the defeat of Cope at Prestonpans; Lord Hailes (1726-92), the author of the *Annals of Scotland*; Lord Kaimes, another well-known judge and author of the eighteenth century; Sir John Dalrymple, the fourth Baronet of Cranston, who in 1771 wrote the *Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland*; and the Rev. Principal William Robertson, the historian, and Principal (1761) of the Edinburgh University, whose features are also commemorated on a medallion by Tassie which is in the Gallery. Of these portraits, that of the second Earl of Stair, in oil monochrome, is exceedingly striking—the thin, aged face, with prominent nose and lower lip, being that of a man of great force of character. Sir John Fletcher's heavy-featured face, framed with his lank black hair, will also rivet attention, if not command respect, and note will be taken of the classic style in which the portrait of the Jacobite bard is painted, his hair being bound with a fillet, while underneath the portrait is a scene with classical figures, a Cupid with a lyre being prominent. The portrait of the third Duke of Queensberry (32), lent by Mr. A. W. Inglis, represents that nobleman as a considerable dandy, the canvas being noteworthy for a medallion in a corner of John Gay, the poet and dramatist, who died in the house of his patron, the Duke of Queensberry, in



1732. A portrait of that Lord Prestongrange who, as Lord Advocate in 1746, framed the Disarming Act which interdicted the wearing of the Highland dress, and who won repute as one of the Commissioners on the forfeited estates, is lent by Mr. R. Dundas; the Lord Justice-General sends a portrait of the first Lord Melville, in judicial robes, by Raeburn; and Mr. Charles Steuart a portrait—not in very good order—of that northern philologist and grammarian, Thomas Ruddiman, whose *Rudiments of the Latin Tongue* every schoolboy knows so well. His shaven, large-featured face is not particularly prepossessing. There are also to be seen a counterfeit presentment of Patrick Fraser Tytler, the historian (47), by Sir John Watson Gordon, a small sketch for which was already in the possession of the Gallery; an interesting cabinet-sized portrait of Robert Scott Lauder, by Alex. Hume (a fellow-pupil at the Trustees' Academy), whose representation of Lauder is that of a young man of a fine intellectual cast of countenance; and a full-length by Sir John Watson Gordon (65) of Lieutenant-General Sir Neil Douglas, a distinguished Peninsular soldier who was present also at Quatrebras and Waterloo. For his loan of this handsome portrait the Gallery have to thank Mr. C. J. C. Douglas. Commander C. M. Dundas sends on loan a frame (55) containing three interesting pencil portraits by Maclise of Sir Walter Scott, which were drawn in Cork, one carrying the date 1825; and on the same screen (the third in the north gallery) is a crayon drawing by Samuel Laurence of Carlyle as a young man, which may be compared with the late George Herdman's striking portrait of this notable Scotsman hung on the other side of the screen, or the late W. Brodie's bust from the life, which is also in the Gallery. Among the more noticeable acquisitions to the Gallery by purchase or gift is the portrait of the beautiful Queen Caroline (13), the consort of George II., by Jacopo Amigoni, a Venetian artist, who resided in this country for ten years from 1729; as also a fine full-length by Shackleton of George II. himself, in magnificent coronation robes, which are admirably painted. Shackleton was the principal Court painter of the time, and his portrait gives one a very

favourable impression of this member of the Guelph monarchy. His son, George III., also in coronation robes, is likewise here at full length—the artist being Allan Ramsay, of whose courtly art it is a distinguished example. The handsome youthful figure is well set off by the cloth of gold robes and pale-blue ermine-trimmed mantle—the draperies being a marvel of careful painting. Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III.—by the same artist—has also been acquired, the Queen being, like her husband, attired in coronation dress. Both portraits were formerly at Osmaston Hall, Derby. Contiguous to it is a portrait by Samuel Lane of the unfortunate Queen Caroline, the wife of George IV., whose portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence is also on the same wall. In the briefest possible manner a few of the other new portraits may be indicated. These include Mrs. Grant, of Laggan (whose name is associated with Highland literature), by James Tannock, a Kilmarnock artist; a cabinet portrait by Yellowlees, after Beachy, of the Duke of York and Albany, the second son of George III.; and portraits of the distinguished Scottish landscape artist, Horatio Macculloch, by Sir Daniel Macnee; of George Thomson, clerk for thirty years to the Board of Manufactures, by W. Smellie Watson; of the late Principal Tulloch, of St. Andrews, by the late R. Herdman (which has been presented to the Gallery by Mrs. Herdman); and of the genial and gifted Dr. John Brown—the last-mentioned a veracious sketch in crayons by Mr. James R. Swinton, which has been presented by the widow of the artist. Many of the busts were acquired at recent sales, but notice of them and of a number of interesting pen and other drawings which are disposed in frames under the windows, and of the collection of medallions by Tassie and Henning, and casts of Scottish portrait medals, is reserved. A set of Wedgwood medallions has been presented to the Gallery by Messrs. T. Wedgwood and Sons.

**Monumental Brass at Ringwood, Hants, A.D. 1416.**—This magnificent brass, which many of the members of the Hampshire Field Club felt much interest in last year, is in the chancel of the restored church of Ringwood, but it is in such amutilated

condition that it is hoped a description of its original state may prove interesting. To show how unhappily this beautiful brass has been so defaced, it took the writer four hours' sharp work to obtain the outwork only, and after then several days' work to restore the design as when first executed. In the old church it was so placed on the floor that for upwards of 450 years it was walked upon, and one can imagine by many an iron-shod boot, by the country labourer; in addition, the *almuce*, which was most probably silver or white metal, was torn from the figure, as well as the fillet with inscription on round the figure, the shields of, most probably, the four Evangelists, and a portion of the beautifully-designed canopy; for the sake of the metal. Your readers will be pleased to know that the brass has now found a resting-place where it will be carefully preserved in the chancel lately built, which is added to the remains of the old church. This monumental brass is to the memory of John Prophete, the last Rector of Ringwood (it is now a vicarage), he was also Dean of Hereford, Dean of York, etc., and he died A.D. 1416. The brass figure alone is nearly six feet long; the head is resting on a diapered cushion composed of trellis-work, with a quatrefoil in each lozenge, with handsome tassels attached. The vestments are a *surplice* with hanging sleeves, over this is the *almuce*, or tippet, which was of white fur with tail pendants, and formerly represented on a brass by silver; the hands are clasped in supplication, and the head has a tonsure; over all, fastened by a square brooch, called a *morse*, which has on it the face of our Saviour, with the nimbus, is an extremely handsome *cope* with *orfreys* work composed of eight sacred and saintly effigies, each on a pedestal between canopy work. The figures are about seven inches high; the first, on the right, is *St. Michael* in a coat of mail, holding a shield which has on it the emblem of the Trinity (a copy of the shield on the brass of John d'Campeden, Master of St. Cross, who died A.D. 1410). *St. Michael* is trampling Satan under foot, who is represented as a winged dragon, and at the same time with his heavenly spear piercing it through its head. The second figure is *St. John* the Baptist, bare-footed, carrying a lamb in one hand and a book in the other; the third,

*St. Peter*, holding a large key; and the fourth *St. Paul*, with a sword in his right hand, the left held up in benediction; these two latter are the patron saints of the church. On the left side, on the cope, the first is *St. Winifred*, carrying a book; on the pedestal is inscribed SCA WEFRIÐA. (It would be interesting to find out why she finds a place here?) The second, *St. Katherine*, holding a wheel, with a sword by her side. The third, *St. John*, holding a chalice, with the dragon or serpent issuing from it. The fourth and last, CHRIST trampling on the dragon and piercing it through its head with a spear surmounted with the cross. All these emblems are of extreme interest as showing how the saintly images were depicted five hundred years ago, for here they are engraved in brass, where no alteration could possibly have been made. Over the large figure was a very beautiful canopy, as proved by the portion remaining, and the foliage work on it shows that the designer and engraver was the same artist that executed the large brass of John d'Campeden, now in St. Cross Church, and also of the brass of Thomas Aylward, the Rector of Havant, who died A.D. 1413. These all died within a few years of each other; of these large brasses, the one at St. Cross is in an almost perfect state of preservation; it was no doubt piously guarded by the ancient brethren of the hospital, and so escaped the mutilation the others were subjected to. As all these ancient brasses have the features engraved differently, there can be little doubt that they were intended as likenesses of the originals they represented. Dean Prophete had a round handsome face, pleasant to look upon, and as he had ample of this world's goods, we are indebted for the splendid brass which is now described, and which must have cost a very large sum of money, especially in the olden time.—H. D. COLE.—[Reprinted from *The Hampshire Independent*, May 25, 1889.]





## Antiquarian News.

DURING some drainage excavations last month at Water Lane, Colchester, the labourers came upon a deposit of Celtic cinerary urns, about 18 inches wide at the broadest part, and over 2 feet high. They are now in the Colchester Museum, a valuable addition to that rich collection. It would appear from the raised surface of the adjoining garden that a tumulus had at one time covered them, a portion of which had been removed in making the road in which they were found.

Colchester Museum has also been fortunate in obtaining a gold coin, in very good condition, of Drusus Senior, B.C. 12 to 9. It was found at Little Bromley, Colchester, by a labourer while hoeing, a short time ago.

The improvements which the Marquis of Lothian has caused to be carried out on the old tower or keep of the baronial Castle of Ferniehirst have been steadily progressing. The other and larger portion of the Castle, which many years ago was converted into a modern dwelling-house, having recently been vacated by the removal of the tenant, Colonel Paton, to Crailing, Lord Lothian has now turned his attention to that part of the building, and some interesting discoveries have been made. A spiral stone stair, leading from the ground floor to the second story, has been found quite entire. The great hall has been divided by partitions into separate rooms, and while that was being done, the corbels all along one of the sides had been smashed away. The corbels on the other side, however, seem to be entire. But one of the most interesting discoveries was a fireplace which had evidently been intended for heating the great hall. It was completely plastered over and concealed. When the plaster was cleared away it was found that the arch was, unfortunately, gone, but the jambs, which were finely ornamented, were entire. The ornamentation is of the decorated Gothic character. This fireplace has been restored. The arch is quite flat, and the formation of it is very ingenious. The arch stones are all laid in a slanting position on each side of the keystone—as is the case in all other arches—but in this case the under part is as flat as a lintel, and on each stone is wrought a hollow bowtell, into which is inserted a round bowtell cut on the adjoining stone, so that the whole thing is locked up, so to speak, far more securely than by simply depending on the keystone. The arch, which is decorated in the same manner as the jambs, is 11½ feet long. It is intended to insert a stone shelf a little above the arch, and that beneath this will be placed a shield, bearing the arms of the Kers of Ferniehirst. Lord Lothian intends, it

is understood, to have the modern staircase removed from the front part of this part of the building as early as possible, and to have the partitions taken out of the great hall, preparatory to carrying out further restorations.

The following protest appeared in the *Athenæum*: Mr. Pearson's latest freak in the way of "restoration" has been to put on the north side of the sanctuary in the chapel of New College, Oxford, copies of the old sedilia and credence which he found on the south side. Does he know that these things were put there because there was a use for them, and that the plain wall opposite was intended to be clothed with curtains or tapestry? To have put up the curtains again would have been a true "restoration"—if such a thing must be—and it would have done no harm.

The movement for erecting commemorative tablets in Newcastle has already resulted in distinguishing two houses in this way: one in Grainger Street, and the other on the Sandhill. The first was formerly the celebrated bookshop of Mr. Barlow, and it was in the cellar beneath the shop that the Reformers of the North of England were wont to meet. The tablet erected here bears the following inscription: To commemorate visits to this city, and to a bookshop in this house, by Giuseppe Garibaldi, in 1854; Louis Kossuth, in 1856; and W. Lloyd Garrison, in 1876. The tablet which was let into the masonry of the house on the Sandhill bears the inscription: From one of the windows of this house Bessie Surtees eloped with John Scott, afterwards Lord Chancellor Eldon, on November 22, 1772.

The Historical Museum at the old Guard House at Pontefract Castle has been closed. The museum was opened by the late Lord Houghton some years ago on the Castle Grounds being thrown open as a pleasure resort, the latter chiefly, if not wholly, brought about through the interest of the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers when member for the borough. The Historical Museum, which has been conducted by a private gentleman and native of the town, contains numerous and most interesting relics of Pontefract. The museum, we are sorry to learn, was never attended by the general public as it was expected it would be when opened.

Mr. W. Henderson, of Marylebone Lane, has sent us a circular regarding a library of old playbills, etc., which he has formed. The collection is in seventy folio volumes, of which twenty-three are devoted to Shakespeare, twenty-three to music on the British Stage—which form a record of the decline of Italian and growth of English opera—fifteen volumes, entitled *Waverley*, containing playbills of thirty-four plays founded on Sir Walter Scott's *Waverley* Novels, Poems, etc.; and there are nine volumes of playbills of Scotch plays, other than the *Waverley* set. Altogether

there are seven 1888 playbills ; and probably no other such collection exists.

The Cambrian Archaeological Association, during their recent tour in Brittany, were received by M. Renan at his residence, Rosmapamon, when he made an interesting speech, recalling the common origin, race and language of his visitors and the folk of Bretagne.

We have received a prospectus of the issue by subscription of a *History of Ribchester*, by Mr. Tom C. Smith, in collaboration with the Rev. Jonathan Shortt. It is pointed out that the history and antiquities of Ribchester have received treatment in part and in detail, but that no connected account exists. In supplying this want, several new elements will be introduced from the Towneley MSS., the account books of the "gentlemen and four-and-twenty men" of the parish, and the church registers from 1590. Biographies of the notable rectors of Ribchester will be given, a list of churchwardens (1660-1860), an account of a suggested restoration of Stydd Church, and an account of the parish library, whose deplorable fate has been already noticed by Mr. Chancellor Christie. There will be several illustrations. Mr. Smith's address is Longridge, near Preston.

*Apropos* of the sale of Millet's "Angelus" for £22,120, the *Times*, in a recent interesting paragraph, recalled other notable examples where large sums have been paid for works of art. The amount paid for the "Angelus" was the largest at which a picture has ever been knocked down in the auction-room, with one exception only—£23,440 having been paid by the French Government at the Marshal Soult sale, in 1852, for Murillo's "Conception of the Virgin." But larger sums than this have frequently been paid by private contract, both in England and elsewhere. In London, during the last fifteen years, five pictures have been sold on various occasions at sums ranging over £7,000. These were as follows: 1875, Turner's "Grand Canal," £7,350; 1876, Gainsborough's "Duchess of Devonshire," £10,605; 1886, Rubens' "Venus and Adonis," £7,200; 1887, Gainsborough's "The Sisters," £9,975; and 1887, Boucher's "Madame de Pompadour," £10,395—this last-named work being purchased for the Rothschilds at the Lonsdale sale. Eleven works have been knocked down for between £6,000 and £7,000 each, including two Turners, two Landseers, and one each of Claude Lorraine, Carlo Dolci, Velasquez, Meissonier, Greuze, Gainsborough, and Edwin Long. Twelve have fetched between £5,000 and £6,000 each; and these comprised four Turners, four Landseers, two Rubens, and one each of Millais and Rosa Bonheur.

Two memorial brasses of the Washington family have been stolen from the parish church of Sulgrave, near Banbury. The family of George Washington

sprang from Sulgrave, and the church is much visited by Americans.

An interesting discovery is stated to have been made in India. This is nothing less than the lost books of Euclid, of which a Sanscrit translation is said to have been found at Jeypore. Mr. H. H. Dhruva, delegate to H. H. the Gackwar, is to read a paper on the subject before the eighth International Congress of Orientalists at Stockholm.

At the recent meeting of the Rother Valley Branch of the Selborne Society, at Petersfield, Lord Selborne referred to the Antonian Itinerary, and Mr. Napper's views thereon, which found partial expression in a letter from that antiquary in our last issue. His lordship dwelt at some length on the settlements founded by the Romans in the neighbourhood of Petersfield, and on discoveries made at Alton, Blackmoor, and elsewhere, and suggested that as many Roman discoveries had been made since the publication of Horsley's noble book, "Roman Britain," some enterprising person might continue that work. He named Mr. Watkin, of Liverpool, who died last year, as one who might have been able to write the Roman history of that neighbourhood, and observed that Mr. Napper, an enterprising antiquarian near Guildford, an example of a good and industrious local antiquary, seemed likely to revolutionize the identification of places thereabouts. "Winchester"—"Venta Belgarum" or "Gwent"—was placed by Mr. Napper in Surrey. "Bittern," where there was a mint, was usually thought to be near Southampton, and called "Clausentum." Mr. Napper brought Clausentum to Blackmoor. Mr. Napper had never lived at Blackmoor; he (the speaker) had, and he could not accept the complimentary transfer. His lordship named some of the antiquities discovered at Blackmoor, which he thought there could be no doubt was an oppidum, old as the neighbouring barrows. "At Blackmoor," he continued, "we can trace the line of settlement and civilization, and where that line stopped. When first resident here, about twenty-two years ago, I found this division still existing between the cultivated and uncultivated ground. There is an early English earthwork extending between Woolmer Pond and Blackmoor. Everything found was within the boundary of cultivated land." The learned thought, with the late Professor Rolleston, that "the bronze weapons never crossed the iron," but Lord Selborne said they did cross. The bronze weapons were used as well as the iron in the ancient Briton's time. A cottage garden beyond the waste at Blackmoor showed this. A good many swords and spear-heads—the swords bent from an endeavour to destroy them, and hacked so as not to be used—were found recently. There had been a panic of invasion or battle. The owners,



the Britons who owned these swords, made them useless, and buried them under the peat. Close to these was a little pot, in which 100 coins of the Romano-British Provincial Order were found, most likely buried at the same time, the owners intending to come back. The conclusion irresistibly was that in the third century the bronze seemed to have crossed the iron.

The ashes of General Pascal de Paoli have been exhumed from old St. Pancras cemetery, and conveyed to Corsica, the native land of the celebrated soldier. It is designed that the ashes shall rest in a mausoleum, which has been erected by national subscription. The tomb in old St. Pancras cemetery was situated at the end of an avenue called the Paoli Avenue.

The Rev. T. H. le Bœuf, Rector of Croyland Abbey, in a recent letter to the *Times*, said: "It is not generally understood that we are simply endeavouring to make safe and secure the fabric of this ancient Benedictine monastery, and preventing it (as far as possible) from falling into further decay and ruin. We are not at so-called 'church restoration,' but at 'repair work.' In 1885, the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings favourably entertained my application, and granted a survey and report of the abbey buildings. During 1886 and 1887, Mr. Thompson, of Peterborough, made several inspections. On July 7, 1888, Mr. Pearson, R.A., was requested to visit and report on the fabric. I divided the work into ten sections, five of which are finished. Donations promised, £60 2s. 6d.; received, £716 15s. 8d.; paid, £685 8s.; balance in hand to meet section 6, £31 8s. 7d. Donations are therefore greatly needed. Having confidence in the liberality of the British public, and especially so when stimulated by the press, I began the work on September 27, 1888. Lincolnshire people admire Croyland Abbey. Antiquaries venerate this splendid specimen of the architecture of ages. Would it not be a discredit to the nation at large to allow this ancient historical Benedictine monastery, and the nursing mother of Cambridge University, to fall into utter ruin for the want of £3,000? Let us, as the connecting-link between the past and the future, seek to do our duty, and hand down to future generations this venerable building, as an evidence of our care for the nation's monuments, and the power of religion in the days of old."

An ancient manuscript, belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury, has been recovered under singular circumstances. Some fourteen years ago a collection of documents of the middle of the fifteenth century, giving an account of the proceedings before and relative to the canonization of St. Osmund, and which were kept in the muniment-room at the cathedral, were taken away by Mr. Thompson, of the British Museum, to be bound. The work having been

executed, the volume was returned to Salisbury, but afterwards disappeared. Efforts made to trace it proved unsuccessful. Recently a large portion of the library of the late Archdeacon Sanctuary was sold to a Salisbury bookseller, and amongst these books was found the missing volume, covered with dust and mildew, having, it is thought, been lying in a drawer in the library since before the death of Archdeacon Sanctuary's predecessor, who, it is supposed, put it in the drawer for temporary safety, and intended to place it with the other MSS. in the possession of the Dean and Chapter, but died ere carrying out that intention.

On August 21 a meeting was held in the Oxford Hall, Victoria Park Square, to protest against a scheme formulated by the Bethnal Green Guardians for building an infirmary on a plot of ground known as the Bethnal Green Poor's Land. The piece of ground in dispute is that situate at the corner of Green Street, Bethnal Green, and is the last remaining indication of the sylvan glories of the district. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth a Mr. Kirby erected a structure known now as Bethnal House on the site. About 1660 the lands passed into other hands, and in 1667 the waste lands situate to the east of the King's highway, from Mile End to Hackney, containing eleven acres, were divided into three parcels or plots of pasture grounds. In 1690 a deed was drawn up between Sir Charles Porter and Paul Bowes, and eight gentlemen who were contributors towards a fund to purchase the land for the poor. The purchase-money amounted to about £330, several tradespeople in Pethnal Green contributing to the fund. The whole of the waste lands were thus sold with the single exception of a piece to the west of Cambridge Road, which was reserved for the contributors to the fund for ever, with the proviso that it should be upon trust only. A large number of influential ratepayers have already signed a memorial to the London County Council praying them to keep the ground intact as a public recreation-ground, and it is proposed to send a similar memorial to the Charity Commissioners. Resolutions embodying these views were passed at the meeting.

There is an ancient conundrum which recurs to the mind when walking down Fleet Street: Why does the Church of St. Martin, Ludgate, with giant St. Paul's looming behind it, suggest Boswell and Johnson? Answer: Because you never see one without the other. Answer perfectly true when they were both alive, and frequently walking together in that spot; true also now for us who make acquaintance with the Doctor through Boswell's book. Incredible as it may appear, there is a proposal to destroy that church. Hardly any object in London is more beau-

tiful in itself, apart from classical association, or more beautiful in relation to the cathedral church of London. Both were designed by Wren, and their relation is truly artistic: it is a bit of scenic art. St. Paul's would lose in impressiveness by the removal of that lesser church, and blindness to such art is incomprehensible. Every English architect and every English antiquary should arise in defence of this church, for this proposed demolition is, in many respects, the most senseless and most utterly brutish that has been mooted in this scandalously vandalistic age. We rejoice to see that the architectural journals and the powerful *Athenæum* have made preliminary protest; but if the project is not at once abandoned, we hope to see such a storm of indignation as will, for once and all, take the life out of that combination of cupidity and cynicism which bids fair to rob our country, bit by bit, of all its historic and artistic glory.

The British Museum has recently acquired a remarkable Greek vase, which was sent home by Mr. Malcolm Macmillan, who recently disappeared on Mount Olympus. It is of the smallest dimension, being under 3 inches in height. It belongs to a class of which the Museum already possessed two fine specimens, and of about the same size, in the *Aryballos* from Kamiros, and the *Lekythos* from the Temple collection; but perhaps the choicest example hitherto known has been the *Aryballos* in the Berlin Museum, which is figured and described in the *Archäologische Zeitung*, 1853, plate 10. All these vases possess the distinguishing characteristics of material and decoration common to Corinthian pottery of the sixth century. But the design of the Macmillan vase indicates rather an Athenian origin. It is pear-shaped, rising from a small flattened base, and has the neck in the part opposed to the broad flat handle modelled to represent a lion's head with open jaws and extended tongue, the mouth being the orifice of the vessel. The body of the vase—which may be called a *lekkythos*—is divided into five unequal bands. The upper one contains conventional ornaments of Phœnician design, the lowest has spike-shaped petals rising from the base; the handle is covered with elaborately twisted or plaited ribbands arranged in a band. Of the three central bands on the body of the vase, by far the largest and most important is the upper one, which also includes its greatest diameter. In this space is represented a combat of warriors wearing the usual Greek armour, having crested helmets, circular shields, and fighting with spears. They are eighteen, all told, but some are disabled and brought to their knees; the majority, however, are still struggling vigorously. There is no inscription or indication of any particular encounter; the shields bear devices of animals and birds, and these may have suggested separate personalities to contemporaries, though it is perhaps more

probable that the artist merely intended to set forth a scene of battle, striking a chord that would awaken the strongest sympathies in the imagination of the purchaser. Again, in the second band, he appeals to what had always a peculiar interest for the Greek—his delight in athletics and trials of speed. The scene represents a race of six horses mounted by boys; the lads, in varied and energetic action, urge the horses to their utmost speed; the only other object in the composition is an ape seated upon the ground—surely intended for a satirical touch. Lastly, in the lowest and narrowest band, a hunting scene is set forth; a couple of dogs are chasing a hare, which runs towards a man who has spread out a net; two other dogs have run down and seized a fox, and a smaller dog sits by the huntsman. Remembering the entire height of the vase, it will be understood that the figures and animals, especially in the two lowest bands, are of the tiniest dimensions, yet the drawing and proportions are accurately maintained, and the attitudes are conceived with a spirit and individuality as if the composition had filled a space of the amplest size. The prominent trait of the series of designs is the passion for swift and energetic action. Usually in vases of this style the birds or animals are arranged in sequence, absolutely motionless or peaceably grazing. Here the artist has disdained such an insipid monotony of presentation; he has selected stirring subjects, and has portrayed them with genuine dramatic instinct, and with a masterly capacity for design only to be obtained after long and disciplined practice. Moreover, the same consummate skill is shown in the modelling of the lion's head which crowns the vase. Mr. Murray has placed it beside the celebrated archaic *oenochœ* from Santorin, which has been considered the masterpiece of the first vase-room, and is unparalleled in the museums of Europe. In that case the top of the vase is formed of a bird's head with open beak, of most masculine invention, but it will probably be agreed that for severity of design and mastery of form, the smaller example bears the palm. The type of the lion's head will be found in work like that of the glazed pottery of Tel-el-Jahoudi, of the period of Rameses III., in the blue glazed *Rhyton* of the Louvre of the XIIIth dynasty, and the lions in the Palace of Susa. It is distinctly Oriental in conception, but reproduced by a hand that was in entirely artistic sympathy with the creations of its precursors. Words are vain to express the subtle charm pervading an object which is penetrated with such exquisite taste, and fashioned with such unerring skill. The engraver's art alone can adequately suggest its refinements of execution. We are, therefore, happy to announce that the vase will be illustrated in the *Journal of the Hellenic Society*, and will be accompanied by a paper from the pen of Mr. Cecil Smith.



The *Athenæum* reports that the French Chamber has sanctioned a vote of 180,000 francs (£720) for the acquisition by the Louvre of a selection of Merovingian coins, 1,131 in number, chosen from the cabinet of the late M. de Ponton d'Amécourt.

The burial-place of Jethro Tull, the inventor of agricultural drilling and horse-hoeing, has at length been discovered. Mr. Money, F.S.A., the hon. secretary of the Newbury District Field Club, has just published an account of the parish of Basildon, in Berkshire, entitled "Stray Notes of the Parish of Basildon." In this he reports as follows: "A cursory glance at the registers of the church of this parish shows that they contain many names of historical importance and interest, and by their means the writer has been enabled to solve a problem which has hitherto baffled all the inquiries and researches of the professional genealogist and local historian—viz., the burial-place of Jethro Tull, the eminent experimentalist in agriculture. Jethro Tull was buried at Basildon, as will be seen by the following extract from the parish register: 'Jethro Tull, gentleman, of the parish of Shalburne, in the county of Berks, was buried March ye 9th, 1740-1. Mem.—This Jethro Tull, Esq., was the author of a valuable book on agriculture entitled *Horse Husbandry*.—Geo. Bellas, Rector.'" It appears that Jethro Tull was educated for the Bar originally, but an acute disease prevented him from following this profession. During his travels in search of health he devoted his attention to the agriculture of the countries in which he travelled, and when he came home he experimented upon his own land, known as Prosperous Farm, Shalburne.

A story comes from Japan, reported in the *Athenæum*, of the recovery of a picture painted over a thousand years ago (in A.D. 859) by Kanaoka, the father of Japanese pictorial art. It represents a figure about 2 feet high, every detail being finished with the elaborate care lavished by the old Japanese masters on their choicest works. According to a description in the *Japan Mail*, the only parts of the body exposed were the face, arms and feet, but the lines and colourings of these portions plainly showed the hand of a great expert. "The flesh was firm, the contours were delicate, and the colouring, though centuries had passed since the time of its application, remained mellow, if not fresh. But it was in the treatment of the drapery that the artist had put forth his greatest strength. The folds hung with indescribable softness and fidelity to nature, and the splendid brocades of the priestly vestments were depicted so imitatively that one felt inclined to caress the soft rich stuff." The picture, in the course of ages, passed into the hands of the famous artist Kano Motonobu, and on

his death, in 1559, it was among the treasures he left behind, with a certificate from him that it was the work of the great Kanaoka. What happened to it after Motonobu's death is not known, but quite recently it was found in a pawnshop in Tokio. It was purchased by a dealer, and was offered for sale abroad; but efforts which were made to prevent this remarkable work from going out of the country were successful, and it was purchased by a wealthy Japanese merchant, who intends presenting it to the National Museum. It has been said by experts that the genuine works of Kanaoka now extant may be counted on the fingers of one hand, and that the whereabouts of each is well known.



## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**—May 17.—Excursion to Bartlow and neighbourhood.—The meeting was presided over by G. A. Lowndes, Esq., President of the Essex Society, and various papers were read, including one by the Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D., Rector of Ashdon, and late Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, on "The Battle of Assandun." An adjournment was then made to the Three Hills or Tumuli, and here Professor Hughes read a paper. The next place to be visited was the ancient church at Hadstock, a charming village a couple of miles from Bartlow. Here the rector, the Rev. F. E. Smith, M.A., read a paper on "The History of Hadstock." The members of the two societies were also invited to inspect the church plate and register at the Rectory. The drive back to Bartlow was particularly pleasant, the evening being a most delightful one. Arrived at Bartlow, the societies afterwards proceeded to Bartlow Church, where, in the absence of the Rector, the Rev. S. S. Lewis read some remarks on the church fabric, communicated by the Treasurer of the Cambridge Society. Mr. W. M. Fawcett. May 27.—Fiftieth annual general meeting.—The annual report mentioned the titles of several works now in the press, and soon to be issued to members; recorded with deep regret the loss of Dr. Churchill Babington, Professor W. Wright, and five other members; and stated that at the six general meetings during the past year eighteen communications had been made by thirteen several members. Visits had been made to Stamford and to Bartlow, and an excursion to Lincoln was being arranged.—The President delivered an address reviewing the Society's work during the past year.—Professor J. H. Middleton read the following notes on a "Blue-glazed Oenochœ" of Ptolemaic manufacture: Mr. S. S. Lewis's glazed oenochœ which he kindly exhibits here this evening is, with one exception, the finest and most interesting example of a very

rare fabrique which has ever been discovered. Its special point of interest is, in the first place, the inscription which fixes its date within the years of Ptolemy IV.'s reign, B.C. 222-204; and secondly, its peculiar fabrique, combining Egyptian technique with purely Hellenic form. This beautiful vase, a wine-jug or oenochœ, measuring 11½ inches high, is said to have been discovered at Curium on the south coast of Cyprus, but—like many other objects found in Cyprian tombs—it is clearly of Egyptian workmanship. Like most of the pottery of Egypt, it is made of a very light-coloured paste, formed of clay from the Nile Delta, mixed with a large proportion of sand. The process of its manufacture seems to have been this: First of all the body of the vase was "thrown" on the wheel, and then the spout and ears were shaped by hand. The flat fluted handle and the various *emblemata* were then formed separately in moulds, and applied while soft to the body of the vase and fixed by luting before firing. The *emblemata* consist of two Silenus or Satyr masks, both formed in the same mould, and applied, one at the bottom, the other at the top of the handle, and also wreaths of leaves looped round the vase. These festoons are now missing, but their form is visible on the surface of the vase. Next came the first firing, which fixed the handle and the *emblemata* in their places. After this the potter cut the inscription, incising it deeply with a sharp tool—a rather difficult process on the hard gritty clay. Then came the application of the blue glaze, which is simply a glass made of sand, alkali from the Natron Desert, and lime, the colouring matter being an oxide or carbonate of copper. All these materials were finely ground with water to the consistency of cream; the vase was dipped in the mixture and then fired a second time at a high temperature. The use of this brilliant blue glaze is peculiar to Egypt; it is used very largely to cover the Osiris-mummy figures which are found in large quantities in the Egyptian tombs of many different dynasties, and for countless other purposes. Glazes in the true sense of the word were not used on Greek pottery, and enamels very rarely: the chief distinction is that a glaze is a transparent vitreous coating, and an enamel an opaque one. The final process applied to this oenochœ (judging from the analogy of other specimens of this ware) was the application of gold-leaf to the masks and festoons—i.e., to all the ornament in relief. As this gilding was applied after the final firing, it was very insecurely fixed, and has in this case wholly perished. The chief reason why the Greeks did not make glazed pottery is a practical one: the clay they used was what potters now call a "fat clay"; that is, it contained very little silica. This kind of clay is smooth and soft, very plastic on the wheel, and can be moulded with ease into almost any shape. Thus the Greek potters were able to mould vases of very beautiful forms of the thinnest possible substance. "Fat clays" have, however, one drawback—they cannot retain a vitreous coating or glaze. For this purpose a "lean clay" is needed, which contains a large proportion of silica. The silicious glaze combines, during the firing, with the silica in the "lean clay," and thus a vitreous coating is produced which adheres closely to the pottery; whereas in the case of a "fat clay" the glaze would

flake off as the vessels cool. "Lean clays" are not nearly so plastic and pleasant to work as the "fat clays," and thus Egyptian pottery is usually clumsy in body, and far less graceful and varied in form than that of the Greeks. In some cases the mummy statuettes, covered with a brilliant blue glaze, are composed principally of sand, having only enough clay added to them to enable the potter to mould the figure into form. Some of these figures which have been fired at a very high temperature are vitrified, not only on the surface, but all through the statuette, and thus have become solid masses of enamel rather than clay. Vases of this special fabrique appear to have only been manufactured in Egypt during the reigns of a few sovereigns of the Lagidæ family. Professor Middleton then described the examples known as existing at the present day.—Mr. M. R. James began his paper on illustrated manuscript Psalters and Gospels, with a supplementary note on two more copies of Prudentius's *Psychomachia*. These MSS. are both in the Cottonian Collection; the first (Cleopatra, c. viii.) is of the eleventh century, and corresponds exactly (save for a gap) with the Corpus MS. No. 23; the second (Titus, c. xvi.) is of the twelfth century, and once belonged to St. Albans. It has fewer pictures, and those different in some cases from the older books: its dependence on earlier traditions is seen chiefly in the *titles* of the illustrations. The section on illustrated MS. Psalters began with a summary of the results arrived at by Dr. A. Springer in his essay "Die Psalter-illustrationen im frühen Mittelalter." There are two great independent families of Psalters—Eastern and Western. The Eastern books are best represented by the ninth century Chludoff-Psalter at Moscow. The artist there illustrates the Psalms by picturing (usually on the margin) the New Testament event which was thought to be foreshadowed by the text. The Eastern tendency may be called *theological*. The Western Psalters, represented by the (eighth or ninth century) Utrecht Psalter and the two copies of it (Harl. 603, and the Eadwine Psalter at Trinity), show, on the other hand, the *literal* style of illustration. Every detail in the text of the Psalm is introduced into the picture which heads it. Only one picture in early Psalters is a direct product of a classical school. This is the drawing of David surrounded by his choir of minstrels, and playing on his harp, which immediately precedes the text in very many MSS. Of later mediæval Psalters the reader distinguished two main classes: those with and those without a series of paintings preceding the text. A certain development in the selection of subjects is visible in these preliminary pictures, which do not occur much before 1100. The succession seems to have been this: i. Events in David's life were represented. ii. The same, together with New Testament events, illustrated by David's experiences or prophecies in the Psalms. iii. Instead of the Davidic cycle, a series of Old Testament subjects (most commonly from the Creation to the judgment of Solomon); the New Testament pictures keep their place. iv. Instead of the Old Testament subjects, single figures or stories of patron saints, following the New Testament subjects. Lastly, the Psalter is superseded by the Horæ, but it is noticeable that early Horæ



are illustrated with Bible pictures in many cases. Instances illustrating the development were drawn from the library at Corpus (No. 53, a Peterborough book), at St. John's (k. 26, containing forty-six paintings), at Trinity College (three copies), and at the Fitzwilliam Museum. The section on Gospels was not intended to be comprehensive; the reader only dealt quite shortly with the famous Gregorian Gospels at Corpus, the only MS. in Cambridge which is a direct product of Romano-Christian art. The second finest Cambridge MS. of the Gospels, which contains scenes from our Lord's life, is a MS. from Bury St. Edmunds at Pembroke. It probably belongs to the twelfth century. In conclusion, it was remarked how rare a phenomenon in later mediæval art is any complete series of illustrations of the ministry of our Lord. This seemed a natural outcome of the popular theology of the day.

#### **Notts and Lincolnshire Archæological Society.**

--June 25.—Visit to Bourn.—The proceedings commenced with divine service at the church at nine o'clock, after which the architectural features of the fabric were explained, and a short history of the Abbey of St. Peter and St. Paul was given by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nottingham. From the church the large company, which included Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, Sir Charles Anderson, Bart., Mr. W. H. Wheeler, C.E., and the Rev. the Precentor of Lincoln, proceeded to the site of the castle, where the Bishop of Nottingham gave an interesting historical account of the "Castle of Brunne." Owing to the excavations that have just been so zealously carried on in anticipation of the society's visit, some very interesting discoveries have been made, in the shape of earthenware vessels, and the foundation of the old castle.

#### **Bristol and Gloucestershire Archæological Society.**

—July 16.—Fourteenth annual meeting (at Cheltenham).—The Secretary read the report. After referring to last year's meeting at Gloucester and Stroud, the report stated that the Council, having learned from Colonel Forbes, the local secretary for Dursley, that the Uley tumulus, better known as Hetty Pegler's Tump, which has been placed under the charge of her Majesty's Commissioners of Works, was being injured by careless or mischievous persons, appointed a committee to inquire into and report upon the state of this ancient monument. The report was forwarded by the Council to Lieut.-General Pitt-Rivers, who thereupon paid a personal visit to Uley and examined the barrow. The Council had since been asked to submit to the Board of Works a plan and estimate for the restoration. Additions had been made to the society's library during the last year by donations from Mr. Blacker, Mr. Drayton Wyatt, and other members, and also by the purchase of books and tracts, relating for the most part to Gloucestershire, at the sales of Mr. Wilton's and Mr. Jeffs' libraries. The work of the society, and of similar societies in other counties, had hitherto been carried on without reference to any central body. It had been proposed during the year that there should be a union of archaeological societies in England (with the Society of Antiquaries of London as a nucleus), and that delegates should be appointed by each society, who should from time to time confer together

at the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, with a view to the better organization of antiquarian research and the preservation of ancient monuments. The Council had had much pleasure in complying with the proposal, and had appointed Sir H. Barkly, K.C.B., and Sir John Maclean, F.S.A., the delegates of that society. The first congress was to be held the following day. Amongst the members whom the society had lost by death was Mr. T. Gambier Parry, whose brilliant genius, profound knowledge of the history of art, and genial courtesy, made him one of their most distinguished members.

#### **Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association.**

—July 24.—Twenty-third annual excursion.—For the first time since the association was formed the Abbey of St. Hilda at Whitby was visited. The association had been lucky enough to enlist the services of Mr. St. John Hope, the Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. Dealing first of all with the historical portion of his subject, Mr. Hope explained that it is divided into two sections, the first referring to the Saxon monastery, and the second to the refoundation of the abbey in the eleventh century. There is little doubt that the monastery was founded in 658 A.D. by St. Hilda, who had been the abbess of a similar institution at Hartlepool. The Whitby abbey appears to have soon played a prominent part in ecclesiastical affairs, for it was here in 662 that the famous Synod, at which the question of fixing the Easter Festival was discussed, met. The ravages of the Danes in this part of the country affected the monastery woefully; in fact, it was destroyed in 870, together with the town itself. Little or nothing beyond this is known of St. Hilda's Monastery. That it stood on the ground covered by the present ruins may be considered a certainty, for it was the almost invariable practice, when such an institution was refounded, to build again on the old site. There is every reason to suppose that the Saxon monastery was built of stone. It was occupied by both monks and nuns. There were several of these "double" monasteries in Saxon times, and for the most part they were under the rule of an abbess, and not an abbot. A period of nearly two hundred years then elapses, bringing us to the time of the Norman Conquest, when the place was visited by one Reinfrid, a soldier in the service of William, and the melancholy aspect of affairs grieved him. He shortly afterwards relinquished his military life, became a monk, and set to work to refound the abbey. His purpose was accomplished about the year 1087, and the edifice was dedicated to St. Peter and St. Hilda. Mr. Hope then proceeded to deal with the architectural features of the abbey in an exhaustive way. The significance of this mark and the other was explained, and it may be readily imagined that under such circumstances a tour round the ruins was not only interesting, but highly instructive. Questions upon various points were answered with a readiness that showed Mr. Hope to have a thorough mastery of the subject he was discoursing upon. Altogether an hour and a half were spent amongst the ruins. Then the party visited the adjoining parish church, dedicated to St. Mary; and a more curiously fashioned edifice it would be difficult to come across. The company then went to the *Crowa*

Hotel, where luncheon was partaken of. The Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L., Vicar of Danby, and author of the *History of Cleveland*, took the chair. After the repast had been served, the Chairman proposed the toast of "The Yorkshire Archæological and Topographical Association." In doing so he mentioned that although many books had been published about Whitby and its neighbourhood, the mediæval history of the town and the history of the abbey had yet to be written. It was, he said, always taken for granted that the predecessors of the Normans in that part of the country were the Danes, and that the latter were preceded by the Anglians. He believed this sequence to be entirely wrong. His opinion, founded upon information which he had collected, was that the Anglians never penetrated into that part of the kingdom, but that the Danes had to work their way, as well as they could, in the wake of the ancient British or Celtic inhabitants. If he had the opportunity, he was prepared to demonstrate that point. He held that inquiry into such matters as that came within the scope of their association. The collection of "place-names" was also, he thought, a fit subject for their society to deal with.

**The British Archæological Association.**—July 29.—Forty-sixth annual congress of the British Archæological Association at Lincoln, under the presidency of the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham. —In the course of his inaugural remarks Lord Winchilsea said that the ancient city of Lincoln and the adjacent district formed a nucleus as worthy of archæological investigation as any in the kingdom. The city itself was replete with historical associations, and the inhabitants might be justly proud of the antiquities committed to their care. The natural advantages of the place had been the cause of its successive occupation from early British times, when, as was not surprising, a city was founded which took its name from the river Lindum. Of succeeding Roman times, the Newport Arch was the greatest relic, and it could not be surpassed by anything of the kind still standing in Britain. In that arch might be seen the simplicity, strength, and durability which characterized the works of that nation which became the mistress of the world. In the great road, or Ermine Street, running north and south through the Roman city, might also be traced the iron hand of the Romans, and in the bank keeping out the sea from the East Fens a third remnant of this far-sighted political people. There was something, he said, particularly interesting to all Englishmen in tracing these rude but solid mementoes which that great nation had left in our land, because, of all the empires which had borne sway in the world, he knew of none which was so nearly approximated to our own as the Roman Empire, in the spirit by which it was conducted, in the justice of its laws, in the great engineering works with which it covered the surface of the globe, and in that high intelligence and lofty common-sense which animated it in its best days. Passing to later times, the history of Lincoln, he observed, was the history of England, for the city had played an important part in the contests between the Danes and the Saxons, in the civil war of the twelfth century; and, in fact, almost every king from the time of the Conquest to that of Henry VII. had been in turn

attracted within the sphere of the city's influence. Not only would the cathedral command the attention of the antiquary, but the parish churches of city and county were well worth notice, those of Stow, Louth, Boston, and Grantham being exceptionally noteworthy. The address closed with a fitting tribute to the importance and utility of archæological research; he would view the cathedral not as a treasure-house of mere wood and stone, but of the spirit and devotion of our ancestors. It was a precious heritage and a very practical advantage, and it ought to constitute an education to the young. We were proving to America and to our colonies that we were indeed worthy to be considered the mother of the race; and so long as we did our duty to these ancient monuments, under which has reposed the dust of our common ancestors and theirs for so long, he believed war between Anglo-Saxon countries would be impossible. —Subsequently the members perambulated the city, and examined the church of St. Peter-at-Gowts. Here an ancient slab, with an effigy of the patron saint holding his emblem, a key, over the tower window attracted attention; and the Saxon coigning of "long and short work," the tower arch with plain chamfered abaci, and the upper windows, were pointed out by the Bishop of Nottingham, under whose guidance a visit was also paid to the adjacent church of St. Mary-le-Wigford, where the tower has much detail in common with that above mentioned. The most remarkable feature here is the inscribed Roman sepulchral slab built into the outside west wall of the tower near the doorway, bearing on its pyramidal or triangular summit an Anglo-Saxon inscription in five lines, which are to be read from bottom to top, against the usual practice. These two churches have been said to date from shortly after the fall of the Saxon dynasty; they are evidently of the same period, and not unlikely the work of the same hand.—Tuesday's proceedings embraced a visit to the Stone Bow, or arch over the High Street near the river, and to the Guildhall, where Major G. Lambert, F.S.A., spoke on the maces and regalia of the Corporation, and Mr. W. de G. Birch described the seals. Mr. Birch exhibited an impression of an older seal of the city than any now known, and in pointing out the injured condition of some of the city charters, and alluding to the loss of some of the Corporation records, he impressed strongly upon the responsible authorities the great necessity of forming a small museum of manuscripts and antiquities which were in charge of the Corporation. Excavations in various parts of the city have brought to light Roman and mediæval remains, several of which, for want of a proper repository, have been carried away or destroyed.—The Mayor, in reply, said he was glad notice had been taken of this want, and he hoped before long a suitable provision would be made for the preservation of all such relics as were now or might hereafter be available.—The old Grammar School, and the two Norman houses on the steep hill, popularly known as the "Jews' Houses," were examined, and the party were then met at the cathedral by the Rev. Precentor Venables, who delivered an interesting historical and architectural lecture in the Consistory Court, after which, under his guidance, they walked round and inspected the several details which were specially



referred to by the speaker. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the cathedral is the ancient frieze running along the oldest portion of the west front, and it is remarkable that while all the other parts of the fabric have been dated by archæologists without much difficulty, considerable divergence of opinion exists with regard to this detail. Some hold that it is contemporary with, and an integral part of, the work of Bishop Remigius, put up by that prelate at the close of the eleventh century. Others, on the other hand, have seen, and still see, in it an intention on the part of the bishop, when he was rearing the western end, to enshrine, as it were, in so prominent a place a series of sculptured slabs brought from elsewhere, perhaps from Stow, or from Dorchester in Oxon, and for some unknown reason venerated by him, notwithstanding their somewhat impaired condition, as relics of especial regard. It is certainly difficult to account for the injuries which these slabs of early Norman carved subjects have sustained, if we are to accept the theory that they were originally prepared for the places which they now occupy; nor can a satisfactory explanation be given of the incongruous arrangement of the series, whereby the group which represents Daniel in the lions' den is thrust in between the building of the Ark and the egress of the Noachian family. We are, therefore, compelled to deduce from these facts that, whether their date be older than, or contemporary with Remigius, they do not now occupy their pristine position and order. Mr. J. Romilly Allen, whose work on early Christian symbolism is well known, has promised a paper which will probably throw much light on the subject. The MSS. in the library and the fragments of Roman and early Christian sculpture arranged in the cloisters attracted notice; among the former being large urns, pavements, an inscribed milestone, and a short but solid column with square base broadly chamfered; among the latter a bas-relief of St. John the Evangelist with nimbus, book, and attendant eagle, perhaps part of a reredos, and a coffin ornamented with interlacing circles, evidently a work of art inspired by the interlaced patterns of a still older period. The castle was the next place of meeting, and Mr. George Patrick read a carefully-prepared paper upon the history and the plan. A visit was then paid to the remains of a basilica, consisting of a line of ruined columns, standing upon moulded bases, which have been most conservatively retained in the same state as when they were found, in the cellars of the houses lying on the western side of the street. A splendid fragment of Roman wall, about 25 feet high, with courses of tiles alternating with roughly squared rubble, was visited, and the party will have the advantage of some notes hereafter upon it from the pen of the veteran antiquary Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A., who had inspected it earlier in the day. Further perambulations in the vicinity filled up the afternoon, and the evening meeting enabled four papers to be read, viz., "The Visitation of Lincoln Cathedral in 1436-7," by the Rev. A. R. Maddison, M.A., in which was shown the sadly lax and undignified condition into which the capitular body had sunk in that year; "On a Roman Lanx found at Lakenheath," by Mr. Henry Prigg, who exhibited a large Roman dish of pewter or other metal of somewhat

similar nature, and several small pieces; "On Somerton Castle, its Founder, and its Royal Prisoner (the King of France)," by the Bishop of Nottingham, who has kindly helped the congress very much by his oral description of sites visited; and "On the Characteristics of Mediæval Wall-Work," by Mr. Charles Lynam.—*Athenæum*.

**Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.**—July 31.—Meeting in the Old Castle, Newcastle, the Rev. Dr. Bruce presiding.—The gifts to the society included a thrashing-flail, a spinning-wheel, and the letters patent of George III. to Archibald, ninth Earl of Dundonald, who first established the chemical industry on the Tyne in conjunction with Mr. Losh. There was also exhibited a gold armlet, found near Kirkby Stephen, probably belonging to the early British or prehistoric period, and certainly anterior to the Roman invasion. The donors of the gifts were thanked.—Dr. Embleton read a few notes on the skulls of deer, cattle, and goats found in Bailiffgate. It was difficult to say how old the remains were, but they might not be older than the siege of Newcastle by the Scots in the seventeenth century, when there would be a scarcity of food.—The Secretary (Mr. Blair) read some notes on a mediæval pele tower at Pokerley, county of Durham, contained in a letter from Mr. James F. Robinson, of Burnopfield, to Mr. Cadwalader J. Bates. The writer said the place would not be of a later date than the fourteenth century.—Mr. John Robinson read an interesting paper on the naval papers of the Delavals and other documents of local and national interest. Mr. Robinson also exhibited a large number of papers, including Sir John Vanburgh's sketch of the north entrance of Seaton Delaval Hall, and a ground-plan of the wings. He said these papers ranged over a period of three centuries, commencing with the time of Henry VII. Among the objects he had to exhibit was a piece of a playing-card, which was without doubt the visiting card of Dorothy Forster. An insight was given into the rate of wages paid at the commencement of the eighteenth century. From certain documents, it appeared that masons and joiners received 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per day, labourers 5d. to 8d., gardeners who planted the trees in the avenue and plantations, 1s. 4d., and the women employed in weeding the new hedges 3d. to 4d. On the other side, however, it must be observed that beef was 2½d. per lb., while a leg of mutton could be procured for 1s. 6d., and eggs were four a penny. Amongst the interesting matters in the papers also was the signature of Charles James Fox, subscribed to a despatch. Another interesting document, probably of the date of 1797 or 1798, was a list of those who, either from age, infirmity, or youth, in the Seaton Delaval township, were to be removed in carts at the time of the apprehended French invasion. While the people of Seaton Delaval and Hartley greatly dreaded the feared invasion and made provision for the removal of the young and infirm, there were not wanting those who were prepared to defend their hearths and homes, and another document contained a list of twenty-two names of volunteers who formed themselves into an armed association under the title of the Seaton Delaval Volunteers.—Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., the eminent and veteran antiquary, was present at the meeting.

August 1.—Excursion to North Tynedale.—Arrived at Cocklaw Pele, which is a characteristic specimen of one of the strongholds of the Anglo-Scottish Border, there were other members of the society waiting to participate in the remainder of the day's pleasure. The Rev. Rome Hall gave an interesting description of Cocklaw Pele, which is now a mere shell. Its spiral tower has now broken down, though Mr. Hall said he could mount to the top of it a quarter of a century ago. Leaving Cocklaw Pele, about a mile drive through a pretty piece of country brought the party to Chollerton Church, where they were welcomed by Canon Bird, who explained many interesting features. The church has undergone restoration, and special care has been taken with the chancel. On each side of the church there are four early English arches. The pillars on the eastern side are monolith, and the capitals appear to be Italian work. Possibly the whole of these beautiful pillars and capitals were removed from the Roman building at The Chesters or some other Roman quarter. The arches on the south side are supported on pillars built in the usual early English manner of complete octagonal stones, and with capitals of a similar date. Remains of crosses and carved slabs also attracted attention, as did also a small organ, said to have been built in the Elizabethan period. The next place of interest resorted to was Colwell, about 3 miles north-west of Chollerton, where the long base of a chapel has lately been explored by Mr. R. H. Hedley. This gentleman explained that the chancel was probably built before the nave. The base of the wall was 3 feet thick, and the wall 2 feet 9 inches. The stones found consisted of several fragments, and from them they might gather important evidence of the date of construction. The stone used in the building had come from Pity Me, about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles distant. The edifice had been covered with gray slates, of which many fragments were found, as were also portions of charred timber. The rude blocks of stone to be seen in the east end of the chancel were probably part of a raised platform on which the altar stood. A trench was cut in the centre of the chancel, and at a depth of 4 feet were found three skeletons, one a male, and another of a youth, twelve to fifteen years old. Outside the wall of the chancel to the north were found two children's skulls and a quantity of bones, which would lead them to suppose that they represented interments. Tradition recorded that a window built into the north of the old hall at Colwell was taken from the chapel. Though little had been found at Colwell Chapel, it (Mr. Hedley said) behoved them as antiquaries to conserve, protect, and recover what remained to them from the spoliation of the Reformation, the fury of the Commonwealth, and the ignorance and apathy of the last century. The party was next conveyed to Thockington Church, situated in a picturesque part of the country. The church, which has a small interior, is interesting on account of its vaulted chancel. In the porch can be seen a fine monumental slab with a floreated cross, and book and sword upon it in high relief. Outside of the church, on the south side, lies the effigy of a female with a curious head-dress. These, and other old remains, were explained by Mr. Hedley. The drive next undertaken, and which was the most pleasant of the

day, was from Thockington to Barrasford. On the way the Rev. Rome Hall pointed out Swinburne Pele, then Swinburne Castle. When Barrasford was reached, the carriages were left, and the north Tyne was crossed by the ferry to Haughton Castle, which, by the kind permission of Mr. W. D. Cruddas, was inspected. It was a novelty to many to cross the river in a boat, as people did in the days of yore, by means of a suspended rope from one side of the river to the other. The ferry at this spot has been in existence for about 700 years. The party, having safely disembarked, were met at the bankside by the Rev. Canon Rogers, Simonburn; the Rev. A. Johnson, Healy; Mr. Bindell, Wester Hill; and Mr. R. L. Allgood, Nunwick. Haughton Castle, which stands out in bold relief on the hillside, was next visited. The hospitality of the new owner of Haughton Castle having been enjoyed, the Rev. Mr. Hall read a paper on the history of the castle, which he prepared and had read four years ago on the occasion of a similar gathering. The visitors then inspected the exterior of the castle, and noted that the structure appeared to have four relieving arches on the south side, which had been duplicated on the north side. Discussion arose as to the meaning of these arches—whether the walling beneath them at one time had been left out, or whether they merely served the office of relieving arches. Next was inspected the interior of the castle, which at the present time is being so adapted as to meet the requirements of a modern residence. There is not much left of the main building, excepting the exterior walls. A very beautiful moulded arch on the near side of the main walls, which has no exterior opening, was pointed out by the Rev. Mr. Hall. In its present position the arch merely leads into a very small hall-chamber, within the angle of which there is an arrow-slit. What this might have been was freely discussed, and the theory propounded was that the exterior portion of the wall had been open at this place, and formed an approach to the doorway represented by the arch, in which case an arrow-slit would have commanded an entrance from a side-chamber. The turrets of the castle were mounted, and the beautiful surrounding scenery was much admired.

#### Bradford Historical and Antiquarian Society.

—August 5.—Visit to Beverley.—The party first proceeded to the Minster, where they were received by the Rev. J. E. Jagger, in the absence of the vicar, and Major Cussons, one of the vicar's wardens. The exterior of the edifice was described by Mr. John Bilson, of Hull, who also read a lengthy paper when the party reached the nave, and conducted them to the Percy shrine and other points of special interest. After luncheon the party inspected St. Mary's Church, next visiting the Guildhall, where they inspected the building generally, the time not allowing of an inspection of the muniment-room.

#### The London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.—August 28.—The meeting of this Society,

at Colchester, appears to have been of a very agreeable character, under the guidance of Dr. Laver, F.S.A., and of Mr. Joslin, whose museum of local Roman antiquities is now a grand feature, even in a town so teeming with Roman remains as is the representative of *Colonia* or *Comulodunum*, for the



place had a double name. Mr. Joslin has most wisely printed a catalogue of his extensive museum, compiled carefully and effectively by Mr. J. E. Price, F.S.A. In the short space of a day, or three-quarters of a day, it would be impossible for the visitors to do more than see some of the leading remains; but they may probably induce a few of the more earnest antiquaries to renew this visit, to study what they have been introduced to. Mr. Roach Smith's "Collectanea Antiqua" has numerous illustrated articles of the Roman remains of Colchester, including plates of the kilns discovered by Mr. Joslin, and of the extraordinary figurines discovered near them. The late Mr. Parish's plates, most artistically executed, should also be consulted. Mr. Laver welcomed the visitors, and gave an account of the history of the town itself and its insignia and charters, which were on view in the library. The company then followed him into the museum stored with British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman remains of the most interesting character, the most prominent of which were pointed out and explained; after which a tour of inspection inside the keep, the old jail—now happily disused—and finally to the Castle Green, historically famous as the scene of the sad execution of Lucas and Lisle the Royalist defenders of the town in the Civil War. Special attention was called to the massive walls, from 13 to 22 feet in thickness, formed of rubble mixed with red brick, generally admitted to be of Roman origin. From this interesting spot the party were led to an ancient site occupied by a modern ecclesiastical building called St. Helen's Chapel, and now used for semi-religious purposes. Thence to the more important and in every way more interesting ruins of St. Botolph's Priory. The condition and appearance of which were the subject of much discussion; the mixture of rubble, red brick, and tile, and highly elaborate stone carving giving occasion for much divergence of opinion. The ruin and the burial-ground are now open, pleasantly enlivened by trees and flowers. The ancient gateway of St. John's Abbey, the next object on the programme, was visited, the firm and excellent condition of which was a surprise for those who had feared to see a dilapidated ruin. It now is kept in excellent condition, and forms the entrance to the gardens formerly attached to the Abbey itself, of which nothing remains, and now used for the enjoyment of the officers of the soldiery quartered at the barracks near by. On the way from the Abbey gate to Holy Trinity Church, many quaint nooks and corners were passed, and several churches not in the programme were longingly viewed externally. Holy Trinity, in addition to the fact of its being the burial-place of Dr. Gilbert, the earliest of electricians, is noted for its evident signs of Saxon, or even earlier, origin, but contains little in the way of monuments or

architecture to call for notice. The wonderful Roman walls, and the openings therein leading by flights of steps down to the level of the suburban streets, the results of increased population; the curious Balkern gate, with its Roman arch and its sunk guard-chamber—now, alas! a dust-hole, or something worse—brought the architectural programme to a close; but a further treat was afforded by a visit to the museum attached to the villa residence of Mr. George Joslin, containing a wonderful collection of local finds of every period of our ancient history, beautifully arranged and catalogued, and tended as a labour of love by the worthy collector.



## Reviews.

*Pottery and Porcelain: A Guide to Collectors.* By FREDERICK LITCHFIELD. "Hath not the potter power over the clay?" Rom. ix. 21. Third edition. Revised and Augmented. (London: Bickers and Son, 1884.) 8vo., pp. 216, xx.

A useful little handbook to Pottery and Porcelain has been lying on our table for some time past. It is the third issue of Mr. Frederick Litchfield's volume on the subject, and is calculated to be of considerable service to collectors or students, who do not happen to possess the more elaborate and costly publications of Mr. Marryatt and Mr. Chaffers. We believe that till Mr. Litchfield's manual appeared, in or about 1880, there was no such handy book in our language, although there existed a few in French and German. The volume is well illustrated with representations of the various wares, and with monograms of potters and artists, and we are pleased to see the prominence given to specimens of the too-little known Belleek manufacture, carried on at Dublin for a short time, about thirty years ago. The information about the Sèvres china is also acceptable and interesting; but we do not notice any reference to the very important collection of this valuable fabric at Harting, near Midhurst, in Sussex, the seat of the Featherstonhaughs; it is said to be, next to that at Windsor, the most precious in this country. Taken altogether, however, Mr. Litchfield's work is a praiseworthy undertaking by a person who evidently feels more than a commercial interest in the matter; and, which is more, he invites corrections and additions for future reprints of his pages, which we take to be a healthy symptom of diffidence, becoming in those who devote their attention to any progressive subject.



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# The Antiquary.



NOVEMBER, 1889.

## The Ruins of the Castle of Newark-upon-Trent.

BY WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.

**D**ESTROYED by the Danes, the old town was succeeded by one called New-work. Situate on a branch of the Trent, in a level part of the county of Nottingham, the town stands on the road from Nottingham to Lincoln, and was considered as an intermediary district between the north and south, where, in case of need, communications might be addressed to belligerent parties on either side. Tradition tells us that Egbert, King of England, built the first castle. This edifice was repaired by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, and probably rebuilt by him in the reign of Edward the Confessor. In 1125 Alexander, Bishop of Lincoln, much enlarged, and in places reconstituted the several parts of the fortress. Invasions and civil tumults rendered such a proceeding needful. Small provincial communities found it necessary to protect themselves from unlicensed marauders and wandering remnants of dispersed armies. Fourteen years after the reconstruction of Newark Castle, Bishop Alexander became involved in an insurrection against King Stephen, and, being captured by the troops under that monarch, was imprisoned in the castle of which he was the owner, and obliged to surrender it and other of his strongholds to the Crown. The determined exactions and cruelties practised by King John led to a revolt amongst the barons of the empire, who, combining together, wrung

from the defeated tyrant the great palladium of English liberties, known to all the world as Magna Charta. This great instrument was the death-blow to the many feudal abuses of the time. Not content with this act, the barons asked for aid from the French King; and through his intervention Gilbert de Gaunt, Earl of Lincoln, was summoned to proceed against the garrison of Newark. This earl, however, halted in his intention, on learning that King John was marching at the head of a vast army towards the royal castle.

Selecting an unfortunate period for his movements, the King contrived to lose all his military equipments, baggage, with the regalia, and much treasure, owing to an inundation occurring when he was journeying from Lynn to the Abbey of Swineshead. From thence he was taken in a litter to Sleaford Castle, utterly broken down and prostrate with fever. His illness was greatly aggravated by over-indulgence in eating unripe peaches, and in quaffing ale. Fox declares that the King was poisoned by a monk at Swineshead Abbey.

In the Chronicle of the Kings of England, by Sir R. Baker, the author, on the authority of Caxton, also asserts the fatal illness to have been occasioned by the same cause. It is stated that the poison was administered in a cup of wine, the poison consisting of a toad steeped in the liquid. Other accounts say that poison was placed in a dish of pears. Many historians have accepted one or other of the diverse statements concerning John's death by poison. It may justly be considered that the worry of his life, and the rapidity of his journeys, together with the grief caused by the loss he had sustained through his ill-timed transit by the seashore, was sufficient reason for his rapidly declining state, without the romantic addition of murder to complete the discomfiture. Removed to Newark Castle, he expired there on October 19, 1216, in the fifty-first year of his age, and the eighteenth of his reign. His remains were not interred at Newark, but were deposited in Worcester Cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory. The full-length effigy lies on an altar-tomb, the left hand grasping the hilt of a sword. The head is crowned; the hair long; there

is a beard and moustache. There are three divisions on the sides of the tomb containing shields with royal armorial bearings. The monument is placed in the centre of the choir. Shakespeare, in the play of *King John*, puts into the mouth of Prince Henry—afterwards King Henry III.—the lines :

At Worcester must his body be interr'd ;  
For so he will'd it.

In the same famous tragedy the great dramatist records the disaster caused by the floods in the sixth scene of the fifth act, where Philip Faulconbridge relates the event to Hubert de Burgh, the King's chamberlain :

I'll tell thee, Hubert, half my power this night,  
Passing these flats, are taken by the tide,  
These Lincoln washes have devoured them ;  
Myself, well mounted, hardly have escap'd.

Later on, in the seventh scene of the same act, when the action is laid in the orchard of Swinstead Abbey, the King is brought on in a chair, and being questioned, "How fares your Majesty?" replies :

Poison'd—ill fare—dead, forsooth, cast off ;  
And none of you will bid the winter come  
To thrust his icy fingers in my maw.

When Faulconbridge approaches, and he learnt from him,

In a night, the best part of my power,  
As I upon advantage did remove,  
Were in the washes, all unwarily,  
Devoured by the unexpected flood,

this intelligence overcomes the sinking sovereign, who dies ere Faulconbridge can complete the sad story.

Newark Castle was then given up to the barons ; but the Earl of Pembroke, after a week's hard siege, reduced the defenders to obedience to his orders, and it once more reverted to the Bishop of Lincoln. It has been mentioned that it became a state prison in the reign of Edward III. In the Itinerary of Cardinal Wolsey's last journey to the north in 1530 after leaving Grantham, we learn that on the Wednesday he removed to Newark, where he rested in the castle, and on Thursday went to Southwell, lodging at the house of one of the prebends. It was on the occasion of the Cardinal's brief stay at Newark, that his trusty biographer and gentleman usher, George Cavendish, stays in his narrative, to relate an interesting con-

versation between himself and my Lord Cardinal, which took place at Master Fitzwilliam's, some three miles from Peterborough. When James I. came to Newark in 1603, on his way from Edinburgh to London, to take possession of the English throne, he was saluted in right royal fashion, and he exhibited some curious traits of character.

If, however, the crumbling walls of Newark Castle could speak, their utterances would, in all probability, tell of the disastrous sieges which they endured in the unhappy reign of Charles I. Strange stories of the deaths of kings are not more strange than the history of their lives. And what a history was that of James's son and successor ! Here a victory, there a defeat. A civil war which transformed the very face of nature into a semblance of perpetual slaughter, and roused internecine conflicts in countless households. The Royalist party held Newark, and its castle was tenanted by the King's troops. Charles had established a mint, and in it various pieces of money were coined. Of these, some had the likeness of a castle engraved upon them. It was in the course of the first siege that the Governor, Sir John Henderson, ordered a great portion of the town to be burnt, as a means of defence. In the second siege, when Lord Byron was Governor, the garrison suffered great straits, but were ultimately relieved by the timely arrival of Prince Rupert, who had previously fought the army of the Parliament at Beacon Hill, an eminence to the east of the town.\* The third, and last siege, was the most important of all, as with its close the Civil War came to an end. The then Governor, Lord Bellasis, made a brave defence, but, after many vigorous onslaughts on the enemy, and with no detriment done to the castle by them, he was ordered by the King to surrender the place to the Scotch army, Charles having placed himself in their hands. This Governor, John, Lord Bellasis, was the second son of Thomas, Lord Falconberg, who fought for King Charles during the Civil War. Later on he became Governor of Tangier, and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

\* A Roman camp occupied the site of this hill. Many ancient spear-heads and other antiquities have been found here.



Pepys, in his amusing diary, tells a very curious anecdote relative to Newark and Lord Bellasis. He says: "I to the Sun, behind the Change, to dinner, to my Lord Bellasses. He told us a very handsome passage of the King's sending him his message about holding out the town of Newarke, of which he was then Governor for the King. This message he sent in a slugg-bullet, being writ in cypher, and wrapped up in lead and sealed. So the messenger come to my Lord and told him he had a message from the King, but it was yet in his belly; so they did give him some physic, and out it come. This was a month before the King flying to the Scots, and therein he told him that at such a day, the 3rd or 6th of May, he should hear of his being come to the Scots, being assured by the King of France, that in coming to them he should be used with all the liberty, honour, and safety that could be desired. And at the just day he did come to the Scots. He told us another odd passage: how the King having newly put out Prince Rupert of his generalship upon some miscarriage at Bristol, and Sir Richard Willis of his governship of Newarke, at the entreaty of the gentry of the county, and put in my Lord Bellasses; the great officers of the King's army mutinied, and came in that manner, with swords drawn, into the market-place of the town where the King was; which the King hearing, says, 'I must horse.' And there himself personally when everybody expected they should have been opposed, the King come, and cried to the head of the mutineers, which was Prince Rupert, 'Nephew, I command you to be gone.' So the Prince, in all his fury and discontent, withdrew, and his company scattered."\*

With the termination of the Civil Wars Newark Castle fell into decadence. The Parliamentary Commissioners speedily demolished what was once a noble edifice, and what may be still considered an historical relic of the glory of a past age. The market-place contains some old houses whose decorated gable-fronts bear testimony of their antiquity. The loyalty of the inhabitants of Newark during the reign of Charles I., received its reward at the hands of his son,

\* Pepys' *Diary*, vol. i., p. 328, 4to. edition, 1825.

Charles II., who renewed many privileges almost lapsed into desuetude. King Edward VI. gave the town its first charter of incorporation.

The crowning glory of the place is the Church of St. Mary Magdalene. It is very large, and elegant in all its proportions. Externally it is to be noted for its lofty tower, surmounted by an octagonal spire. The base of the tower is Norman. Early English and Decorated, with statues of the Apostles, form distinctive features of the lofty spire. Many styles of architecture are to be seen, both in the interior and exterior. There are two Norman piers in the nave. The large east window is a fine example of sound architectural work, and its tracery is excellent. The church is cruciform, and consists of nave, aisles, transepts, choir and sepulchral chapels. The screen work in the chancel is very rich; the carving of the oak stalls full of elaborate design and fine workmanship. There is some good stained glass and an altar-piece, "The Resurrection of Lazarus," by Hilton. This painting, presented by the artist, is now relegated to a place under the west window. The church is full of dignity, and its characteristic beauty will bear comparison with any of the cathedrals. One of the finest and largest brasses in England is to be seen on the wall of the south transept. It measures 9 feet 5 inches by 5 feet 7 inches. It represents Alan Fleming, a merchant. He is habited in a civic costume, consisting of a close-fitting tunic, having short sleeves and long lappets. A prominent feature in the tunic is the appearance of two pockets in the front. The hair is flowing, no covering on the head, which rests on an embroidered cushion. This is supported by angels. The hands are uplifted, palm to palm, and between them hold a scroll with the words: "Miserere, Mei, Domine Deus, Meus." The sleeves have embroidered cuffs. The canopy over this figure is full of elegant details and patterns of varying decorations. The date of this work is 1361. In the church of St. Margaret, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, are two brasses, one to the memory of Adam de Walsokne, the other to Robert Braunché, both merchants. The first is dated 1349, the second 1364, within three years of the grand Newark brass. The dress, with some

very trifling exceptions, is identical, and the execution of all of them is from the hand of a Flemish artist, who in all probability was the executant of the brasses of Thomas Delamere, Abbot of St. Albans, to be seen in the cathedral there, and of the priest in the church at Wensley, Yorkshire, as well as the priest in the church at North Mims, Hertfordshire, and one or two other brasses. The time when these several worthies lived, was in the reign of Edward III., and it was during that period that changes in apparel were so frequent, and ornamentation so elaborately and expensively adopted, as to elicit an Act passed by Parliament for the curtailment of luxury in dress.\* Chaucer in the prologue to the *Canterbury Tales*, describes a merchant, such a one as Alan Fleming, of Newark, might have been :

A Merchant was ther with a forked berd,  
In mottelee and highe on hors he sat,  
And on his hed a Flaundrish bever hat ;  
His botes clapsed fayre and fetisly,  
His resons spoke he ful solempnely.†

In the subsequent reign of Richard II., extravagance of dress attained far greater proportions.

Other brasses, notably one in remembrance of Robert Browne, a former constable of the castle, and a retainer of Cardinal Wolsey, are to be seen. A mural monument in the south aisle refers to a strange event which happened to a Mr. and Mrs. Clay. They lived at Newark, at the corner of Stedman Street, west of the market-place. He was a tradesman, and an alderman of the borough. During the night on March 11, 1643, when the siege was at its hottest, he had a dream, in which he saw his house burning. Impelled by a sense of extreme danger, he woke all his family and household, and as soon as possible induced them to leave. Not long after, a bomb discharged by the Parliamentary party from their position

on Beacon Hill, found its way on to the roof of Clay's dwelling. It went through all the floors, but did not seem to effect any loss of life or any great destruction of property. In point of fact, the gunners made a false calculation ; their engine of war was meant to astonish the governor of the town, whose residence was near at hand. Honest Mr. Clay made a will leaving the sum of two hundred pounds to the corporation, devising the interest of half to be presented to the preacher of a sermon to be given on each anniversary of March 11, and the interest of the remainder to be given to the poor. Hercules Clay and his wife were buried in the beautiful church wherein they had, doubtless, frequently worshipped.

The ruins of Newark Castle, as they now stand, cannot fail to bring back a time when they presented a formidable front to the invaders of what was then a grand and imposing fortress. On the side facing the south their appearance is not striking, while the ground in the interior has been utilized as a place for recreation, with an establishment for bathing. Looking north, the effect of the long wall with its Norman masonry and Perpendicular windows is most imposing. The remains of an oriel window and the noble Norman gatehouse by the side complete a picture quite in harmony with the history of this fine fortress. The ruins by the length of the river Trent are altogether truly picturesque. A crypt still exists, and can be explored. Newark Castle, in right of its considerable historical interest and the evident intention of the founders to command what has been called the great Trent thoroughfare, vies, if it does not surpass, all that has been written about the Castle of Nottingham, now restored and converted into a Midland Counties Art Museum.

\* As in dress, so in armour, regulations had to be made and enforced for propriety as to differences in rank. Prices were not allowed to be variable ; a painted bow was not to exceed one shilling and sixpence, and a sheaf of sharpened arrows, one shilling and twopence.

† It was in the reign of Edward I. that hats made from the beaver are first mentioned. These novelties in male attire had their origin in Flanders, hence the expression "Flaundrish" above quoted.







Fol. 1, vers.

	Ironwerk	Paid to Cornelys Symondson Smyth for all maner of Ironwerk necessary for the said close Stole prout per billam suam gerentem Datum xvij <sup>o</sup> die maij anno xxix <sup>no</sup> Regis Henrici viij	xij <sup>s</sup>
	Tawey ∞ Velvet ∞ of the Kynges store	Memorand that of a Remnañte of Tawney velvet of the Kynges store . parcell of x yerdes lately charged upon Thomas Alvarde in his lyf tyme . as in this booke before under the title of Stuff Receyved oute of the Kynges store more playnely it may appere . there was o- iij yerde dim. dim. quarterii employed to the covryng of the said Coofer for the Lady Mary.	iij yerdes dim. dim. quarterii.
The Charge of Stuff and ∞ Workmanship concernyng the ∞ makynge of a cofer covered w <sup>th</sup> Tawney Velvet made for ∞ the Lady Mary the kynges doughter w <sup>th</sup> Cylles and ∞ w <sup>th</sup> all Boxes . and for a Case of Lether to t <sup>r</sup> usse in the same cofer made mense Aprilis anno xxvij <sup>o</sup> R <sup>e</sup> Henr viij <sup>i</sup> / ∞	Satten of Brudge  Sylke Ryboñ  Workmanship & stuff bought.	Paid to Maistris Vaughañ of Londoñ Sylkewomañ aswell for iij yerdes of bridges Satten employed to the lynyng of the said Coofer at ij <sup>s</sup> the yerde o- <i>vj<sup>s</sup></i> As also for iiij oz of tawney Ryboñ lykewyse employed to the garnysshing of the same Cofer at o- xiiij <sup>d</sup> oz o- <i>iiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup></i> in toto prout per billam suam gerentem Datum xxvij <sup>o</sup> die Augusti anno xxix <sup>no</sup> Regis Henrici viij <sup>i</sup>	x <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> .
		Paid to William Grene* Cofer-maker aswell for tymberwerke of the foresaid Cofer o- <i>v<sup>s</sup></i> And for iiii lbs. of gylte garnysshing nayles employed and spent in and abought the garnysshing of the same coofer at o- <i>vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup></i> lb. o- <i>xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup></i> As also for workmanship of the same Coofer in garnysshing lynyng and trymyng of the same w <sup>th</sup> the forsaid Rybon and nayles o- <i>xxv<sup>s</sup></i> / in toto prout per billam suam gerentem Datum xiiij <sup>o</sup> die Aprilis anno xxix <sup>no</sup> Henrici viij <sup>i</sup>	xlvijs. viij <sup>d</sup> .

\* Compare Madden's *Privy Purse Accounts of the Princess Mary*, p. 26. (April, 1537.) "Itm. geueñ to one Grene of london bringing coffres to my lade[gece] — vs." [In his Index, p. 235, Madden calls him *John Grene*.]



Fol. 2.

Yet parcell  
of the Charge  
of the said cofer  
covered w<sup>th</sup> tawney  
velvet for the  
Ladý Mary

A Case ∞  
of Lether ∞  
to trusse in  
the said Cofer.

Paid to the said William Grene  
for a Case of Lether lyned w<sup>t</sup>  
yellow Cottoñ to trusse in the  
said Coofer prout per Dictam  
billam suam. } x<sup>s</sup>.

Ironwerke.

Paid to Cornelys Symondsoñ  
of Londoñ Smyth for all maner  
of Ironwerke necessary spente  
and employed in and bought the  
said Coofer prout per billam  
suam gerentem Datum xvij<sup>d</sup> die  
Maij anno xxix<sup>no</sup> Regis Hen-  
rici viij<sup>i</sup> } xij<sup>s</sup>.

The charge  
in makynge of  
a Case of She-  
therswerk to  
trusse in iiij  
basons for the  
Ladý Mary

{ Paid to the foresaid William Grene for a case of  
Shetherswerke to trusse in iiij Basons of Tynne  
for the Ladý Mary the Kynges doughter prout per  
billam suam gerentem datum xiiij<sup>o</sup> die Aprilis  
anno xxvij<sup>o</sup> Regis Henrici viij } x<sup>s</sup>.

Ironwerke  
of the said  
Caase.

{ Paid to the foresaid Cornelys Symondsoñ Smyth  
for all maner of Ironwerke necessary employed  
and spente in & abought the said case of Shethers-  
werke ∞ prout per billam sz datum xvij die maij  
anno xxix<sup>no</sup> Regis Henrici viij } vij<sup>s</sup>.

To Cornelys  
Symondson smyth  
for certeyñ parcelles  
of Ironwerk.

{ Paid to the said Cornelys Symondsoñ for certeyñ  
Ironwerke by hym made and delyvered to the  
kynges use viz. for mendyng of two lockes for two  
Stooles o- xij<sup>d</sup> ffor a newe handit for a stole o-  
xij<sup>d</sup> ffor a vice to holde fast with all o- vj<sup>s</sup> ffor  
nayles Teynterhookes hookes w<sup>th</sup> vices and other  
necessaries to furnysshe the progresse bagge o-  
xxvij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> in toto prout per predictum billam su-  
am penes me prefatum Anthoniu Denny remanen } xxxvj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

Hooses and  
Shos provided  
for the Ladý  
Margaret ∞  
Doglas ∞ ∞

{ Paid to Robert Hardy hosier for o- xij peir of  
hooses by hym made and Delyvered to thuse of  
the Ladý Margaret Doglas at sevrall tymes prout  
per billam suam datam xxiiij<sup>o</sup> die Junij anno  
xxix<sup>no</sup> Regis Henrici viij<sup>i</sup> ac penes me Anthoniu  
Denny remanentem } xx<sup>s</sup>.

{ Paid to Arnolde Lothburý Shomaker for o- xij  
peir of Shoes of blak velvet made and Delyvered  
to thuse of the said Ladý Margaret at sevrall  
tymes at iij<sup>s</sup>. iiij<sup>d</sup>. a peir prout per billam suam  
gerentem Datum predictum xxiiij<sup>o</sup> die Junij. anno  
xxix<sup>no</sup> Regis Henrici viij } xls.

Fol. 2, vers.

Money paid  
by me Anthony ∞  
De[nny] as may ∞  
appe[re] aswett by ∞  
the particulers within  
wr[itten] : as also by  
bi[lls] therof remay-  
nyn]g w<sup>th</sup> me the ∞  
sai]d Anthony ∞

Paid to William Wylde watermañ w<sup>th</sup> vj of his  
fellowes the xvij<sup>th</sup> Day of June anno xxix<sup>no</sup> Regis  
Henrici viij<sup>i</sup>. for their Labours by the space of iij  
daies at o- xij<sup>d</sup> a day the pece / and for the hire  
of a Barge by the space of the said iij daies at  
lyke waiges for Carriage of certeyñ of the kynges  
stuf from his manour of Westminstre to Hampton  
Courte / and for recarriage ageyñ of the same  
froñ Hampton Courte to the said Manour of  
Westmynstre o- xxiiij<sup>s</sup>\* Item paid to Johñ  
Browne of Westmynstre watermañ the xxij<sup>th</sup> daie  
of June anno predicto for carryage of a bedde of  
Arras froñ the foresaid Manour of Westminstre to  
Hampton Courte o- ij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> Item paid for the  
bote hire of one of my servauntes that went to ∞  
Hampton Courte for the salfe carryage of the fore-  
said stuf for his botehire the next day ensuyng  
from Hampton Courte to Westminstre o- vj<sup>d</sup> Item  
paid in lykemaner the xxvij<sup>th</sup> daie of June afore-  
said to Humfrey Bayle watermañ w<sup>th</sup> iiij of his  
fellowes for carriage of two Chestes by water from  
Hampton Courte to the manour of Westminstre in  
the Kynges litle boote at o- xij<sup>d</sup> apece by the day  
and iiij<sup>d</sup> over o- v<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> in toto

xxxij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup>

Paid to Johñ Sittons waterman for hyñself and  
six of his ffellowes Rowing in the kynges litle bote  
with certeyñ beddes of the kynges grace which  
were sente from his pallice of Westmynstre unto  
Hampton Courte mense Junii Anno regni sui xxix<sup>no</sup>  
his grace than being there prout per billam delivered  
Johes Syttons gerentem Datum primo die Julii  
anno predictum xxix<sup>no</sup> ac penes me prefatum  
Anthonium Denny Remanentem by the space of  
two dayes at xij<sup>d</sup> a day apece in toto

xiiij<sup>s</sup>

Money paid to  
William Grene  
for a cofer covred ∞  
w<sup>th</sup> lether delivered to ∞  
the kynges use to ∞  
thandes of M<sup>r</sup>. Symsoñ  
men]se Junij / anno  
xxi]x<sup>no</sup> Regis Henrici viij<sup>i</sup>  
at] Hampton courte. ∞

Paid to William Grene of Londoñ Coofermaker  
for a coofer covered w<sup>th</sup> lether w<sup>th</sup> a lock and two  
keyes and bounde rounde about w<sup>th</sup> Iron / which  
coofer was delivered to thandes of M<sup>r</sup>. Symsoñ\*  
the kynges barbour to the kynges use the xvj<sup>th</sup> daie  
of June anno xxix<sup>no</sup> Regis Henrici viij<sup>i</sup> / and for car-  
riage of the same Cooferto Hampton Courte the said  
xvj<sup>th</sup> daie of June / prout per billam suam gerentem  
Datum xiiij<sup>o</sup> die Augusti anno xxix<sup>no</sup> regis  
Henrici viij<sup>i</sup>

xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

\* Probably Nicholas Sympson, sent November, 1537, by the King to draw a tooth of the Princess.—Madden, p. 44.





## Isaac Barrow.

By C. A. WARD.

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30. B.—Baker's MSS. at Cambridge.
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R. ISAAC BARROW is a man who though dead yet speaketh (Heb. xi. 4), or, as the margin of the Bible gives it, *is spoken of*, and in neither of these two ways is he likely to be forgotten so long as good English has a value in the world. Johnson thought that his description of facetiousness, in the sermon against foolish talking and jesting (28. B., i. 305), was the finest thing in our language. Coleridge says (20. C., 309) that with the exception of such parts as are for a moment debased to the slang of l'Estrange, "Barrow must be considered as closing the first great period of the English language. Dryden began the second." When Charles II. appointed him, in 1672, Master of Trinity College (12. P., 164), he said he had given it to the best scholar in England. In his royal airy fashion the King used to call him "an unfair preacher," because he *exhausted* every subject, and left no room for others to come after him. The expression of the King's is so critically appreciative that scarcely anyone who makes an estimate of Barrow's work fails to point out the *exhaustive* character that distinguishes it. This particular application of the word *exhaustive* is one of the very few instances in which a King has added a new acception to the vast vocabulary of the dictionary, which may be called a compendium of the King's English.

The Barrows were an ancient family of Suffolk. The grandfather, Isaac Barrow, was born at Gazeby in 1563 (16. W., 157), and afterwards became possessed of Sping Abbey, Wickham, Cambridgeshire, where he was for

forty years a justice of the peace. The great grandfather, Philip Barrough, for so the name is spelt (28. B., i., vi.), lived at Gazeby, and published a *Me'hod of Physic* in 1616, and, I suppose, he practised medically in the little town. This Philip had a brother called Isaac, as well as the subject of this memoir, who was also a doctor of physick, and a benefactor to Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he had been a fellow, as also tutor to Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury. All this shows that they were a family of influence, and connected, in and in, with the University of Cambridge. Those who wish for full particulars as to the genealogical family rigmarole can see it very elaborately displayed in the Baker MSS. (30. B., xxxvii.), running back to Richard III.'s reign.

Our Isaac was born in London in October, 1630. According to Abraham Hill's account (28. B., i., vi.) "the son of Thomas Barrow, a citizen of London of good reputation." Dr. Walter Pope, in his *Life of Seth Ward*, gives a further driblet of information, to the effect that he was linen-draper to Charles I. Mr. Hamilton suggests that "the linen patent of the London merchant may have contributed to the loyalty of the father and son" (17. H., i., xiii.). This is noble reasoning; had they been born in Tierra del Fuego, they would probably have exhibited no loyalty at all. I have not been able to trace where he lived. This Thomas Barrow stuck to the King's interests throughout the calamitous war, and followed him to Oxford, and after the murder of the King—for the histrionic effect got up by Cromwell at Westminster Hall, and called a trial, was nothing else—this Thomas Barrow went into exile to Prince Charles,\* and did not again set foot on English soil until the Restoration. Isaac's mother was Anne, daughter of William Buggin, of North Cray, Kent. She died when the boy was only four years old. His first school was the Charterhouse, and he was there for two or three years. He only distinguished himself by his love of fighting,† an inclination which he finally subdued, and for a negligence of

\* Abraham Cowley told Dr. Pope (12. P., 130) that when the royal party first got to France they expected every post to be recalled.

† Dr. Pope's words are "his chief delight being in fighting himself, and encouraging his playfellows to it" (12. P., 131).

dress that seems to have clung to him through life; and this was so extreme that it must be classed to him even as a fault.

A remarkable instance is recorded by the Dr. Pope above mentioned. It is too characteristic to be lost sight of, and no better opportunity can occur for relating it than the present. Dr. Wilkins, minister of St. Lawrence Jewry, was confined to his room on a certain occasion by indisposition, and requested Dr. Barrow to favour him by preaching on the coming Sunday, to which he readily consented. He presented himself at the time appointed pale and meagre of aspect, his dress careless and slovenly, with his collar unbuttoned and hair unkempt. Thus accoutred, as it were, in disarray, he mounts the pulpit and begins to pray. The congregation, as with one consent, commenced a stampede, scampering off as if to save their lives. The noise of patters arose as serving-maids and women rushed from the church. Unlocking of pews, cracking of seats, as the young climbed over or leapt them, was heard till Dr. Pope, who relates the story as an eye-witness, thought the congregation mad. Our good doctor took no heed of the interruption, but named his text and preached deliberately to the remnant left, amongst whom, happily, was Baxter, the eminent Nonconformist. Baxter visited Wilkins after the sermon, and commended it as one of the best he had ever heard. Unfortunately, Dr. Pope, who gives us the graphic story, has forgotten to tell us whether or not it was one of the sermons that are printed in the doctor's works, for this would have added great interest to the tale. Be assured it was a long one, for Barrow was of the obsolete family of Spintexts. However, a young man, who had sat it out to the very end, accosted Barrow as he came down from the pulpit with, "Sir, be not dismayed, for I assure you it was a good sermon." By dress and age he seemed to be an apprentice, or at best a shop-foreman, but they never heard any more of him. Pope then asked the doctor what he thought when he saw the congregation running from him. "I thought," said he, "they did not like me or my sermon, and I have no reason to be angry with them for that." "But what did you think of the apprentice, then?" "I take him to be," he replied, "a very civil person, and if I could

meet with him, I would present him with a bottle of wine." The wealthy citizens, who were accustomed to great preachers at St. Lawrence, esteemed themselves good judges of a sermon, and they came in a body to Dr. Wilkins to expostulate with him for suffering such an ignorant, scandalous fellow to use the pulpit. Baxter happened to be with him at the time, so Wilkins let them run themselves out of breath with their abuse, and said: "The person whom you despise is an eminent scholar, and Mr. Baxter, whose opinion you all respect, heard him preach;" he then turned to Baxter and said, "Pray, sir, favour us with your opinion of the sermon preached last Sunday, which you heard." Mr. Baxter then gave it the full praise it merited, at which they all stood dumfounded and speechless; finally, they confessed they did not hear a word of the sermon, but were set against it by the unpromising garb and mien of the preacher. Dr. Wilkins, it was arranged, should procure Barrow to preach again, and they promised to bring their wives and children, their menservants and maidservants, and all their households, to the church, enjoining them not to stir until the blessing should be pronounced. But Barrow would not listen to it, and he could never "be prevailed upon to comply with the request of such conceited, hypocritical coxcombs." It would appear therefore that he had, after all, found some reason to be angry with them for misliking him and his sermon.

His behaviour at the Charterhouse sadly disappointed his father, who had designed him for a scholar. Hill reports of him (16. H., i., vii.) that he was often heard to solemnly wish that, if it pleased God to take away any of his children, it might be his son Isaac. Yet was it the flower of the flock he wished away, so little of astrologic gift lies in the forecast of man. Who can now tell us anything of the remaining children, of more seeming promise to this father, who could yet look so little into the seeds of time? Young Barrow was removed to Felstead, in Essex, where Martin Holbeach was headmaster (D.N.B.);\* there he quickly reformed his habits, and made great progress in learning,

\* At Felstead School, Oliver, Richard, and Henry, the sons of the Protector Cromwell, were also educated. —*Bib. Topog. Brit.*, vi., 24.



and all things praiseworthy (16. H., i., vii.). His master, Holbeach, appointed him "little tutor" to Viscount Fairfax, of Emely, in Ireland. While he was still at Felstead in 1643 (16. W., 157), he was admitted of Peterhouse, his uncle's college, and no doubt by his uncle's interest, for he was not yet of fit age; and when he did remove to Cambridge, in February, 1645, his uncle had been ejected the year before (13. D., vol. xli.), so he was entered as pensioner at Trinity. So straitened were his circumstances, for his father's estate had suffered heavily by his adherence to the royal cause, that had it not been for the generosity of the great Dr. Henry Hammond,\* he could not have remained at the University at all. He always expressed gratitude for this timely assistance, and has recorded it in a florid Latin epitaph to the doctor's memory, which may be seen in his *Opuscula*, 1647 (16. W., 158). He was chosen a scholar of the house, and, though a stanch royalist, his candour and discretion earned him the goodwill of the authorities. Dr. Hill, the master of the college, seems to have formed a high opinion of his character, for one day he laid his hand upon his head, and said, "Thou art a good lad; 'tis pity thou art a Cavalier." On another occasion Barrow had to deliver an oration on the Gunpowder Plot, in which he so commended former times (16. H., viii.) to the disparagement of those then present, that several of the fellows moved his expulsion; but Dr. Hill silenced them with saying, "Barrow is a better man than any of us." Whewell says that he cannot tell in what capacity Barrow could, in 1651, when he was a fellow, have made his gunpowder oration (29. B., ix., viii.). In Baker's MSS. at Brit. Mus.—xxxvii. 315, March 27, 1648—there is a memo. that "Barrowe, Ricchart Peñs, and Jollie, junr.," had admonition tending to expulsion "for their rude behaviour on the 24th of the same month, after supper." Upon this Dr. Metcalf, the vice-master, has written in the

Conclusion Book or Register that "Q. Eliz. died on 24 March, and K. James the 27th," and that these two days were the accession days of James I. and Charles I., so that the crime of Barrow, etc., was malignancy. Would it not be on this occasion that the Powder Plot came up? But though he thus escaped offence, he would never take the covenant. Once, indeed, he subscribed the engagement when imposed, but repented so much of what he had done that he returned to the commissioners and boldly got his name erased from the list.

He must have been a favourite with the juniors, and showed himself always ready to give them free help; whether in verse or prose, he would constantly write their exercises for them—the only recompense ever made to him was on one occasion a pair of gloves. Almost all men of genius help friends and associates in this way at school, college, and in life, with similar result. The foolish creatures helped, walk off in the fine feathers furnished to them, and appropriate to themselves all the little glory thence ensuing, whilst they forget to make, even privately, the smallest acknowledgment of the service done them. They are gratified; the man of genius smiles at the little comedy which they perform so funnily to his eye alone, and so the curtain drops. Who need object where all are thus amused?

In 1648 he took his degree of B.A., and in 1649 was chosen fellow by force of merit; for nothing else, as Hill says, could have recommended him to those of the contrary party then in authority. He had already learnt to think for himself on many subjects, and had read and thought upon the writings of Bacon, Descartes, Galileo, and other great wits, who had questioned the value of the incessant chaff-cutting machine devised by Aristotle in his syllogistic logic. This course of reading led him largely to study anatomy, botany, chemistry, etc., and so little favourable did affairs in Church and State appear to be for a man holding his peculiar views, that he began to think seriously of devoting himself to the profession of physic, in which so many of his family had in bygone days attained to some figure. He never carried this out, for when he deliberated with himself upon the matter, his

\* Hammond would seem at this troubled period to have planned similar benevolences on a large scale. Where he saw young men of prominent talent embarrassed as Barrow was, he not only contributed personally, but made gatherings (D.N.B.) from the faithful, hoping that in this way the Universities might become "as a seed-plot of the ministry."

oath and fellowship appeared to bind him to the Church; and when he took his uncle, the Bishop, into counsel, he was only the more confirmed in this view. At that moment such a decision seemed likely to prove equivalent to a perpetual vow of poverty. But that was a consideration that weighed very little in determining the mind of Barrow at any time. He neglected his purse as he neglected dress. He was, without pretence, too truly great to care for either much. This is a mistake that only great men *can* make. They alone can forget that fools despise poverty, and that, incredible though it be, in a world of fools, universal contempt may prove ruinous, to even piety, virtue, and the highest gifts.

When he read Scaliger on Eusebius, he discovered the dependence of chronology upon astrology; that again put him on (16. H., i., ix.) the study of Ptolemy's *Almagest*; but he did not stop here, for it soon became apparent that all astronomy depended on geometry, and this brought him to Euclid's Elements. Let us look at the round he takes, human affairs and their dates carry him to the stars; and as they cannot be effectively studied but by earth measurements or geometry, he finds himself brought back to the ground again. He accordingly masters Euclid, having for a fellow-student the famous John Ray. In the *Selections from Barrow*, Rel. Tract Soc. (p. 11), it is said that Ray was "sometimes his fellow-traveller in simpling;" this may well have been so, but it appears to be quoted as from Hill, who only says that he was *socius studiorum*. Barrow did not rest in Euclid; he proceeded to the demonstration of the other ancient mathematicians, and published his Euclid in a completer form and clearer method than anyone had done before him. At the end of his *Apollonius* he wrote: "*April 14—May 16. Intra hæc temporis intervalla peractum hoc opus*" (16. H., i., ix.).

When Dr. Duport resigned the Greek chair he recommended Barrow, his pupil, as his successor, and his probation exercise is on all hands admitted to have been excellent. But Mr. Ralph Widdrington was chosen. Some have thought that Barrow's bias towards Arminianism stood in his way; as, however, he was only twenty-four, he was very young

to be called to a professorial chair, and a plainer reason still is that Widdrington (17. H. i., xvii.) was related to the Speaker of Cromwell's Parliament. The outcome is that interest carries the day at all times, be the Government democratic, tyrannic, or monarchical. In other words, patronage rules places; you may disguise it under another name and call it public competition, but the thing, unchanged, rules still. When you have displaced gravitation you may hope for reform in this particular. Some think that the disappointment he felt led him to wish to see the Continent; we know that his politics were out of favour at this time, and his father was at Paris with the English Court.\* Altogether there was sufficient incentive, quite. He obtained a travelling fellowship in 1654, we learn incidentally from North's works, and from the Baker MSS. (30. B., Mar., 1658) we find it ordered that his license to travel be renewed for three years more; but the college books show that he was back and in commons about September 20, 1659. The fellowship must have been but scanty, as it became requisite for him to sell his books for the purpose. He joined his father at Paris in June, 1665, and found him in very poor circumstances (16. H. i., x.), for it is recorded that "out of his small *viaticum* he made him a seasonable present." A letter of his to his college, February 7, 1655-56, shows the result of his observations on the then state of France, and of the feeling at the French Court, his father's close connection with which furnished him with good opportunity to acquire information. His remarks upon men and things show the same understanding as did everything else that he gave his mind to. So far as intellect is concerned, he might have made a figure in diplomacy, if a thing that is in its nature double can ever win a man whose purpose is single-minded to enter on a career so questionable. Barrow chicaning for advantage over a Mazarin or a Richelieu might make the angels weep. In his case it would have plucked an ornament from the Church, and made the scrannel list of honest

\* Dr. Pope's version is that "this disappointment, the melancholy aspect of public affairs, together with a desire to see some of those places mentioned in Greek and Latin writers, made him resolve to travel" (12. P., 133).



men show thinner still in history. I should like to introduce here a few of his piercing judgments, but must not, I think, so trench on space.

In the spring of the next year he reached Florence, and was well received at the Grand Duke's library there, which he made use of to peruse many books, and to take notes from them no doubt, as was his wont. He always kept a commonplace book (18. H. i, xxiii.) of the finest passages he met with in classical or ecclesiastical writers, Demosthenes and Chrysostom being prized by him above all. Not only the Duke's library interested him, but the fine collection of medals, some 10,000, about which he used to converse with Mr. Fitton, who had charge of them. The Duke had appointed this gentleman on account of his great reputation in that branch of study. Florence, unfortunately, was too dear a place for Barrow's slender means, and he eagerly wished to visit Rome, but as the plague was raging there he took ship at Leghorn, November 6, 1657, for Smyrna (16. W., 159). It was in this voyage they were attacked by an Algerine pirate,\* and during the engagement he "kept his post at the gun to which he was appointed," so says Dr. Ward, but Dr. Pope's is the best version, who relates that (12. P., 136)

during the fight he betook himself to his arms, staid upon the deck, cheerfully and vigorously fight-

\* Dr. Pope, in his *Life of Seth Ward*, has devoted two chapters to the life of Barrow, and although it contains several inaccuracies, it is by far the most important contribution to the life of this great man that has come down to us. Pope is one who can relate an anecdote with wit and humour; it is from trifles and accidents that you get the character of a man, and not from the mere facts of the life in chronological sequence, however complete. The latter, unfortunately, is all that most men can give you. There is in Pope much of the Boswell nature. He will tell a characteristic story, even at his own expense, rather than not sketch his man vividly. Just before he enters on the episode of the Algerine pirate, he tells the reader that his information has been up to that point derived from Abraham Hill's account; "but now I am got within mine own knowledge, and can proceed securely without his clue, or the help of any other guide. I promise I will advance nothing but what I have good authority for, but what I have either known myself to be true, or heard from *Dr. Barrow's* mouth" (12. P., 136). In another place he says most judiciously, "I may possibly insert some particulars, which will seem trivial, though, in my opinion, the less considerable words, and actions, and circumstances of great men, . . . are worthy to be transmitted to posterity" (p. 129).

ing, till the pirate, perceiving the stout defence the ship made, steered off, and left her. I asked him why he did not go down into the hold, and leave the defence of the ship to those to whom it pertained of duty to defend it. He replied: "It concerns no man more than myself. I would rather have lost my life than to have fallen into the hands of those merciless infidels."

At Smyrna he made himself most welcome to Consul Bretton, and the merchants (16. H., xi.), and at Constantinople to Sir Thos. Bendish, the Ambassador, and Sir Jonathan Daws, with whom he ever after maintained friendly relations. His circumstances at this juncture became very straitened, but happily a Mr. James Stock, a young merchant, of London, interposed with aid; later on we find him dedicating his Euclid to this same gentleman. Here he resided for above one year, and is said to have read over all the works of Chrysostom, who presided over the See of Constantinople, and whose works he preferred before all the rest (16. H. i., xi.). He was already an accomplished Greek scholar,\* as we have seen, and one can have very little doubt but that he made himself acquainted with the dialect of Greek as spoken in the Eastern capital. This is a point that, with a man of Barrow's intellectual standard, one would be eager to have ascertained; but, as usual, history is dumb, and not a hint transpires. In a world of excessive and even impertinent curiosity, it is strange indeed how few are capable of putting a useful question. Men of the mould of Barrow do not talk like the babbling conversationalist of the dinner-table; they do not launch out into exhibition of themselves, but wait like a ghost or an oracle to be interrogated. A wise question will draw out

\* Whewell (29. B., ix., xxiv.) records that Barrow says we owe to Sir John Cheke "the mode of pronouncing Greek peculiar to the English, and doubtless very good, and most conformable to antiquity." Whewell is rational enough to doubt the benefit of all this. The Greek that Barrow would have heard spoken at Constantinople and Smyrna would most likely have disabused his mind as to the English pronunciation. I do not believe but that, once he heard it pronounced according to accent, and proper vowel-sounds, he would never accept the Cambridge pronunciation again. When schemers are talking of abandoning the study of Greek for the modern languages, they forget that Greek is a modern language, and still spoken hourly. To shut out such a literature as that of ancient Greece, because out of prejudice we will not pronounce it as living Greeks do now pronounce it, is a blindness close akin to mania.

wisdom, but the noise of folly will allay it to silence.

Here we may familiarize ourselves with an instructive little paragraph that occurs in Hill's account (p. 11), and produces vividly several of Barrow's characteristics :

As he could presently learn to play at all games, so he could accommodate his discourse to all capacities, that it should be grateful and profitable ; he could argue a point without arrogance or passion to convince the learned, and could talk pleasantly to the entertainment of easier minds, yet still maintaining his own character, which had some such authority as is insinuated in these words of Cicero to Atticus (Ep. xx., l. 14) : "Non te Brutī nostrī vulticulus ab istā oratione deterrat ?"

From Constantinople he returned to Venice ; and no sooner had he landed than the ship took fire, and burned to ashes, cargo and all, but with no soul hurt. He passed through Germany and Holland, and of this route his poems give some account.

By the time he again reached England he had somewhat overstepped the term at which Fellows of Trinity were then by oath obliged to take Holy Orders (16 H., i., xii.) or resign their Fellowship.\* Though the Church of England was so unsettled, and circumstances so much against him, he at once went up for ordination.† You may count upon Barrow in matters of this sort ; his action is always single of purpose and direct, without the least bravado or assumption of martyrdom ; he keeps to the chosen path, and, if requisite, will face any danger, and take it by the throat, if it must be so, as he did the mastiff in the anecdote which we shall relate before we have done with this memoir.

In the *annus mirabilis* of the Restoration, Church and State began to look up again and flourish, and much was expected to fall to him who had so much deserved. But nothing came to him, and he appears to have sought nothing, but to have contented himself with turning a Latin distich, which is as neat as an epigram by Owen :

Te magis optavit reductum, Carole, nemo,  
Et nemo sensit te rediisse minus.‡

\* Fellows of Trinity are obliged to take orders seven years after they take the M.A. degree (13. D., xli. 58). He had been travelling over five years. He had run out the three years' term, and got a renewed permission, as we have seen.

† He was ordained by Bishop Brownrigg (16. W., 160).

‡ This, of course has invited all manner of render-

## Bibliographical and Literary Notes on the Old English Drama.

BEING *Addenda* TO HALLIWELL'S "DICTIONARY OF OLD ENGLISH PLAYS."

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Continued.)

If it be not good, the Devil is in it.—By T. Decker, 1612. The plot is founded on the *History of Friar Rush*, of which there were earlier editions than any now known, rather than taken from Machiavel.

If you Know not me, you Know nobody.—By T. Heywood, 1605. Lady Ramsey, one of the *dramatis personæ* in this play, died in 1602.

Ignoramus.—By George Ruggle, 1630. This was licensed to Walter Burre, April 18, 1615. There is a second edition, enlarged and corrected, in 1630. That by Hawkins was in 1787. See *Correspondence of Sir Simonds D'Ewes*, ii. 399.

The translation into English in 1662 was, no doubt, by Robert Codrington.

Impatient Poverty.—The particulars about this piece are confused and imperfect.

Indian (The) *Empress*.—A play performed by some young ladies at Greenwich. The epilogue, with two prologues, is printed in *Flosculum Poeticum*, by P. K., 8vo., 1684.

Inconstant (The) *Lady ; Or, Better late than never*.—Mentioned in the *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom* volume, Shakesp. Soc., p. 85.

Inner Temple (The) *Masque*.—By W. Browne. This was performed at the Inner Temple on the 13th January, 1614-15.

*Iphigenia*.—A lost drama by George Peele. The *Iphigenia* of Euripides was translated by Jane, Lady Lumley, daughter of Henry, Earl of Arundel (King's MSS., xv. A.). See Lysons' *Environs*, 1st edition, i. 144-5. This lady died March 9, 1576-7. Not printed.

*Iphis, Comædia*.—An unpublished drama of the seventeenth century, dedicated to Dr. Juxon, president of St. John's College, Oxford. MS. in 4to. Sotheby's (Bishop Percy), April 29, 1884, No. 88.

*Irish (The) Gentleman*.—A play mentioned in Shirley's *Poems* (Works, by Dyce, vi. 491).

ings—from Ward, the Rev. Abraham Hill, to Wheelwell, of Trinity. One is found in Hone's works (7. H., i. 613) that, perhaps, is as good as any, though it is diffused through four lines, thus :

Oh, how my heart did ever burn,  
To see my lawful King return !  
Yet, whilst his happy fate I bless,  
No one has felt his influence less.

With commendable reticence he did not include this among his *Poems*. It is too short, however, and too good to be forgotten. It might run thus :

None thy return, Charles, more could bless ;  
And none than I could feel it less.



- Isle of Dogs (The).—See Bacon's *Conference of Pleasure*, ed. Spedding, xiv. and xxii.
- Ite in Vineam*; or, *The Parable of the Vineyard*.—A Comedy, by John Bouchier, Lord Berners. Written about 1525, and performed, according to Bishop Bale, at Calais.
- Jack Drum's Entertainment, 1601, etc.—According to E. Pudesey's Note-Book, written in the early part of the seventeenth century, this drama was the composition of John Marston. It has hitherto been regarded as anonymous. See Halliwell-Phillipps's sale catalogue, July, 1889, No. 1257.
- Jack Juggler.—This and *Thersites* first occur, so far as I am aware, in a Catalogue of Rare Old Plays, sold at Sotheby's rooms, April 12, 1826, Nos. 141-2. I believe that they came from Lee Priory, the seat of Sir Egerton Brydges. Haslewood, in the introduction to his reprint of them both, 1820, is very mysterious as to their then whereabouts.
- Jane Shore.—*The History of the Life and Death of Master Shore and Jane his Wife, as it was lately acted by the Earl of Derby his servants*. Licensed to John Oxenbridge and John Busby, August 28, 1599. According to Collier, there were several plays on this subject. See a curious passage in Brooke's *Ghost of Richard the Third*, 1614, repr. 37.
- Jealous Lovers (The), by Thomas Randolph.—The list of editions is, as usual, full of mistakes and omissions; but it is not worth while, in such cases, to enter into *minutiae*.
- Jason and Medea*.—In the *Defence of Cony-Catching*, 1592, the anonymous author seems to refer to the subject as if he had witnessed its performance on the stage.
- Jephthah.—This article is a mere transcript from Warton.
- John A Gaunt, etc.*—Licensed to E. White in 1593. See Herbert, p. 1201.
- John Cox of Colliston.—Collier (*H.E.D.P.*, iii. 50) says *Collumpton*.
- John the Baptist*.—A tragedy by James Wedderburn, acted at the West Port of Dundee in or about 1540. See Irving's *Scottish Poetry*, 1861, ch. 21, and Laing's repr. of Dundee Psalms, 1868, x.
- John the Baptist*.—A Latin tragedy, by George Buchanan.
- Jonathas (Sir) the Jew*.—*The Conversion of Sir Jonathas the Jew by the blessed Sacraments*, acted at Croxton. A MS. miracle-play of the fifteenth century in the library of Trinity College, Dublin.
- Julia and Julian (The Comedy of)*.—In rhyming couplets, and divided into acts and scenes. An unpublished MS. early seventeenth century, forming part of a commonplace book in oblong 12mo., shown to me at Sotheby's, May 9, 1887, by Mr. John Bohn.
- Julius Cæsar.—Machyn, in his *Diary*, p. 276, has a passage, which has been interpreted (I think, wrongly) to mean that there was a play on this subject as early as 1562. In Mr. Fowle's sale at Sotheby's, June 13, 1870, an imperfect MS. of Shakespear's play on this subject, supposed to be a transcript made in the time of Charles II., was bought for Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps. It was said to vary from the printed editions.
- King and the Subject (The).—Malone thought that this was the same play as the *Tyrant*, the title being altered.
- Knight of the Burning Pestle (The).—From being noticed in Davies's *Scourge of Folly*, supposed from internal evidence to have appeared in 1611, this drama may have been composed, and even exhibited, in 1610.
- Ladrones*; or, *The Robbers Island*.—An opera in a Romansike Way, by Mildmay Fane, Earl of Westmoreland. Unpublished MS. of the seventeenth century, with a map drawn in pen and ink. Sotheby's, July 17, 1888, No. 1054. Among the *dramatis personæ* occur Magellan, Drake, Cavendish, etc.
- Lady Alimony, 1659.—By the words "daily acted" on the title, we are to understand that the play was a portraiture of practices in common vogue.
- Lady Moth.—Rather, *Lady Mother*. The MS. of this play was sold among Lord Charlemont's books at Sotheby's in 1865, and is now in the British Museum. Mr. A. H. Bullen ascribes it to Glapthorne.
- Laws of Nature.—It may be observed, in connection with the theories as to this piece, that Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, 1675, calls it *The Law of Nature*.
- Liar (The).—Was this printed at all in 1661?
- Libertine, The.—By Thomas Shadwell, 1676. An adaptation from the Spanish.
- London Cuckolds (The).—By T. Ravenscroft, 1682. It appears from *Poems by W. C.*, 8vo., 1684, that this drama was performed at Hull in November, 1683, the prologue being by the said W. C., and being included in his volume.
- London Merchant (The).—A play so called is cited in the *Knight of the Burning Pestle*, which is ascribed to 1610. If it was a real play, it could scarcely be John Ford's.
- London's Triumph; or, The Goldsmiths' Jubilee.—By M. Taubman, 1687. A copy, which occurred some years ago at an auction, had four etchings, one defective, but whether actually belonging to the book or not seems uncertain. They are not in the Huth copy.
- London's Great Jubilee.—By the same, 1689. This pageant was revived in 1761 on the occasion of the visit of George III. to the City, when Sir T. Fludyer entered on office, and it was printed the same year in 8vo.
- Longer (The) thou livest, the more fool thou art.—By W. Wager [1569]. Gosson, in his *Plays Confuted* (1581), seems to speak of this drama as then in course of performance, or as having been recently acted. Roxb. Lib., repr., p. 189.
- Look about you, 1600.—Robin Hood is one of the characters.
- Lord and Lady (The) of Huntingdon's Entertainment of their right noble mother, Alice, Countesse Dowager of Darbie, the first nighte of her honors arriall at the house of Ashby.—Dedicated by John Marston to Alice, Countess of Derby. MS. at Bridgewater House.
- Lords' Masque (The).—By Thomas Campion, 1613. This is annexed to his Relation of Q. Anne's Entertainment by Lord Knowles, at his seat near

- Reading, on her way to Bath, April 27 and 28, 1613.
- Lost Lady (The).—By Sir W. Barciay, 1639. See Shakesp. Soc. ed. of *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*, p. 85.
- Louis the Eleventh.—A play, 1658. This is mentioned in the list at the end of "Naps upon Parnassus," 1658, among "Books very lately Printed, or in the Press now printing." It also occurs in the list appended to Loveday's *Letters*, 1662.
- Love lies a bleeding.—Acted at Court, 1613. Is not this Beaumont and Fletcher's *Philaster, or Love lies a bleeding*, printed in 1620?
- Love's Hospital.—By George Wilde, 1636. Probably the same as *The Lovers' Hospital*, noted at p. 85 of Shakespear Soc. ed. of *Marriage of Wit and Wisdom*. See also Corser's *Collectanea*, Part 6, p. 461.
- Lusty London. An interlude.—By George Puttenham. He says merely, "our interlude," and does not quite make out to my apprehension that the piece was by him. Still it may be so; for I see that elsewhere he applies a similar expression in referring to his own undoubted works.
- Lusus Pastorales, newly compiled*.—Licensed to Richard Jones in 1565, but no longer known. I cannot, of course, say whether they were dramatic compositions or mere pastoral poems.
- Macbeth.—An interlude performed before James I. in 1605, at Oxford, and mentioned in Wake's *Rex Platonius*, 1607.
- Mack (The).—Supposed by Collier to be the same as the *Mawe*, q. v.
- Maiden's Holiday (The).—A comedy by C. Marlowe and John Day. As Dyce points out in his Introduction to Marlowe, 1850, it is not likely that Day wrote it in conjunction, though he may have completed it.
- Manhood and Wisdom.—This, it is so far due to Chetwood to state, is mentioned in the list at the end of the *Old Law*, and is there called a comedy.
- Marriage (The) of Wit and Science*.—By John Redford. A MS. first printed by the Shakespear Society, 1848. It is a distinct production from the play printed about 1570, and inserted in my Dodsley.
- Marriage of Wit and Wisdom (The)*.—I find *Wit and Wisdom* allegorically personified in Langland's *Poem on the deposition of Richard II.*, Camd. Soc. ed., p. 22. In the play of *Sir Thomas More*, about 1590, an interlude is introduced with this title; but it has no further resemblance. The idea occurs in Langland's *Piers Ploughman*, Passus 10, ed. 1856, p. 173 *et seq.*
- Marriage (The) of the Virgin*.—A pageant, exhibited at Edinburgh in 1503, in honour of the nuptials of Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., to James IV. of Scotland.
- Masque (A) presented on Candlemas night at Colloverton by the Earle of Essex, the Lord Willobie, Sir Tho. Beaumont, etc.*—Dyce, who possessed a transcript of this, supposed it to have been written by Sir T. Beaumont, created Viscount Beaumont of Swords in 1622.
- Masque (A) at the Lady Russell's in June, 1600*, "of eight maides of honour and other gentlewomen in name of the Muses to seeke one of their fellows." Chamberlain's *Letters*, Camden Society, 1861, p. 83.
- Masquerade du Ciel*.—By J. S., 1640. Not a play.
- Matilda*.—This is probably Davenport's *John and Matilda*. Jacob's *Political Register* should be his *Poetical Register*.
- Melibæus*.—A drama, doubtless in Latin, by Ralph Radcliff, who probably founded it on Chaucer.
- Merry Dialogue (A) between Band, Cuff, and Ruff*, 1615.—Reprinted the same year under the title of *Exchange Ware at the second hand*, etc., and again, under the old title, in 1661.
- Mirror of Life (The)*.—A play mentioned in Dyce's Shakespear, 2nd ed., i. 48.
- Miseries of Enforced Marriage (The).—By George Wilkins, 1607, etc. If it be the case that "George Wilkins the poet," mentioned as having been buried August 19, 1603 (Collier's *Bibl. Cat.*, i. 202), was the author of this play, it must have lain by for some years before publication. In the register of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, he seems to be expressly called the poet, so that we must presume it to be at least probable that he composed this drama. But he must have left a descendant, perhaps a son, of both his names, who joined with Decker in compiling a Jest-Book in 1607, and in the following year published on his own account a novel founded on the play of *Pericles*, not as it was printed, but as he had seen it on the stage. The question is, after all, whether the elder Wilkins was not misdescribed as a poet in the parish-book, or whether his works were, as often happened, anonymous productions, to which we have lost the clue. Saving that expression in the register, one hand might easily have written all that we possess under this name. Nor is there any other case, we believe, where father and son successively gave to the world notable literary performances, unless we are to except the two Drydens.
- Misogonus.—A MS. play, by Thomas Richards. Was he more than the transcriber?
- Mistris Parliament Her Gossiping, 1648.—Not a play.
- Monsieur Thomas.—By John Fletcher, 1639. See *Father's Own Son*. This revival appears to have been unknown to Dyce.
- Most Royal (The) and magnificent Entertainment of the mighty Prince the Palsgrave at the Hague and other places in his journey for England*.—Licensed Oct. 19, 1612. Was it dramatic?
- Mortimer's Fall.—By Benjamin Jonson. It is referred to by the publisher of Suckling's works, ed. 1658, in a Preface to the Reader.
- Mother Rumming*.—A Comedy; is mentioned in the List at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656. No author named.
- Motives (The).—This seems to be merely the tract of 1622, relating to the quarrel between Jonson and Inigo Jones.
- Mucedorus, 1598, etc.—This requires to be re-written. It is curious that Halliwell-Phillips should not have drawn attention to John Rowe's account, printed in 1653, of the performance of this play by



- countrymen of Stanton - Harcourt at Witney with tragical results.
- Much Ado about Nothing.—A Dutch play on the same subject was performed in Holland, in 1618, under the title of *Timbre de Cardone ende Fenicie van Messine*.
- Muses' Looking-Glass.—By T. Randolph, 1638. This piece was revived at Covent Garden Theatre in 1748 and 1749, and an alteration of it, called *The Mirror*, was published, 8vo., 1758.
- Mustapha.—A tragedy, by the Earl of Orrery, 1668. A MS. of this play in old blue morocco binding is in the British Museum. It is contemporary, and perhaps the original.
- Night Walker (The), 1640, etc.—In the folio of Beaumont and Fletcher, 1679. Left incomplete by Fletcher, and finished, as it is supposed, by Shirley. See Dyce's *B. and F.*, xi. 123.
- Noah's Flood, 1679.—Re-issued in 1684 and 1691 under fresh titles, and reprinted, 12mo., 1714, under a fourth one.
- Nobleman (The).—By Cyril Tourneur. Dr. Furnival told me many years ago that the MS. was in the hands of a gentleman at Oxford, who was editing Tourneur's Works; but I have heard nothing further of it.
- Nobody and Somebody.—Figures, similar to those of *Nobody* and *Somebody*, which accompany the old edition of this play (printed about 1606), are carved in the seat of the Bishop's throne in Ripon Cathedral.
- Ordinary (The).—By W. Cartwright, 1651. The play seems from internal evidence to have been written in 1634. The author died in 1643.
- Orestes.—A play, by John Pickering, 1567. The only copy known is in the British Museum. It was found in the West of England many years ago. Mr. Payne Collier offered £52 10s. for a second at the time.
- Orestes Furiens.—By T. Decker, 1597. Not *Furies*, as in the text.
- Orlando Furioso.—By Robert Greene, 1594, 1599. In the *Defence of Cony-Catching*, 1592, Greene is charged with having sold this piece twice over. It had been acted in 1591.
- Orpheus.—The Description of the great machines of the Descent of Orpheus into Hell. Presented at the Cockpit by the French Comedians, 1661. It is taken from Ovid's *Metam.*, x.-xi. In the Bodleian.
- Owl (The).—By R. Daborne, 1613. This is mentioned in the List at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656, and is there called a comedy.
- Painter's Daughter (The).—See a fuller account in Collier, *H. E. D. P.*, i. 237.
- Palamon and Arcite.—By Richard Edwards, acted in 1566. These are the two principal characters in the *Two Noble Kinsmen*, 1634; and Charles Lamb, in one of his letters to Coleridge, cites the latter play under this title, as if there had been an extant production of that name. But the Elizabethan piece is no longer known. In the text it is almost described as if it had been two separate works.
- Pandora; or, The Converts.—By Sir W. Killigrew, 1664, 1666. Also in his *Three Plays*, 8vo., 1665.
- In Horne's *Catalogue of the Library of Queen's College, Cambridge*, this is given to THOMAS BRATH-WAIT.
- Pardoner and the Friar (The), 1533.—This is particularly noticed in Wright's *Historia Histrionica*, 1699.
- Paris and Vienna.—But see Revels' Accounts, pp. 10, 11, and 13.
- Parliament of Love (The).—By Philip Massinger. The MS. referred to in the text was lent by Malone to Gifford; it is now in the Dyce Collection at South Kensington, having apparently never been returned. It is a folio of 19 leaves.
- Parson's Wedding (The).—By Thomas Killigrew. This play was written, as the separate title states, at Basle, in Switzerland, where the author was then living in exile. He wishes the reader as much leisure to peruse, as he had to compose, it.
- Passion of Christ (The).—Henry Machyn, in his *Diary*, p. 138, speaks of the performance beginning on June 7, 1557. Collier, and Halliwell-Phillipps probably after him, says 1556.
- Patient Grissel.—A comedy, by Ralph Radcliffe. Taken from Boccaccio.
- and Decker. In the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656, "Old Patient Grissel" and "New Patient Grissel" are mentioned as two distinct comedies.
- Pedantius.—By M., *i.e.*, Master Wingfield, 1631. The two copper-plates represent Dromodotus and Pedantius. Peacham, in his *Compleat Gentleman*, 1622, refers to it as performed at Trinity College, Cambridge.
- Pedlar (The).—This is probably the piece appended in 1630 to Randolph's "Aristippus." An early MS. of it was in a folio volume of poetical and dramatic miscellanies sold by Sotheby and Co. in March, 1872, among the Windham books.
- Pelopæa and Alopec.—See the Dictionary, v. *Amphrisa*.
- Peregrinatio Scholastica Or Learneinges Pilgrimage*.—By John Day. Sloane MS., 3150. 4to., 32 leaves. First printed in Mr. A. H. Bullen's edition, 1881.
- Perseverance, Imagynacion, Contemplacion, and Fre-wil*.—A fragment of an interlude, in which these were characters, was sold among Mr. Bright's books in 1845; but it belongs to *Hickscorner*.
- Philosophaster*.—A Latin Comedy, by Robert Burton, exhibited at Christ Church, Oxford, Feb. 16, 1617-18. It is mentioned in the *Anatomy of Melancholy*. A copy is in the Chetham Library, and has been printed by Mr. Buckley.
- Pilgrimage to Parnassus (The).—This is mentioned in the prologue to the *Return from Parnassus*, 1606, and seems to be distinct from the *Progress to Parnassus*, which is merely the *Return* under a different title.
- Pirate (The).—By Robert Davenport. S. Sheppard, in his *Poems*, 1651, addresses some lines "To Mr. Davenport, on his Play called the Pirate."
- Plasidas.—The History of Plasidas, by Henry Chettle. This drama, no longer known, is cited in Henslowe's *Diary*, ed. Collier, pp. 149-50.
- Play of Plays (The).—See Introduction to Shakespeare Society's edition of Gosson's *School of Abuse*.
- Plutus.—The Plutus of Aristophanes, translated by

*H. H. B.* 4to., 1659. It is mentioned in the list of plays at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656, as if it were then already in existence.

*Pope's Councillors.*—A play against the Pope's Councillors, by Tho. Wilbye. See Collier, *H. E. D. P.*, i. 131.

*Portia.*—A drama, by Thomas Kyd. This is promised in the dedication of his *Cornelia*, 1594, to Lady Sussex, as his next summer's labour; but nothing more is known of it.

*Priscianus Vapulans.*—A Latin drama, quoted by Peacham in his *Compleat Gentleman*, edit. 1627. See Fry's *Bibliogr. Memoranda*, 1816, p. 193. Mr. Fry notes: "Priscianus, a comedy in Latin, was entered on the books of the Stationers' Company, Feb. 9, 1630 [-1]."

*Prodigal Son (The).*—A play which, in the prospectus of the New Shakespear Society, is said to exist in a German translation of an English original.

*Progress to Farnassus (The).*—See *Pilgrimage to Parnassus*, *supra*.

*Promos and Cassandra.*—Whetstone afterwards included a prose digest of this drama in his *Hep-tameron*, 1582.

*Proud Poverty.*—A play quoted in Dyce's *Shakespear*, 2nd edit., i. 48. ? the same as *Impatient Poverty*.

*Pseudomasia.*—See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd S., ix. 321. *Paritan Maid (The)*, *Modest Wife*, and *Wanton Widow*. By T. Middleton. Doubtless the same as the piece included in the editions of Middleton under the title of the *Widow*.

(To be concluded.)



## Early Church Dedications in Buckinghamshire.

By J. A. SPARVEL-BAYLY, F.S.A.



ALTHOUGH the churches of Buckinghamshire are generally considered uninteresting, and many of them are certainly inferior both as to size and merit, there being much rough walling and very little delicate detail, still it must not be imagined that there are no churches of value, for there are some of great interest and well worthy of the most attentive examination. Among such may be mentioned Stewkley, North Marston, Chilton, Hillesden, Priors Risborough, Olney, Clifton Raynes, Emberton, Aylesbury, Wing, Cuddington, and Great Missenden. Less satisfactory specimens of ecclesiastical architecture will be found at Loudwater, Fawley, Hedsor, Little Hampden, Aston, Kingsey, Fenny

Stratford, and Penn. The scarcity of good building-stone probably accounts for much of the apparent shortcoming, for we may be sure that the Churchmen of Buckinghamshire in the days of old met the requirements of their age with such materials and knowledge as they possessed, giving freely of their substance to make their churches as beautiful as it lay in their power to do. When men loved the Church, then her buildings were adorned in glorious beauty; and when again, as in the middle of the seventeenth century, the power came to men who hated her, and would have destroyed her if they could, then they brake down the carved work thereof with axes and hammers. Too true, also, it is that many churches in Buckinghamshire, as in other counties, have suffered much from gross neglect, and perhaps even still more so from injudicious and tasteless alterations and mis-called restoration, still an English parish church, though all in it that meets the eye may be of comparatively recent date, has in it traditions which stretch into a past so remote that even the imagination can scarcely follow it to its beginning. To trace the origin of our National Church, we must go back to the all important Synod of Whitby held in A.D. 664. Twelve centuries have rolled by since then, and during all that time our Church has been alive and active, its edifices have been continually altered and improved, and also injured to meet the ideas and necessities of each succeeding generation; small churches have grown into large ones; some parts may have been rebuilt over and over again so that nothing of the original edifice may now remain above ground, or it may be that little of that which next succeeded it may be visible. But the church is the same; it has always been there, and always been used. Many churches there are in England whose foundations date back to those remote days, and it is no small matter and no small privilege that we can to-day worship where our fathers have done for more than a thousand years. These churches are the only—the living though silent—witnesses of the prosperity and adversity, the joys and the sorrows, the faith and the feelings, which have actuated the men of their parishes for many centuries. Hence it is that we are prompted, with the permission



of the editor, to supplement the Kentish and Essex dedications by those of Buckinghamshire.

*To St. Mary the Virgin.*—Addington, Amer-sham, Ashendon, Aylesbury, Brayfield, Bechampton, Bletchley, Great Brickhill, Little Brickhill, Chesham, Colnbrook, Clifton Raynes, Castlethorpe, Chilton, Middle Claydon, East Claydon, Long Crendon, Datchet, Ditton, Denham, Drayton-Beauchamp, Edlesborough, Farnham Royal, Filgrove, Fleet Marston, Hedgerley, Hitcham, Hardwick, Hawridge, Hardmead, Haversham, Haddenham, Hambleton, Ivinghoe, Leckhampstead, Linslade, Lavendon, Ludgershall, Marsh Gibbon, Marsh Langley, Mentmore, Mursley, Moulsoe, Marston North, Oakley, Padbury, Pitstone, Princes Risborough, Quanton, Radnage, Stowe, Stewkley, Shenley Mansell, Stoke Hammond, Stoke Mandeville, Saunderton, Thornborough, Turweston, Turville, Wexham, Whaddon, Wavendon, Willen, Woughton, Wendover, Weston Turville.

*To the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin.*—Hartwell.

*To SS. Mary and Nicholas.*—Chetwode, Eton.

*To All Saints.*—Beaconsfield, Marsworth, Soulberry, Wing, Brickhill Bow, Calverton, Emberton, Lathbury, Great Linford (?), Loughton, Milton Keynes, Ravenstone, Brill, Easington, Middle Claydon, Oving, Wootton Underwood, Buckland, Hulcott (?), Little Kimble, Great Marlow, High Wycombe.

*To St. Andrew.*—Wyrardisbury.

*To St. Augustine.*—Westbury.

*To St. Bartholomew.*—Fingest.

*To St. Botolph.*—Bradenham.

*To St. Catharine.*—Gawcott, Towersey.

*To St. Cecilia.*—Adstock.

*To St. Dunstan.*—Monks Risborough.

*To St. Edmund.*—Maids Morton.

*To St. Edward.*—Shalstone.

*To St. Etheldreda.*—Horley.

*To St. Faith.*—Newton Longueville.

*To St. Firmin.*—North Crawley.

*To St. Giles.*—Water Stratford, Chalfont St. Giles, Stoke Pogis, Cheddington, Tottenhoe, Stoney Stratford, Pitchcott.

*To the Holy Cross.*—Slapton.

*To the Holy Trinity.*—Penn, Drayton Parsloe, Little Wolston, Great Wolston, Bledlow.

*To St. James.*—Akeley, Barton Hartshorn, Dorney, Fulmer, Aston Abbots, Great Horwood, Hanslope, Boarstall, Bierton.

*To St. John Baptist.*—Hornton, Preston Bissett, Grandborough, Dorton, Lee, Little Missenden, Stone, Little Marlow.

*To St. John Evangelist.*—Radcliffe, Whitchurch.

*To St. Laud.* (?)—Sherrington.

*To St. Laurence.*—Caversfield, Upton, Choulesbury, Nettleton, Winslow, Bradwell, Broughton, Chicheley, Weston Underwood.

*To St. Leonard.*—Foscott, Chesham Bois, Grendon Underwood, Aston.

*To St. Margaret.*—Biddlesden.

*To St. Martin.*—Dunton, Fenny Stratford.

*To St. Mary Magdalene.*—Tingewick, Boveny, Stoney Stratford, Shabbington, Upper Winchendon, Great Hampden.

*To St. Michael.*—Steeple Claydon, Edgcott, Thornton, Chenies, Horton, Walton, Aston, Sandford, Waddesdon, Aston, Clinton, Halton, Horsenden, Hughendon.

*To St. Nicholas.*—Hillesdon, Lillingstone Dayrell, Taplow, Cublington, Little Horwood, Newton Blossomville, Simpson, Chearsley, Ickford, Kingsey, Lower Winchendon, Cuddington, Hulcott (?), Great Kimble, Hedsor.

*To St. Paul.*—Woburn.

*To St. Peter.*—Sutton Kings, Burnham, Chalfont St. Peter, Iver, Astwood, Gayhurst, Goldington, Stanton Bury, Tyringham, Ilmer, Worminghall, Quarrendon, Medmenham.

*To SS. Peter and Paul.*—Buckingham, Hoggeston, Wingrave, Newport Pagnel, Olney, Dinton, Ellesborough, Great Missenden.

*To St. Swithin.*—Swanbourne.


*Dedications Unknown.*—Latimer, Grove, Little Hampden, Loudwater, and probably Hulcott.

None of these invocations appear to call for comment. Take the county as a whole, it is delightful to find how much real old work has come down to us. Whitewash within and plaster without have everywhere tended rather to preserve than to destroy.

The once fine Decorated church of St. Peter at Quarrendon is in ruins. Having been abandoned it was, as a matter of course, neglected. There is no surer way of bringing about the total destruction of any building than to leave it unused. So long as it has a use, it is someone's interest to keep it in repair. Leave it, and it will become ruinous and fall to pieces, or it will have to be pulled down because it has become dangerous. The loss of an ancient church is as grievous as it is irrevocable, but it is too often a loss not appreciated until too late; and the old church has been replaced by one of the *cheap* churches which, we are often told, are the want of the age. Cheap churches! We want a little more of the spirit which actuated our remote ancestors in the so-called dark ages. Then the question was, not how cheaply could a church be built, but how beautifully. Men did not then offer unto the Lord of all, that which cost them comparatively nothing. There is something in an ancient village church which has a peculiar charm for the mind—something felt, but not easily described. We take pleasure not only in its stones, but even in its very dust. Every such building is a page of our National Church history, reminding us of those early Christian days in this England of ours before the advent of St. Augustine and his monks.



### Traders' Tokens.

ONSIDERABLE interest has lately been taken in a branch of numismatics that for many years was almost wholly neglected. Every possible attention in late years has been given to the study of English coins, and the light shed upon difficult problems in the history of our country has been proved to be both important and far-reaching.

Systematic study of English numismatics has, however, revealed the fact that while the events connected with the Crown are often commemorated by the regal money, it is to the "money of necessity" that historians must look for facts respecting the people.

To illustrate our point we have only to

refer to the pax on the coins of William I., and to the Newark and Oxford and Worcester coins of Charles I., as examples of coins bearing their own lessons of peace and war.

The fleur-de-lis on our English coins, borne as the arms of France, the cardinal's hat, the counter-mark of the arms of Zealand on the coins of Elizabeth, and the various places of mintage, from Aberystwith and Bristol to Chester and Colchester, are all further illustrations of change, of warfare, and of conflict, connected with the Crown and the monarchy in troublous times.

Little or nothing, however, can we glean from the English regal currency as to the life of the people, and it is because they fill up this hiatus that the tokens issued in the seventeenth century have become the subject of closer investigation. The issue of the first volume of the standard work on *Traders' Tokens*\* to the subscribers, an issue which has been anxiously awaited by collectors for the past six years, suggests to us that the present is a fitting occasion for a few general remarks upon the traders' tokens of the seventeenth century, which are the subject of the exhaustive and valuable work just referred to.

The tokens of the seventeenth century are small and insignificant-looking pieces of brass and copper, very thin, and with inscriptions and designs in very low relief. The halfpence are about the size of the modern farthing, or rather larger; the farthings about the size of a fourpenny-piece.

Their execution is simple and rough; their designs archaic and poor in artistic power; their lettering generally clear, but full of orthographic errors, and to appearance they are a very uninviting species of coins.

Their issue commenced in 1648, and only extended to 1679, so that the entire series forms one very short chapter of thirty years in a most important and exciting period of English history. They were issued to supply a public want. The necessity for small change was becoming a serious one, and trade was greatly crippled by the want of it. The Government of the day, as Governments

\* *Traders' Tokens*, by George C. Williamson, F.R.S.L., F.R. Hist. Soc., etc., vol. i., issued by subscription. Elliot Stock, London.



are wont to do, promised and theorized. The people could not wait, and taking the question of demand into their own hands, supplied it with the issue of these quaint homely promises to pay; and by the issue of their illegal coinage forced the Government to recognise the need for a smaller regal coin than then existed.

The tokens usually bear on one side the name of the issuer, and on the other the place of issue; and in the field some device having reference to the issuer's trade or occupation on one side, and the issuer's initials, together generally with those of his wife, on the other. Their places of issue may be taken to teach our first lesson, or to point out one instance of their historical importance.

The fact that eighty-three traders in Exeter issued tokens, thirty-two in High Wycombe, sixty in Rotherhithe, forty in Bury St. Edmunds, twenty in the tiny village of Oundle, in Northamptonshire, and twenty in Durham; while but fourteen were struck in Manchester, eleven in Liverpool, two in Brighton, and one each in Clapham, Sunderland, Gateshead, Stockton, Oldham, Burnley, and Bury, is not without interest, as the comparative size and character and importance of these places have so much varied since 1648.

Then the local government of the places appears to have much varied. In Guildford the churchwardens' initials appear on the town piece; in Chard the name of the Portreeve; in Gloucester and Lincoln, that of the Maïor; Wootten, the Maïor and Aldermen; Southampton and Romsey, the Corporation; in Hereford, the Sword-Bearer; St. Neots and St. Ives, Grantham and Boston, the Overseers; Ilchester, the Bailiffs; Taunton, the Constables; while in other towns they were issued by the High Bailiff; Chamberlain, and Treasurer. All this variety gives us some interesting information upon the peculiarities of local and municipal government in those days, and the high position then occupied in some towns by such officials as churchwardens, overseers, and sword-bearer, who in later times fill quite subordinate positions. The main idea and reason for their issue was, in very many cases, kept well in view—namely, that of

being of essential service to the poorer residents, and it is of interest to read on the tokens of Andover, "Remember the Poore," "For the poore," "Help o' Andover for the poore's benefit;" at Croyland, "The poore's halfpenny;" at Southwold, "For the poore's advantage;" at Tamworth, "For change and charitie;" and in very many places such legends as, "To be changed by the Overseers for the poor," "By the Overseers for the use of the poor," and so on.

In the question of trade in the seventeenth century the tokens have somewhat to tell us.

Local trades are referred to and depicted upon the tokens—as, for instance, lace in Buckinghamshire; wool in Surrey; gloves in Leicester; needles in Chichester; say or bay, a kind of fine serge, at Colchester; and lace at St. Neots, receiving mention and device; and on tokens of Sherborne appear a representation of a plain band or stock, the manufacture of which was at one time a staple industry in Sherborne, and first said to have been introduced there. These stocks were sometimes sent on to Saffron Walden to be dyed yellow, and worn that colour by the fashionable gallants of the Court of Charles II., and supported by a Pickadill.

On a token of Ashburton the teasel (*Dipsacus Fullonum*) is shown, and has clear reference to the process of preparing cloth carried on in that district, and to the cultivation of the teasel plant.

On very many Norfolk tokens the issuers style themselves worsted-weavers, showing the trade prevailing at that time in Northern Norfolk. Not a single Cornish token, however, has any reference to the leading industry, mining, or to mines.

The use of signs was common amongst seventeenth-century traders, and in many cases these signs were the arms of the civic guild of the trade to which they belonged. There is hardly a trading guild bearing arms that is not represented on this series of tokens, although naturally some occur very much more frequently than others.

It is evident that use of these coats-of-arms as signs of trade was very frequent; in many towns every token bears the arms of some trade, and probably used the coat

armour as its sign. In some towns, research in corporation and guild records has revealed the fact of a close relationship, alliance, and, to some extent, obedience, existing between those of a trade in a town forming that guild, and what was evidently looked upon, to some extent, as headquarters in London. It is impossible to say to what extent this intimate connection existed. It is referred to but seldom in guild records, and then only briefly, as though well known; but it is clear that the trades generally used the armorial bearings of the company as signs, formed themselves into local guilds for the management and restriction of their own trade, and to a certain extent owned and recognised a sort of allegiance due to the London company.

The entire question of signs is one that might well fill the whole of the limited space of this paper, abounding as it does in many curious details. The great bulk of London tokens bear devices which were evidently used as signs, and were referred to in the inscription as such. Take, for instance, "The Dog and Duck," "The Prince Morris," "Windmill," "Nag's Head," "Raven," "Turk's Head," "3 and 3," "Mitre," "Swan," and "King," and many others, some, of course, having reference to the trade carried on, and, in some instances, being a detached portion of the trade arms, as the "Virgin" from the Mercers' arms; the "Mermaid" from the Apothecaries'; the "Three Crowns," or the "Three Tuns," from Skinners' or Vintners'; and "Adam and Eve" from the Fruiterers' arms; but in most cases merely being signs, and having no intimate connection with the trader using them or his trade.

In some instances an interesting light is thrown upon the buildings and streets of the place of issue. Tokens issued at Buttis Gate and North Gate, Colchester, preserve the names of those ancient gateways; Olivant Stair and Redriff Wall, the memory of the Elephant landing-steps and the Rotherhithe Wall; and on a token of Bideford, the old beacon on the bridge, long since removed, is depicted. In very many cases reference is made to gateways, streets, paths, and buildings long since demolished, and to those who lived in and near them. A token

of Rayleigh bears a bull with a ring in its mouth, and probably was struck at the inn standing on what is now termed Bull Yard, a name without much meaning until a ring and stump a few years since were dug up on the spot, and it was then seen that the token represented a bull being baited, and that this amusement was carried on in that yard. Names of patron-saints now seldom heard of are also preserved on these tokens, as St. Alkmund and St. Sidwell. The prevalence of coffee-houses is referred to, many tokens being struck at these houses and bearing a hand pouring out coffee, and in some cases a kind of urn or samovar. Their sign was generally that of a Turk's head or Morat, and on one token are the words "Coffee, Tobacco, Sherbet, Tea, and Chocolate, in Exchange Alley, London." A West-Country token was struck at the "Pack Horse Inn," and bears a pack-saddle on it, and it has been the means of identifying the portion of bridlepath or pack-saddle road in a village about which there was some doubt; but the inn that was situated near it having been proved by the token to have once borne the name of "Pack Horse," the position of the road was fixed. The persistence of local names is another subject upon which the tokens give some information of value. No names are so persistent in village life as those of the old inns, and tokens bearing their signs and names in country villages are often of great interest from the inns, or at least their signs, still remaining.

Representations of articles of domestic use occur often on the tokens, and are often depicted of quaint and curious shape, and styled by their early and unusual names; thus a three-legged pot on one is called a crock; gloves of very great length, more like the present gants de Suède, are on the tokens of a mercer in Suffolk, calling himself the Glover; an odd-looking tub appears on some tokens of St. Ives, in which two women are washing. Quaint-shaped pestles and mortars, and very pretty keys, appear on some tokens, and tobacco-pipes of the short squat shape common to the period, also inkhorns and the leathern jugs known as black-jacks.

Space will not, however, permit of our



referring at greater length to these domestic pieces of money, these early traders' promises to pay; but we believe that their value, as affording much indirect light upon the life and habits of the common people of the Stuart times, is only just beginning to be recognised, and that in a short time it will be the subject of fuller recognition. We do not claim for our tiny favourites artistic merit, although they do possess a certain homely quaint art of their own; nor do we consider them as mementoes of great events or stirring struggles, but we are glad to know that more fully their historical value is becoming known; and the issue of Mr. Williamson's work will, we believe, to no slight degree give the required impetus to their systematic study, and to a more careful attention of their devices and legends.



## Gleanings from Recent Book-Sales.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO HAZLITT'S "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS AND NOTES."

(Continued.)



### DEMOSTHENES.

Demosthenis, Græcorum Oratorum Principis, Olynthiacæ orationes tres, & Philippicæ quatuor, è Græco in Latinum conuersæ. A Nicolao Carro Anglo Nouocastrensi, Doctore medico, et Græcarum literarum Cantabrigiensi Academia professore Regio. ¶ Addita est etiam Epistola de vita, & obitu eiusde mNicolai Carri, & carmina, cum Græca, tum Latina, in eundem conscripta. Londini, apud Henricum Denhamum. Anno 1571. 4to, A—Bb in fours, Bb 4 blank. Dedicated to Dr. Wilson.

The notice of Carr is in the form of an epistle to Sir Walter Mildmay, by Bartholmew Dodington. The verses on his death are in Greek and Latin, and among the writers are Henry Howard, brother of the Duke of Norfolk, John Studley, Thomas Preston, Giles Fletcher, etc.

### DIGGES, LEONARD.

A Prognostication of Right good effect, fructfully augmented, contayninge playne, briefe, pleasant, chosen rules, to iudge the wether for euer, by the Sunne, Moone,

Sterres, Cometes, Raynbowe, Thunder, Cloudes, with other Extraordinarie tokens, not omitting the aspectes of Cometes, with a brefe Iudgemente for euer, of Plentie, Lacke, Sickenes . . . agayne published by Leonard Dygges. Gentyلمان, in the yeare of oure Lorde. 1555. Imprynted at London, within the blacke Fryars, by Thomas Gemini, 1555. 4to. \*, 4 leaves: B—G 2 in fours: A—B 3 in fours, with the Calendar. With a diagram on title and others in the volume. *B. M.*

### DOVER, JOHN, of Gray's Inn.

The Roman Generalls: or, The Distressed Ladies. . . . London: Printed for Samuel Herrick . . . 1667. 4to, A—H 2 in fours, H 2 with the Epilogue. Dedicated to Robert. Lord Brook.

### DRYDEN, JOHN.

Absalon et Achitophel. Carmine Latino Heroico. Oxon. Typis Lichfieldianis Prostant apud Ricardum Davis. Anno Domini 1682. 4to, A—E in fours.

### DRYDEN, JOHN, Junior.

The Husband His own Cuckold. A Comedy. As it is Acted at the Theater in Little Lincolns-Inn-Fields. By His Majesty's Servants. Written by John Dryden, Jun. *Et Pater Æneas & Avunculus excitet Hector.*—Virg. London: Printed for J. Tonson . . . 1696. 4to., A—H in fours, and \*, 2 leaves. Dedicated to Sir Robert Howard.

### DUFFET, THOMAS.

The Mock-Tempest; Or, The Enchanted Castle. Acted at the Theatre Royal. Written by T. Duffett. *Hic totus volo rideat libellus.* Mart. London, Printed for William Cademan . . . 1675. 4to. A, 3 leaves: B—H in fours.

### ELIOT, JOHN.

The Glorious Progress of the Gospel Amongst the Indians in New England. Manifested by three Letters, under the Hand of that famous Instrument of the Lord, Mr. John Eliot. And another from Mr. Thomas Mayhew, jun.: Both Preachers of the Word, as well to the English as Indians in New England. . . . Published by Edward Winslow. . . . London: Printed for Hannah Allen, in Pope's-head-Alley. 1649. 4to., A—E 2 in fours. With an Appendix by I. D.

## ENGLAND.

The descriptyon of Englonde. Here foloweth a lytell treatyse, the whiche treeateh [*sic*] of the descripcion of this londe whiche of olde tyme was named Albyon. And after Brytayne And nowe is called Englonde and speketh of the noblesse and worthynesse of the same. [Col.] Fynysshed & enprynted in Fletestrete in the sygne of the George by Rycharde Pynson prynter vnto the kynges noble grace | the yere of oure lorde a.m ccccc.x. die vero. xix. Decembris. Folio, A—C in sixes ; D, 4. D 3 *verso* has the large device. D 4 was blank, and was deficient in the Perkins copy.

Below the colophon in this edition is a catalogue of the Kings of England from William I. to Henry VII.

The *Description of England*, although it was doubtless intended to accompany the *Fructus Temperum* of the same date and printer, is a complete tract in itself, and was unquestionably so sold and considered at the time.

## ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS, of Rotterdam.

The Complaint of peace. Wryten in Latyn, by the famous Clerke Erasmus [*sic*] Roterodamus. And Nuely translated into Englyshe by Thomas Paynell. Anno domini 1559. [Col.] Imprinted at London, in Paules Churchyard, by John Cawoode, one of the Prynters to the Queens Maiestye. Cum priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis. Sm. 8vo., A—F in eights. Black-letter. Dedicated to "Antonie Vicounte Momtegue," K.G.

## EUROPE.

A brief Description of the future History of Europe, from Anno 1650 to An. 1710. Treating principally of those grand and famous Mutations yet expected in the World, as, The ruine of the Popish Hierarchy, the final annihilation of the Turkish Empire, the Conversion of the Eastern and Western Jews, and their Restauration to their ancient Inheritance in the holy Land, and the Fifth Monarchie of the universall Reign of the Gospell of Christ upon Earth. . . . Composed upon the Occasion of the young Kings Arrival into Scotland, to shew what will in probability be the Event of the present Affairs in England and Scotland. . . . Printed in

the Yeare 1650. 4to., A—F in fours, besides the title and preface.

Some of the comments or notes purport to be taken out of a MS. of Paul Grebner in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge.

## FENS.

The Picklock of the Old Fenne Project : Or, Heads of Sir John Maynard his severall Speeches, Taken in Short-hand, at the Committee for Lincolneshire Fens, in the Exchequer Chamber.

Consisting of {  
Matter of Fact.  
Matter of Law.  
Presidents.  
Quæres and Answers.

London, Printed by J. B. 1650. 4to. A, 4 ; B, 2 ; C, 4.

FERRIER, OGIER, *Physician to Catherine de Medicis.*

A Learned Astronomical discourse, of the iudgement of Natiuities. Deuided into three Bookes, . . . Translated by Thomas Kelway Gentleman Published by Authority . . . At London, Printed at the widdow Charlewoods house, for Edwarde White. Anno 1593. 4to. ¶, 4 leaves : A—P in fours, P 4 blank.

In the dedication to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, Kelway describes himself as one of the Trumpets in ordinary to her Highness.

## FIESCHI, OTTOBONE.

Incipiunt opera super constitutiones procuriales & Ottonis. [Col.] Expliciūt constitutiones Legatine cum Johanne Ottone. Impresse Londoñ. per me wynandum de worde | in the flete strete. in signo solis commorātem. Anno dñi. M.cccc.xvii. Sm. 8vo., A—M in eights. With the device occupying M 8.

FISHER, JOHN, *Bishop of Rochester.*

This treatise concernynge the fruytfull saynges of Dauyd the kynge & prophete in the seuen penytencyall psalmes. Deuyded in seuen sermons Was made and compyled by the ryght reuerente fader in god Johan fyssher doctour of dyuynyte and bysshop of Rochester at the exortacion and sterynge of the moost excellent prynesse Margarete countesse of Rychemoūt and Derby | & moder to our souerayne lorde kynge hēry the. vii. [Col.] Here endeth the exposycyon of ȳ vii. psalmes. Enprynted at London in the fletestrete at the sygne of ȳ sonne by



Wynkyn de Worde. In the yere of oure lorde M.cccc.viii. ȳ xvi. day of ȳ moneth of Juyn. The xxiii. of y reygne of our souerayne lorde kynge Hēry the seuenth. 4to. aa, 8; bb, 4; cc, 8; dd, 4; ee, 8; ff, 4; gg, 8; hh, 4; ii, 8; kk, 4; ll, 8; mm, 4; nn, 8; oo, 8; pp, 8; qq, 4; rr, 8; ss, 4; tt, 8; vv, 4; xx, 8; yy, 4; zz, followed by a sheet of 6, the last page with the large device.

The title is beneath the royal arms and portcullis, etc. Sothebys, July, 1889, No. 791 (Perkins). On the title of this copy was the autograph, "James Birchenough, 1745," and on the flyleaf, "The Gift of my Grandfather James Birchenough." Birchenough, who was apparently not a scholar, has noted at the side of the title, "The author was put to deth by unapy Henry ȳ 8<sup>th</sup> King of England."

FISHER PAYNE.

Inavgvatio Olivariana, Sive pro Prefectura Serenissimi Principis Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hiberniæ, Dom. Olivari: Carmen Votivum.

—Non ultima Laus est  
Principibus placuisse.—

Londini, typis Newcombianis. Anno

Nostræ Salutis } { M.DC.LIV.

Olivari Protectoris } { Primo.

Folio. Title, dedication, and frontispiece, 3 leaves; A, 4 leaves: A—P in fours.

This volume includes other poems.

FITZHERBERT, A.

The booke of husbandry, Very profitable and necessary for all maner of persons. Made first by the Author Fitzherberd, and nowe lately corrected and amended, with diuers additions put therunto. Anno domini. 1568. Imprnyted at London by John Awdely, dwelling in little Britayn streete without Aldersgate. 8vo., A—I in eights.

In the copy used the third letter in the date has been altered by erasure, so as to make the book belong to 1508.

The Boke of Surueying and Improvements newly corrected and amended, very necessarye for all men. Imprinted at London in fletestrete nere to s. Dunstanes Church by Thomas Marshe. 8vo., A—H in eights, H 7—8 blank.

FITZHERBERT, SIR ANTHONY.

[The Abridgment of the Statutes, or rather an Alphabetical Digest in the form of a Dictionary.] Prima Pars huius libri. [This

title is in one line above a woodcut representing the King attended by his counsellors, etc.] . . . Sequitur Secunda pars. [This title is over a woodcut of the royal arms crowned surmounted by a rose, with the portcullis, supporters, etc., in a framework of pieces.] . . . Ultima pars huius libri. ¶ The pryse of the whole boke (. xl. s.) which boke contaynyth . iii. great volumes. [This is over a woodcut similar to that in vol. 2; at the end we find:] ¶ Finis totius istius ops finit. xxi. die Decembr. A°. dni Millecimo quigētēsimo sexto decimo. Large folio. Vol. 1, folios 287 + title-leaf with table on reverse: vol. 2, folios 274 + title-leaf and table: vol. 3, folios 231. B. M.

Attributed in the Museum catalogue to the press of W. de Worde, which I greatly question; it seems to me more likely to have come from that of John Rastell.

FITZHERBERT, NICHOLAS, *Oxoniensis*.

Nic lai Fierberti, Oxoniensis In Anglia Academiae Descriptio. Ad perillustrem & Reuerendiss. D. D. Bernardinum Pavlinum S. D. N. Clementis VIII. Datarivm. Romæ, Apud Guglielmum Facciottum. 1602. Syperiorvm Permissv. Small 8vo., A—B in eights; C, 12.

Sothebys, June 18, 1889, No. 35, with the bookplate of Sir Robert d'Arcy Hildyard, Bart., and an early autograph on title of *Jacobus Foye*. On a flyleaf occurs this MS. note: "Nicholas Fitzherbert author of this work was 2<sup>d</sup> son of John Fitzherbert 2<sup>d</sup> son of St Anthony Fitzherbert the famous lawyer; after leaving Oxford young, he studied at Bologna, was afterwards secretary to Card<sup>l</sup> Allen and lived in his family, tho' he ever remained a layman, yet being a single man and very zealous for the old religion, he was thought of by some as a proper person for a mitre, which however he was far from accepting. He lived to a great age, & was at last unfortunately drowned in passing a river in 1602."

FITZHERBERT, THOMAS, *S. J.*

The Obmvtesse of F. T. to the Epphata of D. Collins: Or The Reply of F. T. to D. Collins his defence of my Lord Winchesters Answer to Cardinall Bellarmines Apology. In which Reply M. Collins is convinced of most manifest frauds, falsities, fooleryes, & lyes. Written by Thomas Fitzherbert Priest of the Society of Iesus, in defence of his Adioynder. . . . Permissu Superiorum, M.DC.XXI. 8vo., a—e in eights; A—Mm 6 in eights, including *Errata*. Dedicated to the

Honourable and Renowned University of Cambridge. *R. M.*

FITZJAMES, RICHARD, *Bishop of Rochester &c.* *Sermo die lune in elidnada lasche.* [This title is beneath two woodcuts representing a table with communicants and a church-door with figures entering. At the end occurs:] Enprynted at Westmestre by Wynkyn de Word. [About 1495.] 4to., a—e in sixes: f, 4: g, 6. With the printer's small mark on last page. *B. M.*

c i i s m sprinted b i. The authorship is rather curiously indicated at the end at ove the colophon thus: Per reuerendū doctoīē Rīc fits James.

FORBES, JOHN, *of Corse.*

Reverendi Viri Johannis Forbesii à Corse, Presbyteri & SS. Theologiæ Doctoris, ejusdemque Professoris in Academia Aberdonensi Opera Omnia, inter quæ plurima Posthuma, Reliqua ab ipso Auctore interpolata, emendata atque aucta. . . . Amstelædemi . . . CLXV CCIII. Folio. Two vols. With a frontispiece to vol. 1. Dedicated by George Garden to Queen Anne from Aberdeen, 6 Id. Febr. 1703.

FOX, JOHN.

Acts and Monvments of Matters most speciall and memorable, happening in the Church, with an vniversall Historie of the same. . . . New againe, as it was recognised, perused, and recommended to the studious Reader, by the Author, M. John Fox, the seuenth time newly imprinted. Whereunto are annexed certaine Additions of the persecutions, which haue happened in these later times. . . . London. Printed by Adam Islip, Fælix Kingston, and Robert Young, Anno Domini. 1632. Large folio. Three vols. With woodcuts as in the earlier impressions.

(To be concluded.)



## The Antiquary's Note-Book.

**The City of Agamemnon.**—We venture to reprint the following extract from the interesting account of Mycenæ by the Athens correspondent of the *Times*, which appeared in the issue of that paper on August 14: The recent excavations in Mycenæ have a

relative importance only exceeded, in my opinion, by those of Olympia, and a peculiar importance not belonging to any hitherto made in Greece. Inscriptions have been found which prove that the city was not left unoccupied after the conquest by the Argives, but that, on the contrary, it was occupied at the time of the Roman Conquest and probably long afterwards, and stamped tiles of the second or third century after Christ have been turned up, indicating a long and not unimportant course of civic existence. One inscription is of the time of Nabis, tyrant of Sparta, containing a decree of thanks for the liberation of certain citizens of Mycenæ, and another, of no special significance except for the epigraphy, is shown by that to be still later; but nothing has thus far been discovered which distinctly belongs to a Christian occupation, as in Tiryns. Two or three Roman houses were cut through, and the various strata of several occupations were visible in some places. I was fortunate enough to have secured the guidance in my visit of the Ephor of Antiquities, who directed all the excavations within the citadel, as well as the company of one of the leading members of the Archæological Society of Athens, under the responsibility and charge of which the work has been done. The Ephor, M. Tsoundas, is well known to archæological authorities as one of the ablest and most sagacious archæologists in Greece, and my other companion is one of the profoundest and most thorough students of Homer in Greece, and I might say in Europe. My conclusions from the visit can, therefore, hardly be set down as uninformed or hasty. Besides the most important fact—the significance of which in its relation to the archæology of the city will escape no one—of the occupation of the city for centuries after the time at which its career is supposed to have ended, the discoveries of Tsoundas have taken three directions: he has partially excavated the zone of level ground below the citadel in which Schliemann dug and uncovered some puzzling structures of a very humble character, which I believe belong to the later occupations, but the understanding of which requires the complete clearing out of the zone; he has opened the ruins of what he considers the palace of the great days of the city—we will



not say Agamemnon's, because the name has been too much used or abused, but clearly a building of great ancient splendour, and, I am convinced, the royal residence of the days when Mycenæ had not had her pride broken, and consequently had probably preserved her ancient magnificence; and finally he has discovered a series of tombs, possibly of the same epoch, outside the *enceinte* of the outer city, some of which have never been rifled, and have given up objects of great archæological interest. The number of these tombs yet to be excavated is, in the opinion of Tsoundas, very great, as they reach to a great distance round the city. The remains of the palace give us, I am convinced, the first genuine glimpse of the Homeric house the modern world has had. It is still only partly uncovered, and is cumbered with the remains of later and barbarous reoccupation, like Tiryns, the walls, as far as they stand, having been utilized for the shelter of the subsequent occupants. But the conflagration, of which I can see no evidences at Tiryns, has here done its work well, and the subsequent constructions are flimsy and evidently hasty. There is a magnificent stairway of stone and a pavement of huge blocks of the same material, but what at once brings conviction to the archæological mind is the wall of the great chamber, made of blocks of admirably cut stone, of which two courses are in position at the bottom, surmounted by a course of timber, now perished, in the vacancy left by which there is a refilling of quarry stone and poor mortar, put in to support the superior courses of cut stone which had begun to tilt over, lacking the support on which they were originally laid. The gap was not entirely filled up at one end, and there was a little carbonized wood in the otherwise empty place. Footprints of fugitive Empire! I am not much given to that besetting sin of archæologists, the setting down *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, and neither the discovery nor even the identification was mine, so that I had no pretext for the enthusiasm which successful research awakens; but I will confess that at that moment and on that spot I felt my blood quicken in its headward movement and my pulse beat harder, for the conviction was irresistible that here we had the *cachet* of the great Achaian presence, that of the race

which had led the Greeks against Troy, the last of the imperial dynasties of Greece, of whose succession and existence Mycenæ is the symbol, Pelasgic, Danaïd, Pelopid, and Achaian. If we must, according to some students, interpret these early traditions as pure allegory, we must understand the succession as that of wall builder, hydraulic engineer, merchant, and organizer of armies; but whether we follow the mythological or rationalistic version we shall find in Mycenæ the key to the order of things. But while the technical indications do not oblige us to carry the date of this fragment of wall back to the epoch of the Trojan war, it is unquestionably, I believe, of the seventh or eighth century B.C. at least, and gives the only indication thus far gained of the palace of the Homeric epoch, and its discovery is of the utmost importance as permitting the establishment of a technical standard by which, in default of a chronological *point de départ*, we can determine with closer approximation the relation of various structures, now unassignable, as belonging to the period prior to the introduction of letters. In this respect I believe that the continuation of the excavations in Mycenæ is of the highest archæological importance, and they appeal in an especial manner to all the wealthy Greeks abroad who have any reverence for the early history of their race to support the work of the Archæological Society of Athens, at whose expense the excavations are being made. On the ruins of this structure, rudely restored and occupied by a subsequent colonization, are the evidences of two still later renewals, and on the very summit, partly overlying the rude work, are the foundations of a building which has been regarded by some as an Hellenic temple, and even attributed to the fifth or sixth century B.C. This attribution it is impossible to understand or accept. The wall is only a scant indication of the plan of the building, and its masonry is of the most ordinary workmanship and has the character of no epoch whatever. The most authoritative of the Greek archæologists, including M. Tsoundas, do not consider the building as early or important, while the total absence of fragments around it such as would have been found on a temple site, drums or capitals of columus, or even of cut stone, indicating an important structure, leave no

basis whatever for a positive attribution, while the discovery in immediate contact with it of the later of the two late Greek inscriptions alluded to, which must be of the period of the Roman domination, and the tile-marks on the tiles which evidently formed its roof and were found in abundance around it, prove conclusively that, if not of second-century construction, it was occupied until some time in the Christian era. This would of itself preclude the idea of its having been in existence before the sack of the Argives, and consequently we must attribute it to the recolonization of which the Nabis decree is proof. Yet this ruin and the early attribution of it have been called in as final arguments in the discussion as to the antiquity of the walls in Tiryns so thoroughly beaten out in the *Times* three years ago, and as disproving the Byzantine origin I then gave them! It was said that these superimposed walls were of the same character as those in Tiryns, and, being overlaid by walls of the early Hellenic character, they must have been of a still earlier date. Both premises are false, for the walls are not of the same character, as they contain no bricks, and though they show the use of ordinary mortar, which archaic work, so far as present investigation shows, never does, these walls are clearly prior to those in discussion at Tiryns, in which, moreover, I was able on this occasion to point out to my companions well-burnt brick laid in mortar. On the other hand, the recognisable archaic wall at Mycenæ is of a character utterly different from any of those at Tiryns, and the archaic character assigned to the latter is shown by the comparison to be due to the ancient door-sills still *in situ*, and material found in the ruins and employed by the later builders. But even these I believe to be later than the palace in Mycenæ. Besides the discoveries in the enclosure of the Mycenæan citadel, which include a most remarkable covered passage similar to the galleries of Tiryns, Tsoundas has found a series of tombs in the vicinity of the city resembling in plan the so-called treasury, but cut in the rock, of which some were intact and contained objects of the highest archæological interest—cups of inlaid silver, ornaments of gold, ivory, and glass, and, above all, numerous engraved stones of the lentoid form

and peculiar character of design and execution which are known as "island" work, being found almost exclusively in the islands of the Archipelago and in more or less close relation with the Mycenæan pottery, and almost invariably having the forms designated as lentoid or scaraboid. From the curious coincidence between the lines of the traditional movement of the Cretan - Asiatic civilization attributed to the dynasty, so-called, of Minos and the occurrence of these associated artistic products I am inclined to hazard the attribution of the island stones to Crete, and to an epoch when the arts were not yet established in Greece. Many of the stones found in these tombs have the peculiar heraldic character of the lion-relief over the gate of the city, lions and other animals being represented in similar attitudes to those in that relief. The hardly disputable posterior date (and I believe posterior by centuries) of the lion-relief to that of the earliest walls of the city makes it quite possible that the relief is of the same workmanship as the gems; and as the indications of the ground are that there may be many tombs yet to be opened, it is within the probabilities that the prosecution of these excavations will give us important light on Creto-Hellenic relations. Most of the tombs have been rifled at an early epoch, but their existence has not been suspected in modern times until Tsoundas came on the ground.

**Alderley Edge, Cheshire.**—From an interesting account of the old parish church at Alderley Edge, Cheshire, which appeared last January in the *Manchester Guardian*, we extract the following: "The church has been built at various times, but it may be put down generally as a church of the early Tudor period. The fine old tower contains six bells, which may be heard the country round when a peal is rung. The pleasing part of the building is the broken outline. A new font was supplied to the church, but during alterations the ancient one was discovered buried in the churchyard. Though it may be called a sixteenth-century church, there are some portions of great antiquity. But the great charm is in the situation and outline and the exceeding beauty of the country by which it is surrounded. The chancel was restored by the late Lord



Stanley. It contains some interesting monuments. One ought certainly to be quoted here for its quaint rhymes. It refers to Edward Shipton, M.A., who was the rector in 1630:

Here lies below an ancient shepherd clad in heavy clay,  
Whose stubborne weeds will not come off until the judgment day;  
Whilehom hee led and fed with welcome paine his careful sheepe;  
Hee did not fear the mountains' highest tops or valleys deepe.  
That hee might save from fearful hurte his flocke, which was his care,  
To make them strong hee lost his strength, and fasted for ther fare.  
How they might grow and feed and prosper hee would daily tell,  
And having show'd them how to feed, hee baid them all farewell.

The greater part of the church would seem to be about coeval with Bosworth Field. One of the most interesting circumstances connected with Alderley Church and its surroundings is that it was the home of Edward Stanley, who was afterwards appointed to the See of Norwich. He wrote a delightful little book on the natural history of birds. Stanley studied natural history in his own familiar native spots, and the great mere and the Alderley woods were his happy hunting-grounds. When rector of Alderley he procured a set of Bewick's engravings of birds, and had them carefully framed to hang on the principal staircases of the rectory, where they are a precious heirloom for all coming rectors. But possibly a still greater interest attaches to the rectory as the birthplace of Dean Stanley. Shakespeare says that 'back-wounding calumny the whitest virtues smites,' but probably even calumny never touched him. In the chancel there is an inscription to Bishop Stanley on the left side: 'I.H.S. The Right Reverend Edward Stanley, D.D., second son of Sir Thomas Stanley, of Alderley Park, Bart., born January 1, 1779. Died September 6, 1849. Thirty-two years rector of Alderley. Twelve years as Bishop of Norwich, where in the cathedral church his mortal remains repose. To his beloved parishioners, with whom, when absent in the body, he was ever present in the spirit. So now being dead he yet speaketh.'"

### A Winchester Citizen's Bill, 1581.—

The following is a curious account of a Winchester Corporator's Bill whilst engaged in London on city business. He received for his expenses from the Coffers £5 and proceeded to London *viâ* Reading being nearly a fortnight engaged in travel and in business. The detailed items give a capital view of the journey and expenses. It may be premised that "Mr. Hall" was maior in 1566-76; Mr. Bethell 1578; Mr. Cooke 1579-80; and that Mr. Thomas Fflemynge was "Recorder."

Imprimis Rd. of the cite out of the coffers, £5.

	s.	d.
<i>Redinge</i> Whereof layd out in the journey by hym Mr. Cooke and the towne clerke to Mr. Plowden at Redinge for our dynner and horsmete there	vii	
It. for our supper and horsmete at a place near Redinge where we lay that night	v	iiii
It. to Mr. Plowden for hys fee and Counsell	xx	
It. gyven hys man	iii	iv
Sm xxxvi—viii		
<i>London</i> It. layd out in the journey to London as follows		
The iiii of Maie at Alton	ii	iiii
It. same daie and the night at Ffarnham	ii	vi
It. on Saturdaie v <sup>th</sup> daie of Maie at Stanes	ii	vi
It. at London same daie at night		xiii
It. Sundaie vi of Maie for dinnr and suppr	ii	
It. on Mondie vii of Maie for bote hier to W.minster and from thence to the Tower and backe		xviii
It. same daie at dinnr with Mr. Bethell	iii	vi
It. the same daie for suppr		xii
It. on Tuesday viii of Maie for our dinnr and our bote hier from the Tower	ii	viii
It. for suppr same daie		xiii
It. for fees and rewards at the Tower to the officers there for serches	xiii	vi
It. Wednesdaie the ix of Maie for our dinnr		xvi
It. for suppr same daie		xii
It. Thursdaie x of Maie for dinnr and suppr	ii	
It. Fridaie xi of Maie for dinnr and suppr	ii	
It. Saturdaie xii of Maie for dinnr and suppr	ii	
It. for drynkynge in the morninge at sundrye tymes and drinke between meales		xii

	s.	d.
It. Sundaie xiii of Maie for a dynner for Mr. Fflemynge and Mr. Bethel	viii	viii
It. for suppr for them same daie	viii	viii
It. on Mondaie xiii Maie at dynner		xvi
It. for suppr that night at Bagshot	ii	vi
It. for our horsmete at Bagshot		xxvi
It. for horsmete at London during tyme of abode there		xvii
It. for horshire for the Town Clerk	v	liii
It. for Brusshyng our clothes and wasshinge our Lynnen and for attendnce there		xii
It. payd Mr. Fflemynge for hys Counsell		xx
	£ s. d.	
Sm v x ix		
It. layd out for the fees of the Recognizances taken before the justices of assize		vi viii
	£ s. d.	
Sm. to. vii viiii i		

It cannot be said what the *business* was, for the Coffer Books of the date are, it is feared, amongst the MSS. lost in the past shameful neglect of the Corporate Muniments in the last and early part of this century.

W. H. JACOB.

**York City Walls.**—An event fraught with considerable interest to the citizens of York, took place during the summer, when that portion of the city walls extending from Monk Bar to Bootham Bar was opened to the public. For many years this stretch of the ancient mural environment of the city has been closed, and the decision of the corporate body to proceed with its restoration was hailed with satisfaction by the citizens, inasmuch as the charming views which it affords of the north and east aspects of the Cathedral tend to make it one of the delightful promenades of the city. The whole length of the wall between Monk and Bootham Bars—a distance of 650 yards—has been put into a sound state of repair at a cost of about £3,300, the money being drawn from the money received as rental from the moats and ramparts. The wall, the battlements, and the ramparts have been made good, the promenade along the top being flagged. On the occasion of the opening ceremony, the town clerk read a statement on the history of the city walls. He said: The origin of the walls of York is lost in the

obscurity of the history of our country under its earliest rulers. The Romans, we may assume, did not found the city of York, but adopted a pre-existing British town (afterwards acknowledged as a municipium) for the purposes of their settlement, finding this located on a site most favourable to their domination; for our city had the natural defences of the river Ouse on the one hand, of the Foss and its marshes on the other, while at the base or northern-side of its triangular formation extended the Forest of Galtres. The earliest defences of our city may have consisted of the strong earthworks characteristic of British defences. This is not certain, as the earthworks we see to-day are most probably post-Roman. Under the Roman domination York became a large city, the capital of the North, the seat of government of Britain. Of the Roman fortification of the city we have a surviving example in the Multangular Tower within the enclosure of the Museum Gardens, the lower portion of which has been doubtless for over 1,000 years the silent witness of the rise and fall of kingdoms and principalities and powers. Faccus Albinus, or Alcuin, a native of York, who died in the year 780, states in a poem still extant: "That York was built by the Romans and fortified with lofty towers and high-built walls, which gave security to their leaders and honour to the empire." Roman York is not generally supposed to have been as extensive as the York included within the full circuit of the city walls now standing. From the Multangular Tower the Roman wall proceeded in a north-eastwardly direction to another angle supposed to have been fortified with a tower standing not far from this bastion. The line of this wall ran, however, slightly within the line of the present wall, a space of four feet between the two walls being found to exist at the Multangular Tower, while further portions of another line of the wall have been found in Mr. Gray's garden, and near Monk Bar. It must not be forgotten that the Roman city was probably situate from fifteen to twenty feet below the level of the York of to-day. As some explanation of this I may remind you that William the Conqueror reduced York to a heap of ruins, and obliterated to a large extent its noble remains



of antiquity. The Roman fortifications are supposed to have been rectangular in form. One wall, as I have already explained, extended to about this point from the Multangular Tower; another hence to a point beyond Monk Bar; a third thither to Christ Church; and the fourth in the line of Coney Street to our starting-point, the Multangular Tower. It is true that Roman remains have been discovered outside these boundaries, but this does not upset the evidence as to the lines of fortifications, which formed a walled enclosure about 470 yards by 550 in extent. The walls erected for the defence of the city after the withdrawal of the Roman legions took a wider circuit—confined probably in the first instance to this side of the Foss—earthworks being thrown over the line of the old Roman wall, and a new wall erected thereon on the lines extending from the Multangular Tower to beyond Monk Bar. A new feature in the defence of the city was introduced by the throwing up of mounds on either side of the Ouse for the defence of the river, probably from the inroads of the Vikings. These mounds are familiar to you, the one as the site of Clifford's Tower, the other as the old Baile Hill, which at one time was also covered by a castle and fortification. To complete the defence of the city on the Foss side, the walls extending from the Red Tower to Fishergate Postern were erected. It is evident that York was fortified both during the Saxon and Danish dominations. King Henry III., who visited York in 1251, authorized the levying of tolls on goods brought into the city to be applied for the reparation of the walls. The walls were probably rebuilt about the time of the Scottish wars commenced in the reign of Edward I., and other monarchs from time to time issued orders for the fortification of the city, and authorized the taxing of the city for the same purpose, notably, King Edward III., in 1327, in whose reign Mr. Clark conjectures that this wall was erected. The history of the walls of York is to so large an extent the history of England that I refrain from reference to many most interesting historical events, for the temptation to digress from our particular subject, if one alluded to them, would, I fear, be insuperable. To keep strictly to that subject, I have heard or seen

it stated that the work of restoration, the completion of which we celebrate to-day, will render the complete circuit of the walls open to citizens. This is not quite correct. Let us see what our walls are and have been. Commencing at Bootham Bar we have now an open promenade to Monk Bar, and thence to Layerthorpe, where the old postern over the entrance to the bridge has disappeared. From this point to the Red Tower on the Foss Islands the continuity is broken, for the simple reason that in the old days the intervening ground was covered with water, or so saturated with it as to be no better than a morass. From the Red Tower we can proceed *viâ* Walmgate Bar and Fishergate Bar, now known as George Street Bar, to Fishergate Postern. Here we again come upon the Foss, from the opposite bank of which the outer castle wall and sallyport have disappeared, while the round towers and adjoining stonework facing the river above give indications of the castle walls. Castle-gate Postern has disappeared, and a short length of wall by St. George's Field takes us to the riverside. On the opposite side of the river Skeldergate Postern is no longer to be found; but we have a fine promenade by the Baile Hill to Micklegate Bar and thence to the North Street Postern. From this postern a chain was formerly stretched across the river to Lendal Tower, whence the wall proceeds to the entrance to the Museum Gardens. Here the continuity is broken; the connections with the Multangular Tower on either hand being irretrievably lost. On this side the wall from the Multangular Tower formerly extended to Bootham Bar, a portion being taken down when the street of St. Leonard's was formed. Our return to Bootham Bar reminds me that the Bars have a history of their own. Time forbids me to do more than express the regret that Walmgate alone has been suffered to retain its barbican. The total circuit of the walls I have referred to is about  $2\frac{3}{4}$  miles. The old walls of London, it is interesting to remember, were 3 miles in extent. My search through a variety of records has led me to form the opinion that, in later times at all events, this side of the city was favoured in times of assault. When we consider the nature of the defence offered by the walls,

we must not forget that defence was most materially supported by the earthworks or ramparts on which they stand, and that formerly the moats were not only moats in name, but deep ditches, filled with water surrounding the city and the castle mounds. I don't know that this section of the walls was less easy of assault than any other, but an idea that has occurred to me that veneration for the sacred pile of our noble Minster might cause an attacking party to prefer another point of assault can, perhaps, be supported by evidence. I find, for instance, that in the Civil War of the seventeenth century, no cathedral suffered less than York Minster. One writer alleges that when Sir Thomas Fairfax was among the besiegers of York in 1644, he made it death for any soldier to level a gun against the Minster. His power to issue such an order has been questioned by another writer, but there is no doubt that Fairfax used all his influence to get stringent orders against injuring the Minster issued by the other generals. With reference to the special architectural features of this restoration, it is to be noticed that this bastion is intended to indicate the form and position of a tower which previously to the work being undertaken had fallen to decay, while the arches on which the footway is founded are a reproduction of work to be found near the Walmgate Bar and Layerthorpe, where the marshy character of the ground is supposed to have necessitated a change from solid masonry. Immediately adjoining Bootham Bar we had not the remains of any footway, and it is conjectured that a wooden platform here took the place of the stonework. In deciding upon the character of the restorative work, the Corporation were most ably guided and assisted in 1886, by Mr. G. T. Clark, a distinguished antiquary, whose inability to be with us to-day we all regret. Mr. George Styan at first prepared the necessary plans. His successor, Mr. Mawbey, found it advisable to make the restoration more thorough and extensive, and the Corporation, I am sure, regard with satisfaction the successful accomplishment of their work to-day. Before I conclude I would refer to the fact that we have and have had other fortifications in York which must not be confused with the city walls

proper. A portion of the walls of St. Mary's Abbey is still standing. Other ecclesiastic communities also had similar boundaries before the suppression of the monasteries, and the Minster Close likewise had its own walls and gateways. It seems incredible that the grandparents of the present generation of citizens at one time seriously discussed and assented to a proposal for the demolishing of the walls, gates, and posterns of York, and that the Lord Mayor of 1833, said there were many people who would rather give £50 to assist such terrible vandalism than to further such a restoration as we have accomplished to-day. I cannot picture a York without walls any more than York without its Minster. To enter York is ever a new pleasure to me, as it must be to thousands of others.



### Antiquarian News.

ON September 25 the 300th anniversary of the erection of Wick into a royal burgh was celebrated. The charter was granted by King James VI., and is dated September 25, 1589. The day was observed as a holiday, and the town was gaily decorated with flags. The principal event of the day was the conferring of the freedom of the burgh on the Duke of Portland, Lord-Lieutenant of the county. The ceremony of presenting the freedom of the burgh took place in the old Free Church, a very large building, in which about 2,000 people had assembled.

A very interesting discovery has been made at Lincoln Minster in the progress of the restoration of the Chapter-house, evidencing the complete recklessness of mediæval architects and builders in dealing with the work of their predecessors if it came in the way of their new designs. The Chapter-house of Lincoln is an Early English building of the first quarter of the thirteenth century. The cloister, from the eastern alley of which the Chapter-house opens, is a Decorated work of quite the close of that century, of 1296, in the episcopate of Bishop Oliver Sutton. The Chapter-house is a magnificent triple portal, with richly moulded arches and clustered shafts, with capitals of foliage of great delicacy of treatment. This design, it has been discovered during the work now in progress, was continued on each side of the doorway, with the same combination of subdued richness and delicacy, each side exhibiting two wide arches containing three subordinate arches rising from



clustered shafts, and all elaborately moulded. But, in spite of the exquisite beauty of the design, the builders of the cloisters coolly chopped off the whole of the arcading flush with the wall, leaving only a fragment or two here and there (happily enough is left to show the nature of the work), and built up a perfect plain wall in front of it to support the wooden groining of their new construction. It is hoped that it will be found practicable to restore the whole of this long mutilated and buried work without interfering with the architectural integrity of the cloister.

The honorary curator of the Wiltshire Archaeological Museum writes to the *Troubridge Chronicle*, calling attention to the serious depredations that are occurring at Stonehenge almost daily. "I do not want to see the excursionist kept out altogether," he says, "but I want a certain protection put over Stonehenge, that such acts as sliding down the face of one of the fallen stones, cutting initials in the turf inside the circle, scratching and chalking initials on the stones, picnicking inside the circle, throwing broken bottles about, with pieces of cucumber-rind now and then, and any other kind of litter, will be prevented. All of the above acts of desecration I witnessed one day last week. It is idle to say that there is no appreciable difference in the condition of Stonehenge to what it was fifty years ago. It is in a far worse state than it was fifteen years ago, when I first went there; and the old man who used to look after it is dead. Now is the time for all archæological and antiquarian societies to come forward together and to do their utmost to get this, the grandest of our ancient monuments, placed under Government protection."

During some excavations in the process of building at premises occupied by Mr. Ellis, at St. Lawrence, Canterbury, the workmen have come, at a depth of eight feet, upon a layer of soft earth, apparently filling a place which had previously been hollow; and in this has been found a large vessel of dark red ware which contained some bones, probably a Roman sepulchral urn. The spot lies at the top of the old Dover road, along which remains of Roman and Saxon interments have frequently been found. The St. Lawrence Laundry occupies the site of a leper hospice, founded in the twelfth century by the Abbot of St. Augustine's. In the time of Henry VIII. the hospice was leased to Sir Christopher Hales, on his undertaking to provide for the few remaining sisters and their prioress. The place subsequently became the seat of Admiral Sir George Rooke, who captured Gibraltar in 1704.

Writing from Fayoum to the *Times*, Mr. George Fraser points out that the great cause of destruction to the antiquities of Egypt is the permission granted to

Greek and Arab treasure-seekers to dig, on condition that they show everything found to Boulak Museum, which keeps what it thinks fit. "Now" (writes Mr. Fraser) "I need not tell anyone who knows Egypt that Boulak does not see all they find. If the object is fine (say gold amulets, such as Mr. Petrie found this year at Howara, which are now at Boulak Museum) it is not shown, in many cases. Large objects are, of course, shown. The only way to stop this is to refuse leave to dig to any persons who have not sufficient knowledge of Egyptology to copy and preserve inscriptions, and who do not excavate on some scientific plan, noting the positions of the various finds, etc. This would at once bar all Greek and Arab treasure-seekers, and would preserve the sites for the museum. I think scientific excavators will be found ready and willing to show every object, even the smallest bead, even if it entails loss on themselves." Mr. Fraser points out the wanton disregard of the natives for these treasures of the country, except in so far as they can be turned into money, and insists that Government inspectors, who must be Englishmen, should be appointed, as the only means of staying the work of destruction. "Lastly" (concludes Mr. Fraser), "let me plead attention to the dreadful state of the celebrated Beni-Hassan tombs. What they require is that the sand which has silted in be cleared down to the rock and a half-door of wood be provided to prevent its re-silting. This would keep the paintings further out of the reach of tourists, and they would be seen just as well. The paintings themselves want to be well washed, and if (when dry) three coats of good transparent silicate paint were given they would probably be preserved for years. I should add that Twelfth Dynasty painting can be scrubbed with soap and water without bad effects resulting; I have done it with success myself. But if there be anyone who can afford to do this, but fears injury to the paintings, let a small bit of the worst portion be tried first, and I think it will be found a success. If something is not done soon, those wonderful specimens of early Egyptian art will disappear."

In enlarging the business premises of Mr. W. T. Warren, of 85, High Street, Winchester, among other coins, there has been dug up one of high antiquity and interest. This is a small British piece of money, little more than a third of an inch in diameter. The Dean of Winchester was so much interested by this evidence of early British occupation of the site that he got leave from Mr. Warren to send the coin—as it could not be identified with any engraved in published works—to Mr. John Evans, F.S.A., author of the standard book on *Ancient British Coins*. Mr. Evans attributes it to a type to be found in his work, and states that the date of it is probably the latter half of

the first century before Christ, so that the coin is a contemporary of Julius Cæsar. It is of base silver, and on one side there has been the rude figure of a horse, and on the other side a head in profile. Mr. Evans adds that his coin of the same type was found near Guildford, which brings the two examples near together as specimens of the current coin of the same tribe of Britons inhabiting this district.

Outside Salonica another cemetery has been found, of ancient Thessalian times, with many sarcophagi still unopened. On the cover of one is a piece of iron for fastening the bust of the deceased, who, from the inscription, "Gaius Julius Eutyches," seems to have built the tomb during his lifetime. In many of the sepulchral inscriptions is inserted the clause that whoever opens the sarcophagus, and places therein another corpse, shall pay a heavy fine.

A discovery of exceptional interest has lately been made by Mr. Round, who has identified some fragments of the original returns to the great "Inquest of Sheriffs" (A.D. 1170). It has hitherto been supposed that no trace of these returns existed, and Dr. Stubbs observes in his *Select Charters*, that "the report, if ever it was made, must have been a record of the most interesting kind conceivable." We understand that these fragments establish the important fact that this searching inquisition was not restricted, as Mr. Freeman and Dr. Stubbs imagine, to "the royal officers" and "the public money," but extended to those sums which, on various pretences, had been extorted by private landowners from their tenants. This conclusion, indeed, is supported by a careful reading of the king's instructions. It may be remembered that last year a portion of the returns to the "Carucage" inquest of 1194, which were similarly supposed to be non-existent, were identified and collected by Mr. Round, which encourages the hope that other records, now believed to be missing, may ultimately be brought to light. Mr. Round has also identified as belonging to the reign of Stephen an elaborate hidated survey, which possesses a peculiar value from its references to the Domesday Survey, by which, indeed, it appears to have been checked. The earliest record reference to Domesday known to Ellis was of the reign of King John, so that this discovery represents an addition to our knowledge of the great survey.

During the work of restoring Orton Church, which is proceeding rapidly, the curious stove in the Huntley pew has been removed. It is found to bear the date 1771, and is believed to be Italian. The tradition is that it was brought from Dryden's house at Chesterton, what is now Chesterton Hall.

The Westmoreland and Cumberland Antiquarian and Archæological Society have visited the Lake

District this autumn. The party, which numbered about a hundred, were under the leadership of the president of the society, Chancellor Ferguson, F.S.A. The party assembled at Bowness Bay, on Lake Windermere, where the yacht the *Britannia*, belonging to Colonel Ridehalgh, was in readiness to convey them round the "queen of English lakes." On reaching Lakeside the sail continued to Ambleside, where a number of carriages were waiting to take the party to Hawkshead, an old and historical town in North Lancashire, where the poet Wordsworth received his early education. Hawkshead Hall, a thirteenth-century building, was visited, and a paper read on its history by Mr. Swainson Cooper, F.S.A.; while Mr. John Ford, of Enfield, Middlesex, spoke of the Rawlinson monuments in Hawkshead Church. At the meeting at Ambleside in the evening, the president described the Roman camp above Ambleside, which must have covered  $3\frac{1}{2}$  acres, and been able to accommodate a cohort of four hundred men. The Rev. H. Whitehead made a few remarks on the Grasmere Communion cup, which dated back to 1618. Dr. Barnes, of Carlisle, read a paper on the "Plague in Cumberland and Westmoreland." On the second day the party visited Langdale, went over the pass of Hardknott and Wrynose, one of the wildest, as also one of the grandest, bits of the Lake country. At Little Langdale Mr. Swainson Cooper read a paper on the "Law Twig," and a building was pointed out where people from the neighbouring dales used to muster and submit their grievances to the rude but strict law adjudged by the eldersmen. After a deal of climbing on foot, the party reached the Roman camp at Hardknott, where Dr. Ferguson read a paper.

A new grotto has been recently discovered and opened to the public, at not quite twenty minutes' distance from the famous cavern of stalactites at Adelsberg, in Carniola. This province of Austria is very rich in grottoes and caves, but the one just discovered seems to be superior to all the others, and is likely to be more renowned than the Adelsberg caves, the largest and most magnificent hitherto known in Europe. The new grotto is, in the first place, better connected than the old one. Cave follows cave, without passages or corridors, in which the visitors can see nothing; and when it is added that a walk through the new grotto occupies rather more than two hours, it can be imagined how rich it is in variety and sights. It is snow-white in colour, relieved only by portions of grayish hue, whereas at Adelsberg the prevalent colour is yellowish. The grotto opens with a deep ravine and a number of comparatively shallow caves, in which the stalactites take the form of curtains, or widely-spread wings, and the drops and stalagmites



have the appearance of huge cactus-plants, with beautiful white glittering pendants. The next cave shows forms of various animals, the finding out of which is an agreeable occupation for the imagination of the visitors, of whom certainly not two will agree as to what they have seen. Going further, the visitor walks through a succession of lofty domes, until the "ball-room" (three times as large as the corresponding "dancing-room" at Adelsberg) is reached. In all these caves the ornaments formed by the stalactites are much lighter, more transparent, and therefore more fit for colour-contrasts, than those of Adelsberg. The roof, for instance, of the "ball-room" seems to be adorned with hundreds of flags and streamers, each flag having its staff formed of pendent tubes, around which the standards or banners are wound. The walls are formed of myriads of diamonds, and, if the "ball-room" is lighted, a variety of colours, from alabaster white to deep red, seems to shine from the flags, or streamers, or curtains—a fairy sight which excites the admiration even of those who have already seen much of that kind of thing. The most remarkable cave is the last one. Its roof is vaulted; its farthest wall is formed by a snow-white rock of limestone, which divides the grotto from the mountain river Poik, that rushes behind it, and the two side-walls are covered with indentations, mostly formed of single drops. The visitor may imagine himself to be in a toy-shop, so various are the little figures which protrude from these walls, but that his attention is drawn to a number of enormous trees in the centre of the cave, some rising to a height of forty or fifty feet, each with numerous branches strewn with drops instead of leaves, in wonderful regularity of form.

Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., has written to the *Times* that the parish registers of Basildon, Berks, which furnished the long-desired information as to the birth and burial of Jethro Tull (see *Ante*, p. 177), contain some interesting memoranda respecting the growth of two yew-trees planted in the churchyard by Charles, Lord Fane, in 1726. One of these trees was planted on the south side of the church, and the other on the north. In the year 1780, that is, fifty-four years after planting, the tree on the south side measured 6 feet 3 inches in girth. It was again measured in 1796, when the girth had increased to 8 feet 6 inches. In 1834, or after an interval of thirty-eight years, the dimensions had increased to 8 feet 9 inches. In 1889, or 163 years after planting, the tree shows a girth of 9 feet 10 inches, all the measurements being taken close to the ground. The size of the yew on the north side is not recorded in 1780 or 1796, but in the year 1834, when both trees were measured by the Rev. J. S. Henslow, Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, its girth close

to the ground was 9 feet 2½ inches; and at the present time (1889) it measures at the same place 9 feet 6 inches. From these figures an idea may be formed of the time required for the yew to attain such a bulk as many of those still standing in Berkshire. At Aldworth, in this county, so celebrated for the number of rich tombs it contains of the De la Beche family, there is a yew in the churchyard, supposed to be 1,000 years old, which measures 27 feet in circumference. This tree has not increased in bulk since 1760, when its size is recorded in More's *Berkshire Queries* as 9 yards in girth; and it is well known that trees, particularly the yew, cease to increase in size after a certain age. At Bucklebury there is another ancient, time-shattered yew, which also measures 9 yards in circumference near the separation of the branches from the trunk. Still more interesting is a group of venerable yews at Watcombe, a lone farm on the road from Hungerford to Wantage and Oxford—the site of a cell or grange, with a church attached, belonging in pre-Reformation days to the Benedictine Monastery of Hurley, to which house it was given by Geoffrey de Mandeville about 1086, and mentioned in the Pipe Rolls as being under the charge of a provost in 1166. These yews are in the shape of a cloister court, and are planted in double rows, forming alleys or covered ways between them, with a pond in the centre. This enclosure has "for time out of mind" been known by the country people as "Paradise," derived probably from the form of the enclosed portion of the forecourt of the basilica, which was called the "Paradise," and from the surrounding porticos the cloister took its origin. The "Sprice" at Chester is a corruption of "Paradise," as it was called at Chichester and Winchester. A sturdy pair of yews, a little to the rear of "Paradise," at Watcombe, are known as "Adam and Eve," and are said to represent, according to the ancient local legend, our first parents driven out of "Paradise," or the garden. Singularly enough, these trees are of the male and female species, one producing berries, and one not, while the foliage of "Adam" is of a darker shade than that of his companion "Eve." The former measures somewhat over 9 feet in circumference, and the latter 10 feet. Standing alone at some distance in the background, farthest removed from "Paradise," is the "Serpent" or "Devil," emblematic, it is said, of the evil influence he exercised in causing the expulsion of Adam and Eve from the garden. This tree, the hollow trunk of which is now nearly reduced to a shell, but carries a flourishing head, measures over 20 feet in circumference. It has a lateral opening, and five or six persons could comfortably obtain shelter within the central cavity. —Another correspondent wrote calling attention to the large number of yew-trees existing in Kent, referring especially to two remarkable specimens in the

churchyard of Cudham, on the road between Bromley and Knockholt, both of which trees are supposed to be 1,000 years old, and the girth of which at their respective bases is about the same as that of the yew-tree at Aldworth. One of these trees is hollow, and has for some years past been surrounded by an iron railing. In the churchyard of Down, a village next to Cudham on the London side, where Darwin lived and died, the yew-tree will also be found. But the species is so plentiful in Kent, that almost a lifetime might be spent in hunting up records of it.—A further correspondent followed with a description of a yew in the churchyard of Crowhurst, Surrey, in which he found a door fitted, upon opening which there was found space sufficient for two or three persons within the trunk. There is a yew-tree in the churchyard at Barnes, Surrey. The point of interest is to ascertain from the parish records the dates and circumstances under which the trees were planted.

On October 15 a number of the subscribers to the testimonial to Sir Charles Newton, in recognition of his services to archaeology, met in the offices of the Royal Asiatic Society, for the purpose of witnessing its presentation. The testimonial, which takes the form of a finely-sculptured bust of the recipient, has been executed by Sir J. E. Boehm, and will be placed in the British Museum.—At the gathering, over which the Earl of Carnarvon presided, Mr. G. A. Macmillan, the Secretary, added some further particulars. He stated that up to the present the Committee had received between £460 and £470. The cost of the bust was 100 guineas, and the expenditure on circulars, etc., amounted to £30. This left a rough balance of £300, which, at the special request of Sir Charles Newton, was to be devoted to the interests of the British School at Athens.—The Earl of Carnarvon, in presenting the bust to Sir Charles Newton, said that when it became known that that gentleman had retired from his duties at the British Museum, a committee, containing the names of men of all classes, as well as of his personal friends, was formed in order to give him some substantial token of their sense of the services he had rendered to the science of archaeology during his career. He reminded those present of the many important posts Sir Charles Newton had filled since 1840 down to the present time, and the high honours he had received from all countries in connection with the science with which he was so much identified.—In response, Sir Charles Newton expressed the high gratification he felt at the presentation made to him, and of the honour of its being placed in the British Museum. He also pleaded the cause of the British School at Athens, to which he was glad to think the surplus of the subscriptions would go, for although it was one of the most useful institutions in the way of

archæological research extant, it was much in need of pecuniary support.

The restoration of the parish church of Brill is completed. The restoration practically consists of a new south aisle, new nave with stone pillars and arches and new timber roof, and the north aisle rebuilt. Formerly there was a Norman doorway in the north aisle. In the rebuilding this has been placed in a position to correspond with the one placed in the south aisle. An old Jacobean door, which was kept in the vestry for some time, has been repaired and made to fit the north doorway. To the south entrance there has been built a large porch with stone and solid timber, and in time a pathway will be made direct from this to the Green. During the work the late Vicar discovered portions of a hidden window in the wall. This was carefully taken out, and by mathematical measurement the old stones have been re-used and now form a similar window placed in the extreme west end of the south aisle by the porch. In the west end of the church is its oldest feature, viz., an old Norman window over the belfry arch, which was discovered when the plastering was knocked off. It dates about 1100. The belfry has been cleaned and the window repaired. The gallery at this end of the church has been removed, exposing the belfry arch. The nave has three pairs of large stone shafts bearing arches with plaster facing, and over them are several pretty dormer windows. The roof is of timber, and looks very neat. Block wood tiles are generally used as the groundwork, while that of the aisles is formed of tiles from Liverpool. In the chancel, the altar has been raised by means of a step platform, and the place decorated by a dossal and hangings. The organ, which originally came from Cuddesdon Chapel, and was taken down when the work of restoration began, has been replaced at the end of the north aisle. The reading-desk is the same as formerly used, and the eagle lectern, which was at Boarstall Church, has, with the consent of the churchwardens of that parish, been placed in the Brill Church.

A strange case of superstition was recently investigated before the Coroner of Bombay. A Hindoo mill-hand named Ramji Daji had for some time been suffering from swollen knee-joints and pains in various parts of the body. On August 24 he went to the mill to get some wages due to him, and on his return was taken ill on the road. He was brought home on the back of a friend in an almost unconscious state, and was placed in a sitting posture, being held up by his father. A man named Deo, who was present, suggested that he was possessed of a devil, in order to expel which Deo swayed himself about in front of the sick man, seized hold of his hair, and demanded of the devil who he was. Not receiving a reply, he



struck the deceased violently with a rattan, when the latter fell back in a dying condition ; but before his death another friend took the rattan and beat the deceased, both men swaying their bodies to and fro and professing to be possessed with the spirit of a god. The flogging was intended to drive out the devil. Daji died almost immediately without a complaint. The widow narrated all these facts to the coroner, and described both floggings as being very violent. The medical evidence showed that there were several bruises on the back and an abrasion on the right hip, but that the cause of death was hæmorrhage from rupture of the spleen, which was probably not due to the flogging. The jury found a verdict accordingly, adding that there was no evidence to show how the spleen became ruptured.

Another step has been taken in the controversy relative to the manner in which Lord Grimthorpe is carrying out the restoration of St. Albans Abbey. A memorial is being signed, principally in the diocese, for presentation to the Bishop of St. Albans, stating that in 1880 a faculty was granted to Lord Grimthorpe (then Sir Edmund Beckett, Q.C.), empowering him to rebuild the west front of the cathedral, to insert windows in some or all of the dark bays of the nave, and to restore, repair, and refit the cathedral. The memorialists say that in their opinion Lord Grimthorpe has far exceeded the powers conveyed to him by the faculty, inasmuch as he has utterly destroyed a very large portion of the north and south transepts, and instead of restoring and repairing them, has erected in their stead other work of a totally different character, and this, to the best of their information and belief, without submitting any design or obtaining any permission from the Consistory Court, or affording the parishioners any opportunity of being heard in respect thereof. The petitioners proceed to point out that, while fully recognising Lord Grimthorpe's liberality in providing funds for the work he has carried out, they are "pained and grieved at the nature of the alterations, whereby one after another of the most valuable and interesting features of the once noble abbey-church have been so shamefully and ruthlessly obliterated and destroyed ; and it is with feelings of intense indignation, horror, and dismay that they view the same—feelings which they believe are shared not only by the vast majority of the parishioners, but by well nigh all archæologists, antiquaries, ecclesiologists, and architects." The memorialists, considering the fate which has already befallen the church to be a national misfortune and disgrace, therefore pray the Bishop and Archdeacon of St. Albans, as the guardians of the venerable fabric, to exercise their authority and take such action as they may think proper to stay the hand of Lord

Grimthorpe, and to preserve what remains of the ancient building, so dear to English Churchmen, from further destruction.

During the dredging operations now going on in the port of Santander, Spain, the well-preserved remains of a warship were encountered at the entrance to the harbour, partly buried in sand and mud, which must have gone down in that spot four centuries ago. As the dredgers could not remove the old hull, the Spanish Government ordered it to be blown up, and to employ divers for saving what could be saved. The work has turned out a very profitable one, and great care is consequently displayed. The vessel dates probably from the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century. Guns and other equipments raised show the united coats-of-arms of Castille and Arragon, and some bear the scroll of Isabella la Catolica, others the crowned F of Ferdinand the Catholic. As amongst the numerous arms found on board there are many of Italian or French origin, and the vessel appears to have served as a transport, it is generally supposed that she belonged to the expedition of Gonzalo de Cordoba against Naples, and that she foundered on her return from Italy, laden with trophies and plunder, on entering the port of Santander. This surmise is supported by the fact that, amongst the coin saved, there are, besides Spanish coinage of the time of the Catholic kings, numerous coins with the head of Charles VIII. of France and the various Italian States of the time. Since the discovery was made, the diving and saving operations are carried on with great energy, as it is hoped to meet with valuable finds from an expedition which was particularly rich in plunder.

The Bishop of Rochester made an important announcement on Oct. 15 in delivering his quadrennial charge to the clergy of the diocese in St. Saviour's, Southwark, with reference to the restoration of that edifice. This work would, he said, require an expenditure of £35,000, and would occupy five years. He spoke upon the subject as follows : "All will agree that the restoration of one of the most exquisite Early English churches in the country, if worth taking in hand at all, should be done thoroughly. Southwark is full of picturesque history, and St. Saviour's is in the centre of it. Great functions have been celebrated within the church walls ; State processions have passed it on their way to the Metropolis ; fire and decay and stupid vandalism have through long ages wreaked their worst on it. Within its shadows repose the ashes of saints, poets, dramatists, who have made England famous. Here, in February, 1423, James, King of Scotland, was married with magnificent pomp to Joan, daughter of the Earl of Somerset, and niece of Cardinal Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester. In March,

1352, John de Shepy, thirtieth prior of Rochester, was consecrated in this church forty-fifth Bishop of Rochester, by the bishop of the diocese, who had a great house close by. The church where Rogers, and Hooper, and Saunders, and Ridley witnessed a good confession before their death of fire; where Gower, Fletcher, and Massinger are buried; where Christians still come to visit the tomb of Bishop Andrewes, and where Dr. Sacheverel was chaplain, claims and deserves a united and enthusiastic effort to make her worthy of her past history, and not quite unworthy of a future which must hereafter be in store for her as the cathedral church of London south of the Thames. The matter presses, the appeal is stirring, and aid should be prompt and great. Of the sordid nave not one stone shall be left standing, if I have anything to do with the restoration. The transepts and choir are suffering from damp and neglect, and cannot be left as they are without grave risk. Mr. Gwilt's admirable instalment of restoration must be now made complete if the fabric is not to suffer irreparable injury and the Church grave discredit. Let us have no thought of pusillanimity about a possible failure. If we fail, it will only be because we deserve to fail. At least 100,000 people pass the church on their way into the City; some of them will be ready with their help. John Harvard, founder of the great college in Massachusetts which bears his name, was baptized in the church, must constantly have worshipped in it, was probably educated at St. Saviour's Grammar School. Our American kinsmen, always so ready to take practical interest in whatever associates them with the native country of their forefathers, will be informed of this effort; and if I find it in my power to serve the cause by once more crossing the Atlantic to bring it under the notice of the members of Harvard College, I shall welcome an opportunity of doing so, with Sir Arthur Blomfield's drawings in my custody. Since the church was open to the public, a few weeks ago, 4,820 persons have visited it. This fact is indicative of the interest felt in it. The diocese generally will, I am persuaded, take up the matter with enthusiasm. Situated now in the county of London, the church, with her maimed but exquisite beauty, her ancient history, and her coming opportunities as a vital centre of worship and duty, will have a strong claim on our fellow-citizens on the north side of the Thames. An influential committee, in the labours of which I hope to be permitted to take an active part, will set to work immediately after the vacation, and should we be spared for another visitation, four years hence, there ought to be a good account to give of the grand and inspiring duty which I deliberately initiate to-day."

A large tumulus pertaining to the city of Pharis, near Sparta, and called by the natives the tomb of

Menelaus, has been explored by the Archæological Society of Athens, with the result that it proves to be intact, as Mr. Tsoundas predicted. Thus we have for the first time a tomb of the first importance of the great Achaian epoch, evidently a royal tomb, probably untouched since the days when the funeral rites were finished. The tomb is of the general type of the prehistoric tombs found in the vicinity of Mycenæ at Sparta, Menidhi, and elsewhere, a *tholos*, and built of rough stone laid horizontally *à voussoir*, in imitation of the Pelasgic vault, as it is seen in the "treasury" at Mycenæ. In the tombs of this kind which have been found, with their original contents intact, the finds have been deposited on the floor of earth or rock, as the case may be; but here there was a grave in the earth a little to the left of the centre of the floor, of the form and size nearly of an ordinary grave of to-day, and in this were found the principal objects discovered. In this grave there was no indication of either ashes or bones, and Tsoundas is of the opinion that the lapse of time had reduced the bones to dust. Covering the ground of the tomb were indications of incineration, charcoal, and ashes, with bones, which may have come, he thinks, from the funeral piles on which the dead were burned, but it is also possible that they came from the burning of victims in honour of the dead, for the slight remains of bones did not suffice to show whether they were human or of the inferior animals offered in sacrifice. In the graves the bones would not have had the advantage of the antiseptic qualities of the charcoal and would have become ashes quicker, but the ashes and the evidence of burning are at least indications of Homeric rites so far as they go. There was evidence of several burials in *loculi* around the area, and it may be that the others had been made after incineration; but the evidence is insufficient to determine the question. The find comprises fifty "island stones," some of which are of the most exquisite workmanship and design, the perforations bushed with gold but not mounted as rings; several rings of gold and bronze, of which one is similar to those in the Schliemann find, with intaglio of an Eastern design, and one with an engraved stone set in it; some vases of silver, mounted in gold, of which the silver has almost disappeared by corrosion; implements of bronze of the usual forms, and one of a form unique, so far as I know; swords and knives, some known and some unique; an immense collection of amethyst beads and some rings, which must have belonged to women; objects of ivory and one lance of a peculiar form, mounted in a most *recherché* manner with bone; and, what is of the highest archæological interest, a short sword of the same kind as those found in the Schliemann graves, encrusted with gold, and two golden cups of the same workmanship as the best of those in the same collection, but ornamented



in a style of which nothing hitherto seen of prehistoric work gives any conception. There is abundant evidence that this entombment cannot be later than the eighth century B.C., and the probability is that it was earlier, and may range from 800 to 1,000 B.C.; so that at any rate it comes into the Homeric age. The known art of Greece at an epoch subsequent to that is of the most conventional character, purely hieratic. But these cups are ornamented in the most exquisite manner in *repoussé*, with companion designs, one of a wild cattle hunt and the other of cattle domesticated. In the former the design is spirited to a degree unapproached by anything in Greek art; the cattle are charging and tossing the hunters, and one bull has run into a net of ropes; in the latter the cattle are grouped with great pictorial effect, and a man is tying one of them by the foot; they are as peaceful as the others are furious. There is nothing Phœnician or Assyrian in the design, and the men in costume and type are clearly Greek, while the animals are of a treatment so naturalistic that, if they were put into a modern exhibition, it would be considered an absurdity to call them antique, much less prehistoric. The comparison of this Pharis tomb with those explored by Schliemann at Mycenæ goes to prove that the latter are of much later date than has been supposed.



## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

**Shropshire Archæological and Natural History Society.**—July 16.—Annual excursion.—The district selected for the visit is one of the most picturesque parts of South Shropshire, and the country traversed formed, in ancient days, part of the great Forest of Morfe. From Bridgnorth the party journeyed to the pretty village of Worfield, whose tall church spire is a landmark well known to travellers by the high road from Bridgnorth to Shifnal or Wolverhampton, and to all who have driven along the wide sandy lanes within some miles of it. It is the only object which marks where the village stands amid the trees; it marks, too, the spot where a Christian fane has stood from Saxon days. Domesday records the existence here of a priest, which, as Eyton says, naturally indicates a church; at the time of that survey the manor was held by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, who would scarcely leave it spiritually unprovided for. The living was a rectory until 1320, but it is now a vicarage, which, since 1872, has been held by the Rev. E. P. Nicholas, M.A., who met the party, and pointed out the features of interest in the church, which is dedicated to St. Peter. The ancient edifice is built of red sandstone, in the Decorated, or middle-pointed, style; it consists of chancel, nave, aisles,

south porch, and an embattled western tower with pinnacles and spire. The total height of this imposing feature is 200 feet. There are fourteen stained windows, including the five-light east window; in the south wall of the chancel are triple sedilia and piscina; the octagonal font is of the Decorated period. In a side chapel separated by a richly-carved screen, is an altar-tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir George Bromley and his wife, dated 1588; this tomb was erected, as the inscription shows, by their two sons, Sir Edward, who had succeeded to the patrimonial estates at Worfield, and Sir Thomas, then Lord Chancellor of Queen Elizabeth. Under a canopy of beautiful workmanship are other figures of Sir Edward Bromley, Knt., and his wife, with the date 1626. Costly mural monuments also perpetuate the names of the Davenports, Boughtons, Vickers, Marindins, Fletchers, Masons, Johnsons, and others. Several of the vaults, in one of which Archdeacon Vicars lies entombed, are cut out of the solid rock. The church was restored in 1862. The present chancel screen, which is old, and of a light and elegant design, was removed from another part of the church; this was duly admired, as were also two curious old chests of oak. The tower contains six bells, dated 1699. From an old list we learn that "the last Romish vicar was Dominick, who conformed to the Protestant Religion during the first six years of Elizabeth. He died in 1564. To him succeeded Barney, sen., who was vicar forty-four years; died in 1608. Next, Barney, jun., was vicar fifty-six years, and died in 1664. Next, Hancocks, vicar thirty-three years, died in 1707. Adamson, vicar fifty-six years, died 1763." Worfield has many, and some important, charities; lands have been left to provide schools and schoolmasters, as well as funds for purchasing lands for the use of the poor, for distributing money, bread, and Bibles; in all amounting to £325 per annum. The patron of the living is Mr. Edmund H. Davenport, of Davenport, whose substantial brick mansion, built in 1727, is close at hand. This gentleman is nineteenth in direct descent from Edward II., through the families of Fitzalan, Howard, and Talbot. The party then visited Chesterton Walls; thence to Ludstone Hall. This picturesque mansion stands about a mile north-east of the village of Claverley, and nearly nine miles by road from Bridgnorth. Two manor houses are said to have been erected there before the present house, which was built early in the reign of Charles I., by a member of the Whitmore family, in whose possession the property remained until about twenty-seven years ago. The Hall has been restored, in accordance with the original design, and is now a fine example of the domestic architecture of the Jacobean time. It is somewhat similar in appearance to Condover Hall and Whitehall, Shrewsbury; but it possesses a unique and interesting feature in the moat which surrounds the mansion, its water flowing from the pool that extends over a considerable area at the back of the house. This moat, still in perfect condition, adds greatly to the quaint aspect of the structure, which occupies an imposing site in the midst of one of the most picturesque parts of South Shropshire. The party next proceeded to Claverley, a village which "boasts the

nativity of Sir Robert Broke, or Brooke, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Mary I. He was the son of Thomas Brooke of this place, and having laid a foundation of literature at Oxford, proceeded to the study of common law in the Middle Temple, where he became the competent lawyer of his age. He was chosen summer reader in that house in 1542, and double reader in Lent, 1550, and two years after was called by writ to the serjeant-at-law, after which he was the next year judge, and about the same time admitted to the degree of knighthood. He wrote an abridgment of the Year-Books to Queen Mary's time; certain new cases abridged in King Henry VIII., King Edward, and Queen Mary's reigns; and his reading upon the Statute of Limitations. He died in 1558, and in his will several times remembers the poor of Putney. He obtained a fair estate by his profession and studies, which he left to his posterity, which still remain in this county, and in one or two places in Suffolk." Here an inspection was made of the church, which is dedicated to All Saints; it is a red sandstone structure of considerable antiquity, and consists of nave, chancel, and aisles, with side chapels, and a lofty square tower at the western end; this is embattled, with pinnacles, and contains six bells and a clock. Of the chancel chapels, two belong to the ancient family of Gatacre, of Gatacre, and one to the Perrys, of Stourbridge; the south chapel contains an altar-tomb, on which are three recumbent effigies of Lord Chief Justice Brooke, and his two wives. On the sides of the tomb, which is dated 1558, are small figures, in bas-relief of their eighteen children. There are also two incised slabs, to the memory of members of the Gatacre family, who have also four stained windows. In the churchyard is an old stone cross, which was removed from the middle of the village some years ago, as an obstruction to the traffic. It is called the Processional Cross of Claverley, and is believed to have been erected in the twenty-third year of the reign of Edward III., to commemorate a terrible visitation of the plague which had devastated the neighbourhood. It may be here noted that the family of Gatacre above mentioned have held the manors of Gatacre and Sutton uninterruptedly since the reign of Edward the Confessor, by whom they were granted for military service. Leaving Claverley, a six-mile drive brought the company back to Bridgnorth, where the Town Hall was visited; and the town clerk displayed the Bridgnorth Corporation Regalia, which consists of a very handsome pair of silver maces, the marshal staff, and the mayor's chain. The maces, which are very massive, are said to be the finest pair in England, although there are some of a larger size in boroughs possessing one mace only; they bear date 1676, and were remodelled and enlarged in 1754. The upper portions are made to remove so as to form drinking-cups, and these are used on the occasion of municipal banquets in the observance of the time-honoured custom of passing around the "loving-cup." The marshal staff was acquired in 1824, and is of a very elegant and appropriate design. The mayor's chain is of more recent origin, having been acquired as recently as 1880. The chain is in fine gold, and is a splendid specimen of

work. The central shield denotes, in rich enamel, the date of the first charter granted to Bridgnorth, by Henry II., in 1157. This shield is supported by very perfect reproductions, in miniature, of the maces, and is surmounted by a very good representation of the head of the marshal staff. The whole chain is reversible; and on the shields of which it is composed, and which are surmounted by mural crowns, are the names of the mayors, with dates of service. The pendant from the centre of the chain is the borough arms, beautifully executed in coloured enamel, above which appears the modern name of the town, and below it the motto, "Fidelitas Urbis Salus Regis." This motto was adopted by the corporation some years ago on the suggestion of the late Rev. G. Bellett, author of the *Antiquities of Bridgnorth*. The old borough has had many privileges granted to it by Royal Charter: as many as fourteen monarchs have thus recognised the old place and its loyal inhabitants. Of the old charters, however, the only ones that escaped the burning of the town in 1640 were one granted by James I., and another by Charles I. That of James I., however, very fully recites and confirms all previous charters, commencing with Henry II., and dated 1157. It is believed that Bridgnorth received a charter from Henry I., but of this no evidence exists. Prior to the Municipal Reform Act the borough was governed by two bailiffs from time immemorial, but no mention is made of them in any charter until the reign of Henry III. (1256). The present corporate seal was presented to the borough in 1872 by Mr Hubert Smith, its design being copied from an impression of the old seal which was said to have been lost during the Civil Wars of Charles I. The seal of the Liberty of Bridgnorth differed from the common seal of the borough itself, and is supposed to have been cut about the twenty-fourth year of Henry VI., at which time the monarch granted a charter to the bailiffs and burgesses of the town; this charter granted several new privileges, and particularly recognised the authority of the bailiffs. Illustrations of the two seals in use in 1623 are given in *Archæologia*, vol. xv., 1806, pp. 380-384. The day's programme was completed by a walk round the Castle, and a visit to the fine old half-timbered house in which Thomas Percy, Bishop of Dromore, and author of the *Reliques of Ancient English Poetry*, was born in 1729.

**Royal Historical and Archæological Society of Ireland.**—July 17.—Meeting in Limerick. Among objects exhibited were the mitre and crozier of Bishop O'Dea, one of the founders of the cathedral, who flourished in the fifteenth century; an illuminated pedigree of the Grene family from the time of King Stephen. Several bronze spear-heads found in the river Inny, and some old maps and plans. The society received as a visitor at the meeting, Dr. Sodenberg, the eminent archæologist of Sweden, Director of the museum of antiquities connected with the famous University of Lund. Dr. Sodenberg has been employed by the King of Sweden to report on the antiquities of Ireland. The membership of this society has increased since 1887, from 415 to 625. With regard to the movement for the preservation of Kilmallock Abbey, a report had been received from Mr. Arthur Hill, C.E., on the present state of the



ruins. The Rev. Mr. Ffrench, local hon. secretary for county Wicklow, exhibited an ancient Celtic mould. Mr. Seaton F. Milligan, M.R.I.A., hon. secretary for Ulster, read a paper, "Archæological Notes from Ulster," in which the author gave some account of the working of the association in the North of Ireland, and directed attention to the principal objects of archæological interest in that part of the country. Another interesting communication was made on a specimen of bog butter which was found in the county Westmeath, and presented to the association by Mr. Joseph Frizelle. The wooden vessel which contained it was even more interesting. It was hollowed out from a single block of timber, and contained two handles formed by the prolongation on the sides. The thanks of the association were tendered to the donor, as also to Canon Meredith, for the gift of a recent valuable work of his on St. Mary's Cathedral, Limerick. The secretary said he had received from their president, Lord James Butler, a book entitled "The pedigree of the Most Noble House of Ormonde." It was in MS., written by the late Rev. James Graves, late hon. secretary of the society, and presented to Lord James Butler, who now presented it to the society. At their last meeting in Kilkenny it was suggested to make a collection of the MSS. of the late secretary, and their president gave them this book by way of commencement. The secretary also acknowledged the receipt of an historic description of the ancient Cathedral of St. Mary's, Limerick, from Canon Gregg, of Limerick. Canon Gregg explained that he had gone over the ruins carefully and found them almost covered up. He went to work years ago, and a good many portions were now brought to the light of day. They could see the ruins during the afternoon. In the paper he had presented to them they had a good many details about the history of that venerable cathedral. The members visited Limerick Cathedral, whence they passed on to the Dominican Abbey. The Treaty Stone at the western-end of Thomond bridge was duly noted; also portions of the old walls and gates, and the King's Island, on which stood Cromwell's fort, still traceable at the north-western part. Sarsfield's monument, too, was not forgotten. It stands in the grounds of the R. C. Cathedral, and was erected by public subscription, the site being given by the late Bishop Butler. The last place of note visited was St. John's Church, an example of substantial masonry of Anglo-Norman design, and memorable as the busiest battle-ground in the last siege. Opposite to the church is to be seen the ruins of the old Black Battery. On the following day, Mungret Abbey was taken. Standing about three miles to the west of Limerick, this abbey and its surroundings well repay inspection. The ruins consist of an ancient church, of, perhaps, the sixth century; an oratory of so-called "cyclopean" masonry, dating from the seventh or sixth century; and the abbey itself, with the conventual buildings and tower, ranging in date of erection down to the fourteenth century. Other places visited on this day were Askeaton, where the famous Desmond Castle and the Franciscan Monastery were viewed. On the next day Killaloe with its cathedral and oratory of St. Molua was visited; after which the party proceeded up the Shannon and Lough Dergh to Innishaltra, the Island

of Pilgrimage. Here a paper on the island was contributed by Mr. Maurice Lenihan. The ruins of the Seven Churches, the Gaelic cemetery, with its crosses, fragments of crosses, and many other places of interest were examined. Returning to Limerick, a meeting was held in the Athenæum, at which papers were read, including the following: "Notes on the ancient Church and Ogham stone at Claragh, county Kilkenny," by Robert Cochrane, M.R.I.A. "On the Ruins of Kill-na Marbhan" (Brigown parish), by the Rev. Canon Courtenay Moore. The congress concluded with an excursion to Kilmallock Abbey.

**Bucks Archæological Society.**—July 23.—Excursion from Aylesbury to Stone, Dinton, Cuddington, and Long Crendon, and thence back again to Aylesbury. The Oxford road was taken, and the village of Stone soon reached. Here all alighted, and entered Stone Church, where the vicar, the Rev. J. L. Challis, read a paper on the church. Outside the south door are the remains of a cross, of which Mr. Gibbs, F.S.A., gave an account. At Dinton, the next place visited, the vicar conducted the party over the church. He explained the singular archway over the principal entrance. This he described as the gem of the church. It is doubtful, he said, whether it is of Saxon or Norman architecture, but it was believed generally to be Norman, as it seemed too elaborate for Saxon workmanship. Two dragons are depicted, and are supposed to be eating the forbidden fruit, though why forbidden he did not know. There was also a dragon having a cross thrust into its mouth by an angel. There is, in addition, on this well-preserved and strangely de-vised archway, an inscription in Latin: "*Præmia pro meritis si quis desperat habenda, Audiatur hic præcepta sibi quæsumt retinenda.*" This Mr. Bond translated as: "Should any fail of hope of reward for his deserts, Let him listen in this place to the precepts he must observe." The church was then entered. It was founded about 1200, but beyond the archway very little of the original structure remains. It is a commodious, clean, and light building, and one of its features is that in it there is the tomb of one of those who signed King Charles I.'s death-warrant, the regicide, Simon Mayne. Mayne was one of the Parliamentary members for Aylesbury, he was imprisoned in Newgate, and died there, when his body was conveyed and buried at Dinton. Outside the church another cross was pointed out, similar to that at Stone. Dinton Hall was then visited. The cellar, the oldest part of the house, was the first place visited after entering. It is not very much below the surface; in it were several chests of very ancient pattern, with great locks and iron bindings, in which the long by-gone occupiers kept their valuables. A projecting portion of the cellar wall, with recesses in it, was pointed out by Colonel Goodall (the owner). Lipscomb said, he stated, that this dated as far back as the time of Edward the Confessor. Whether the recesses were for the purpose of depositing bread for the poor is unknown; they may have been. The stone of this cellar wall projection is not of the usual kind. The Colonel then took his visitors to the top room of the house, known as the "Long Gallery." Here a museum of curiosities was to be seen. After some minutes had been spent in inspecting

them, Colonel Goodall offered a few explanatory remarks. He said he had been asked, when it was first intended by the society to pay a visit to Dinton, if he would read a paper on the house and church, but when he went into the matter he found so much had already been said that really he did not think it necessary for him to do so. He found that the society had visited the place on July 27, 1854, and an account was then published. Another account had been published by the Rev. C. Lowndes (whom he was very glad to see present that day), in 1872, in which there were illustrations of the Dinton hermit's shoe (on the table before the Colonel), of some of the glass windows, and also of Oliver Cromwell's sword. The blade of the sword (displaying it) was made by a celebrated Spanish swordsmith, Andrea Farrara, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. There were a good many of his blades to be found, but the peculiarity of this one was that he had put his name on both sides. It is supposed he did so because he was so proud of it, it being a beautifully balanced weapon. It was with that sword that Cromwell fought at the battle of Naseby. Cromwell slept at Dinton Hall on his return from the battle, and is supposed to have left the sword behind him. Another account of the place had been written by Dr. F. G. Lee, and reproduced in the *Aylesbury News*. Claxton had also given an account of the doorway of the church. That gentleman thought it was of Saxon architecture, and not Norman. He himself could not say which it was. These accounts did not agree in many respects, and in some things they were inaccurate, as he had himself noticed, yet in the main they were right. They all agreed that this house was of very great antiquity. Dr. F. G. Lee quoted the opinion of Mr. Street, the well known architect, who restored the church, that judging from the fragments, mouldings, etc., the northern seven-gabled portion was put up as early as 1475. The main portion of the mansion was erected in the reign of Henry VII. It was altered again at the time of James I. The stone work in the cellar, everybody agreed, was the oldest part of the house. Some of them might have heard of a secret chamber. In 1804, from a memorandum that had been made, it appeared a private door was discovered in the chimney of the maids' room, that was on the far side of the house near the churchyard, opening into a space between the ceiling and the roof. The space was lined with blankets. This was probably where Mayne, the regicide, concealed himself on the restoration before he surrendered. There was another door also to this chamber, so that he had two places to escape from. There are no traces of the compartment now. The room they were in was always known as the "Long Gallery." There had been many surmises why such a big room should be at the top of the house. But he had been told that it was not uncommon to have a big room at the top of a house, because when men wore armour, they thought it advisable to take it off during dinner. They had scouts out, and so if notice was given of an hostile approach they would have time to put it on, and meet the enemy at the door in a state of some preparedness. He therefore thought this was the banqueting chamber when the company met. Colonel Goodall went on to say he had the court rolls of the manor from the time of Richard II., and they

were nearly complete. It is very rare indeed, he believed, to find such deeds date back beyond the reign of Henry VII. Referring to the hermit, John Bigg, he explained he was supposed to be the man who executed Charles I., and that after doing so he came to Dinton to live the life of a hermit out of remorse. The shoe (produced) belonged to him. It was composed of more than a thousand pieces of leather, the old man nailing a fresh piece on as the shoe wore out. All his clothes were in proportion. The Colonel then went on to point out the glass bottles, daggers, bronze spear-heads, arrow-heads, models of guns, iron cannon-balls, etc., about the place. Cromwell's sword and the shoe were handed round, and inspected with interest.—From here a move was made to the church at Cuddington, concerning which the vicar is of opinion that the south aisle was a chapel-of-ease to Notley Abbey, for the piscina shows that there was an altar there, and in washing some tiles at the restoration of the church, he found in this aisle one which was one of the quarterings of Notley Abbey, and he concluded that this church, like others in the neighbourhood, was formerly served by the monks of Notley. The members then proceeded to Notley, where a paper was read on the abbey. Mr. Reynolds' house was next entered. A portion of it only can be said to be the old abbey, the rest being modern. A very fine stone staircase is a noticeable feature. At Long Crendon the members visited the church, which is undergoing restoration. A few steps away from the church stands the antiquated Court-house, where the magisterial business of Long Crendon has been conducted, if one might judge from appearances, since the time of the Conqueror. On going up the flight of wooden steps one enters a large room, which is utilized apparently for religious meetings, as well as for sessions. A few books belonging to the Long Crendon Free Lending Library are also seen at one end. The following short description of the place was read by Mr. Myres outside: "The date at which the Court house was erected has not been ascertained. The following extracts respecting the holding of Courts have been taken from a well-known history of the county of Bucks: 1. Crendon, being assigned in dower to Queen Catherine, her great steward, Walter Beauchamp, held several Courts in Crendon from the 1st to the 18th of the reign of Henry VI. 2. This estate being granted for the foundation of All Soul's College in Oxford, here the warden and scholars held their Court in 1449 and 1459. 3. The manor having passed from the hands of Elizabeth, Queen Consort, 1478, was given to the foundation of the Collegiate Church at Windsor by King Edward IV., and the Dean and Canons held their Courts at Crendon in 1482-1488, and in the 6th, 10th, and 13th of Henry VII." The court rolls relating to the manor of Crendon are lodged at the offices of Mr. William Parker, solicitor, Thame. They date back to 1 Edward III. Mr. Parker has kindly offered to permit any member of the Bucks Archaeological Society to inspect the rolls who may desire to see them.

**Kent Archaeological Society.**—July 31, and August 1.—Annual meeting at Dartford. The report revealed a flourishing condition; the eighteenth volume



of the *Archæologia Cantiana* will be issued before the end of the year; and a general index to the series—a most desirable thing—has been undertaken. Canon Scott Robertson resigns the hon. secretaryship, being succeeded by Mr. George Payne. The parish church was visited, and a paper on the history of the fabric was read to the members. The party then proceeded to Crayford Church, where Major Heales, F.S.A., gave a brief description of the building, and stated that there were evidences of the early Norman style in the outer walls of the aisles. Many striking features in the former architecture had disappeared in subsequent alterations. The most peculiar feature was the division of the nave, which gave it a bad appearance, and was not only inconvenient, but ill-adapted to strength and stability. His theory as to the reason, was that there were originally two arcades in the church, but they had traces of a great fire having occurred there. The roof was added in 1620, and it could be assumed that the fire had taken place at a recent date. In addition to doing a lot of damage to the masonry, it destroyed the roof, and it became necessary to erect a new one. It then occurred, supposing the arcades were damaged, that there might have been sufficient remains to erect two arcades again, and the remains were used in making one. Major Heales then mentioned several peculiarities in the present architecture which supported this theory, and referred to the existing church goods, the monuments (which are not numerous), the plate, and the parish registers.—May Place was next visited. Mr. Spurrell made some remarks on the house. He pointed out that the house is a long building, of which the centre part is of chief interest. On the south-side, the top is ornamented by gable ends. The windows, of several lights each, are, or were, all of brick, all on both sides of the house of the same age (late Tudor). The upper part, with the exception of the outer walls, is built of wood. The eastern part of the house has under it a passage, but the western portion of the house had a large cellar from side to side. It was lighted by small square windows having trefoiled heads, the upper part of which is all that can now be seen above ground. Under the middle of the house it was probably found necessary to build a wall lengthwise, but whether this was done to strengthen the house, or as part of a brick vault, I cannot say, but a brick vault of very simple construction (bandvault) was built, blocking up the little light on the south and west. It was at this time that the present entrance to the cellar was constructed, entering by the east end. Within the cellar was, and is (it is merely filled in) the entrance to a passage. The vault of which I speak has since been unequally divided—part being the wine-cellar and a diagonal passage has been cut through the interval wall to the general area of the cellars. This was cut off from the house by an exceedingly strong door for protection. The passage must have led to a vault, which was found near the east end of the great barn, and now filled up. To this was discovered no entrance, but the floor was not examined, and the entrance was probably there. What remains of the olden part of the house may have been built in the end of Elizabeth's reign. There are quarrels in one of the windows with the date 1621, which may record the finishing touch to

its erection. The plan of the house included two wings on the east and west. The front of the house was towards the river Thames, of which there is a beautiful view. The front was approached by a road from the corner of the road to Erith, and May Place from Crayford. It ran through the present Manor-house grounds. Subsequently it was planted with limes, and a portion remains of the avenue, the rest having been cut down in recent times for the benefit of the new Manor House. Sir Cloudesley Shovel, Rear-Admiral of England, one of the greatest seamen of the age, was born in 1650 at Clay, in Norfolk, and at the age of nine he became a cabin-boy under his patron, Sir John Narborough, and one day hearing Sir John express an earnest wish that some papers of importance might be conveyed to the captain of a distant ship, young Shovel undertook to swim through the line of the enemy's fire with the dispatches in his mouth, and accomplished his object. In 1674 he, being a lieutenant, was sent to Tripoli, and observed how it was possible to destroy the Tripoline squadron, then lying under the very guns of the town. The Admiral accordingly employed him on this design, which was attended with the most complete and brilliant success. He was then rewarded for his gallantry by being appointed to the command of the *Sapphire*. In 1689 he distinguished himself as captain of the *Edgar* in the battle of Bantry Bay, fought against the French, and was afterwards knighted. In 1692 he shared in the victory of La Hogue, and was appointed Rear-Admiral of the Red. Two years afterwards he took part in the expedition to Camaret Bay, under Lord Berkeley, and commanded in one against Dunkirk, and was made Vice-Admiral. He bought May Place in 1694. He became a member of Parliament in 1695, representing Rochester till 1701. In 1696 he bombarded Calais, and in 1702 was at the capture of Vigo. The next year he commanded the Mediterranean Fleet, and in 1704 was in the action off Malaga. In 1705 he was at the taking of Barcelona, and the same year was elected again to represent Rochester in Parliament—which he continued to do till the day of his death. In 1707 he was at the siege of Toulon, being in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, and nearly destroyed the town, and burnt eight of the enemy's ships. And now we reach the most disastrous event in his life. Soon after this battle, he left a squadron with Sir Thomas Dilkes at Gibraltar, and set sail for England, with fifteen ships of the line, four fire-ships, and one yacht. The weather was hazy and stormy, and on the 22nd October, about four in the afternoon, Sir Cloudesley Shovel called a council, and consulted all the sailing masters as to the actual position of the fleet (with the exception of Sir William Jumper's master of the *Lennox* who believed they were near Scilly, and a lad who said the light they made was the Scilly light on the Great Smith rock), all the masters agreed that they were off Ushant, with the English Channel straight before them. The Admiral then dispatched the three vessels that had been taking the lead, to give information in England, and his ship, the *Association* then led the van. The night was dark and the wind blew a gale. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was cast ashore exhausted and faint, but still living, and was murdered by a native woman of the Island of

St. Mary, at Porthillick Cave, for the sake of the valuables about him. Sir Cloudesley Shovel was first buried four yards off the sands in Porthillick Cave, and Mr. Child (Tinton), a particular friend, recognised his body, which was afterwards conveyed in the *Salisbury* to Plymouth, where it was embalmed, and then carried to London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, and received a splendid State funeral at the expense of Queen Anne. Sir Cloudesley Shovel bought May Place in 1694 with Howberry, and much property on either side of the Cray. He was often absent for short periods, and died in 1707, so that he held it about a dozen years. The property, which belonged to his youngest daughter (on the far side of the Cray) was alienated, but that on this side has remained in the family.—At Erith Church, the place next visited, Mr. Waller, who had not seen the church for fifty years, spoke of the antiquity of some of the existing brasses and monuments, and regretted that many had been removed, and others placed in obscure places. Mr. Spurrell explained the architecture and read a paper. In the evening there was a dinner, and Mr. Spurrell read papers on "Pre-historic antiquities of the district," and on the "Dene Holes," also on "Roman and Saxon remains from Dartford and its neighbourhood."—On the following morning the members proceeded to Bexley Church. The Rev. Canon Scott Robertson stated that the church was erected prior to the twelfth century, but it was not the first building on the same site. The restoration of the church, which began in 1882, and was completed in 1883, brought to light many interesting facts of interest. The chancel, nave, and lower part of the tower formed part of the original Norman Church, and the remains of the old Norman doorway were still visible at the south entrance. Excavation showed that the eastern portion of the north aisle was added to the Norman church as a chapel, with its special High Altar, and now extended west. The present architecture is of the Early English style. The decorated tiles on the floor of the chancel, of four distinct patterns, had been reproduced from patterns found buried in the ancient soil, and the screen and stall work was also reproduced from the fragments which remained of the original building. The brasses found at the restoration were of considerable merit, and were now being taken care of. Many of the present handsome windows which now adorn the church, and the pulpit and lectern had been given by the parishioners, who had most liberally assisted Prof. Fuller not to modernize but perpetuate the church of their forefathers. Canon Robertson added that the church was 84 feet long from east to west, and 45 feet broad, whilst the chancel was 19 feet broad. The chancel, which assumed its present position about six hundred and fifty years ago, was connected with Hall Place, and it contained the monuments of successive owners, viz.: John Sherry, and Matilda, his wife; Sir John Champness, who died at Hall Place in 1656; and Sir Robert Austin, who died there in 1666. Hall Place was then visited and inspected. Canon Scott Robertson briefly explained the building, which, he said, was connected with the chancel of Bexley Church. The house was in the Elizabethan style of architecture, probably dating from 1582, and it was

about the finest, if not the only specimen of the Checkered style to be seen in the county. (One of the party informed Canon Robertson that there was a similar specimen at the Post Office Wickham Grove). The great hall, Elizabethan in its arrangements, was then visited, and some fine old carving was much admired. One old diary chest, bearing the name of "Isaac Walton, who married Elizabeth Flood," bore the date of 1626, and was pronounced to be a fine specimen. The party then proceeded round the building, peeping in the window of what was supposed to be the old chapel, and generally examining the place. It was noted that in the time of the Dashwoods, Hall Place was an educational establishment for the preparation of cadets, and many old curiosities were noticed. Before leaving, the members were allowed to go over the inside of the house, and the opportunity was much appreciated.—After luncheon, Fooks Cray Church was visited, and the members were welcomed by the Rev. C. Birch (rector). The Rector stated that it was rather difficult to give the history of the church, and to furnish the particulars of the restoration. He pointed out where the old church ended, and stated that two galleries then existed one above the other, and in the top one children could not sit upright. These had been removed, and the church lengthened westward in 1863, northward in 1865, and soon after lengthened eastward. The present pulpit had only been erected about two years. The tomb of Sir Richard de Vaughan could be seen, but, unfortunately, one of the effigies was missing. The register dated from 1537, but the earliest baptism he could trace was in 1559. Canon Robertson added that the chapel was restored, in memory of Lord Bexley, of Fooks Cray Place, of which Sir John Pender was the present occupier. All the brasses had gone save one, which commemorated a late rector. It was generally stated that those brasses disappeared at the time of the Reformation, and were taken by Cromwell, but it was not so, as they had gone from that church during the last hundred years. He felt sure the society would congratulate the parishioners and rector on conducting the restoration so admirably, from an archaeological point of view. At St. Paul's Cray Church Major Heales ascended the pulpit, and gave a brief description of the church. He remarked that it was curious that no less than five churches in five parishes should derive their names from the river Cray. The Cray in the olden times used to be a good trout stream, but on account of water being utilised so much in the manufacture of paper, it was probable that if they went fishing in the Cray they would hook nothing but oyster-shells and dilapidated tin kettles. The church was dedicated to St. Paulinus, Bishop of York, and afterwards of Rochester. There were a few fragments at the south entrance which indicated that the church was of Norman date, of the Pointed style, and this was followed by the Early English. The restoration took place in 1856, and some further work done about five years ago. The east window was of comparatively modern construction, and the stained glass was especially noticeable for its brilliancy and beauty. The west doorway had been restored, and on an old chest



there was an old lock bearing the date 1608, and an inscription: "This lock was made by John Lock." There were no chantries, although provision had been made for certain masses to be said, etc. The bells were especially interesting, one of them bearing the date of 1579. In the chapel on the left of the chancel could be seen a stone coffin-lid built in the wall. This was found with others at the time of the restoration, and while they utilised this by building it in the wall, the others were buried for a future occasion. The registers date from 1579, but up to 1600 they were apparently only a transcript. The only name of ancient date now existing was Everick, and he found that name registered in the year 1710. In conclusion, Major Heales said, although there was nothing of very great importance in the church, yet there was sufficient to warrant the society paying it a visit, and he paid a high compliment to the hon. sec. and local committee of the association for the admirable way in which the meeting had been arranged.—A visit was then paid to St. Mary Cray Church.—The Rev. Canon Robertson said the brasses were taken great care of, and although they were only of last century date, they were worth preserving. It was an excellent specimen of an early English church, and there were some remains of the Norman period, as he believed existed in every Kentish church. There was, however, nothing very clearly visible, and towards the close of the fourteenth century a great deal was done there. The south chapel was very interesting, but there were no monuments of any importance.



## Correspondence.

### A VIKING MONUMENT.

I have already in the pages of *The Antiquary*, invited attention to the movement that has for some time been on foot for obtaining suitable recognition for the claims of the Northmen to be the real discoverers of America. A substantial recognition of these claims was embodied in the statue erected to Leif Erikson by the Bostonians in 1887 (*Ante*, vol. xvi, p. 253), and now another equally noteworthy monument has been provided by the public-spirited and judiciously appropriate liberality of a private individual, Eben Norton Horsford, Esq., of Cambridge, Mass.

This gentleman, who is well known for his antiquarian studies, has, after a most thorough and laborious research, and careful comparison of ancient authorities and modern theories with the actual topography of the country, succeeded in indicating, with very considerable probability, the respective sites of Leif's houses and of the fort of Norumbega. Both of these sites are on the Charles River—the one in Cambridge, the other at the mouth of Stony Brook, Waltham, Mass.

The considerations that led up to this discovery are outlined in a letter addressed to Judge Daly, president of the American Geographical Society, and lately

published by Professor Horsford in pamphlet form, with maps and photographs. The full research, with further results, is promised as the subject of a forthcoming work by the same author.

Meantime Professor Horsford has shown the courage of his convictions by erecting at his own expense, as a public monument, a handsome circular tower, designed somewhat after the fashion of the one at Newport, R.I., but carried up to a height of forty feet above the floor-level, which again is supported by a retaining wall ten feet high, with battlemented parapet. The top of the tower is also battlemented and rudely machicolated, and affords a pleasing look-out over the valley of the river Charles.

An inscription on the tower informs the student that Norumbega was at once the name of a city at or near Watertown, a country extending from the St. Lawrence to the Charles River, a fort where the tower stands, and a river (the Charles itself).

The remains of the ancient Norse fortifications were occupied by the Breton French in A.D. 1600, and during the next two centuries.

It is perhaps to be regretted that Professor Horsford has not given more complete details of his researches on these most interesting subjects; but the list or recital of his attained results, given in his published letter to Judge Daly, is amply sufficient to whet the antiquarian appetite for further information.

Among these outlined results may be mentioned the recognition of Norse geographical names disguised in modern garb; the finding of the land-falls of John Cabot (1497) in latitude 42° 38' north, of Cortereal (1500), of Verrazano (1524), of John Rut (1527), together with the clearing up of much of the geographical confusion arising from later navigators having in various instances either renamed or wrongly identified the discoveries of their precursors.

He also claims to identify and trace minutely the tracks of the Norse discoverers, Leif Erikson and Thorfinn Karlsefne, saying that the northern extremity of Cape Cod was an island until the seventeenth century, and that it was on this island that Leif landed before he turned away to Boston Harbour and the Charles River, on the banks of which he set up his dwellings (Leifsbuthir), afterwards lent by him to Thorfinn Karlsefne for his use during his three years' stay in the country, as related in the Icelandic Sagas.

JOHN B. SHIPLEY.

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### CHESTER WALLS.

In Vol. XVII., p. 231, I made some remarks on these walls and the Roodeye; and in Vol. XVIII., p. 86, I was answered (but not convinced) by Mr. Cox, but as I knew nothing myself of the locality I did not pursue the matter.

Lately I have had the opportunity of inspecting the *Itinerary of John Leland, the Antiquary*, by Hearne, 1711, where, in Vol. IX., there is what is called the "Genethliacon of Edward, Prince of Wales, son of King Henry VIII. (afterwards Edward VI.)," by John Leland; and in casting my eye over it casually, under the heading of "Devania," I caught the word "Roda," which attracted my attention; and although

I cannot now, for want of knowledge of the locality, translate the passage to my own satisfaction, it may be worth extracting, as it may be interesting to the antiquaries of Chester and others, who may be better able to follow and appreciate it; and it may also show what was the state of the *Dee temp.* Henry VIII.

657. Est locus eximie bellus cognomine Roda,  
Valle situs, fluvii transverso limite ripas,  
Urbis et attingat muros; sed longior extans  
660. Terminat hinc pontem Devanum, terminat illinc  
Navigio celebrem portam cuneatus aequensem, etc.

H. F. NAPPER.

Loxwood, Billingshurst, Sussex.  
September 19, 1889.

### MEDIOLANUM.

[*Ante*, xix., 196; xx., 133.]

Your correspondent opens with an admission accordant to my suggestion, that Deva should be included in Iter No. X., and that Warrington does represent Condate. He then suggests that Bomium is to be placed at Flint (county town), that Bangor-is-Coed represents the true and only Mediolanum, and that Wem represents Rutunium. But, while thus rejecting a duplicated Mediolanum in the Antonine Iters, he yet claims such reduplication in the far inferior Ravenna lists. Now Mediomannum is certainly meant for Mediolanum, substituting "m" for "l"; but the latter is the correct form, being confirmed by Ptolemy.

Well, the journey from Chester to Flint represents a needless "wheel-about," for (I ask) if troops were bound from Chester to Wem, why not send them on direct?

The iter distances in No. II., given as fifty-three Roman miles, I measure by this new route as sixty English miles, which represents far too great a discrepancy for my acceptance.

Then I must ask for details of Roman occupation at Bangor-is-Coed and at Wem. If the latter place really means Weston, and is to include the splendid camp in Hawkstone Park, it will, indeed, help to equate the distances. But where is the road?

I do not propose to entertain any comprehensive corrections of the iter distances; indeed, such a process does not accord with Mr. Napper's declared views as to their perfection. But, in Iter No. XIII., Duro-cornovio to Spinæ is given as fifteen miles—a transparent error. I shall not speculate as to *unknown* stations, but proceed to account for this fact in the same way that I did with the tenth iter, viz., as a suggested abridgment by elision.

We find that Spinæ occurs in two iters, viz., Nos. XIII. and XIV. In the latter the correct distance between Speen and Marlborough is given as fifteen miles, so I infer that No. XIII., quoting also fifteen miles, intends Cunetio also, and that the troops would then get on to Cirencester as they pleased.

No doubt there was a road from Speen to Cirencester, distance thirty-five miles, and the upper or Baydon road is its modern successor. Some call it Rickfield Street, some a lower Ermine Street; but if there really was any Roman station on that route I think it would have been named, and I decline to *invent* names like the concocter of the so-called

Richard of Cirencester's account of Britain. Now if there were no stations, it represents a long march. Well, look at Iter No. V., there we find a thirty-five mile stretch from Colchester to Villa Faustina; another between Icium and what we now call Cambridge; also between Huntingdon and Peterborough; so the mere distance is no impossibility.

Stratton St. Margaret indicates a junction between Spinæ, Cunetio, and Duricornovio, while the Ridge road crosses the same upper or Baydon road at Totterdown.

This whole route bristles with earthworks. Perhaps excavations at Membury fort, just between Albourne and Lambourne, might reveal something; but it does not appear to be on the true line of road, which Roman stations *always* are.

In conclusion, I thank Mr. Napper for his notice, and congratulate him on his tacit acquiescence in the Silchester *crux*.

A. HALL.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C.  
October 4, 1889.



### Reviews.

*Excavations on Cranborne Chase, near Rushmore, on the Borders of Dorset and Wilts, 1880-1888.*  
By LIEUT.-GENERAL PITT-RIVERS. Vol. ii.  
Printed privately (1888).

Our notice of the first volume of these magnificent excavations spoke of the general characteristics of the results, and some of the facts which they may be said to have contributed to the history of our race. The second volume now before us is equal in value to its predecessor, and we confess now, as we did formerly, that we do not presume to criticise General Pitt-Rivers' grand work. It is the work of a master, and we approach it desiring to learn and be instructed.

It deals with excavations in barrows near Rushmore, in the Romano-British village at Rotherley, in Winkelbury Camp, and in British barrows and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Winkelbury Hill, all made at different times since 1880. They refer to three distinct periods: the Bronze Age, the period of the Romanized Britons, and the Anglo-Saxon period; and all the remains of these several ages are contained within a radius of about three-quarters of a mile. This concentration of various races into one occupation district is highly instructive, and, we venture to think, will prove worthy of further investigation. If we could get a comparative table, or comparative maps, showing the various settlements in succession all over the country, we should not be so willing to believe that all our history comes from one particular race. The lessons of archæology are only gradually being interpreted by historical students, but to obtain correct conclusions upon almost any branch of historical research, we must, in future, be prepared to start off with the facts of archæology. General Pitt-Rivers has done well to point out how carefully these must be considered, how too often it happens that excavators have



been content to note the evidence for their own pet crotchets and have neglected all else, the result being that in future research we shall never be able to check the conclusions arrived at during the time of excavations, and thus astounding errors may stand unrefuted and unrefutable year after year. Let anyone examine the relic tables in this volume, and then turn to the records of our archaeological societies, and compare the reports of the innumerable excavations that go on year after year. It is almost heartrending to think of the enormous waste of energy, of money, and of good intentions, and the worse than negative results. It is good to have been awoke to our errors by so great an authority and example as General Pitt-Rivers, but it makes the pain greater to cast our reflections back, and to think of what will still go on in spite of warning.

The human remains in the barrows show that the Bronze Age people there interred averaged 5 feet 8 inches in height, which practically confirms the conclusions of Dr. Thurnam and Canon Greenwell; and this result shows that they were a considerably taller race than those buried at Cranborne Chase, and which appeared to give indications of a short pigmy race, not yet satisfactorily accounted for. Most of the barrows were plain bowl barrows without any surrounding ditch; the majority of the larger barrows had ditches round them, but so much silted up as not to be seen on the surface previously to excavating them. Here, as in other places, the smaller barrows have, as a rule, been found to contain the larger number of relics, a circumstance which appears worthy of attention as implying a difference of custom. One very important feature noticed by General Pitt-Rivers, is the "stake holes," as he terms them. The stakes were hardly strong enough to have supported a platform, as other examples, at Garton Wold, in Yorkshire, and at Sigwell, near Cadbury, in Somersetshire, have led some authorities to conclude; and General Pitt-Rivers suggests that they may have been poles set up with the insignia of the deceased to mark the grave, a custom prevailing in parts of India. These slight illustrations from the domains of comparative archaeology are of considerable importance, and we hope that some Indian scholar may be able to give us more clearly-defined results, now that the British evidence is placed so clearly at his disposal.

The excavations at Rotherley were most extensive, and show a large Romano-British settlement. Among the relics is an object which, at present, is unique. It is a small bronze swan with a human head on its back, the wings opening with a hinge, and containing a cavity inside. The other objects, and the general position of the excavations, show that this camp was not so important a one as that at Woodcuts, described in the first volume. One remarkable feature is the number of new-born children which were found in different parts of the village—from which in the opinion of General Pitt-Rivers, it would not be safe to say that it points to infanticide. We do not think that this fact has been noticed in any other excavations; but in view of what we are told by Captain Hearnshaw of the practice of the Todas of the Nilgiri Hills, and their method of disposing of the children there sacrificed, it seems worth while drawing special attention to the subject with a hope that the suggestion may be tested by a wider field of inquiry.

We are not able to pursue our account of this really wonderful piece of work any further on the present occasion, but we hope to recur to the two volumes at some future time. General Pitt-Rivers is generous in his praise of his two assistants, whom he has trained specially for the work; we feel that the praise is richly merited, and we are sure that it is valued, coming from the pen of so generous and world-renowned a scholar as General Pitt-Rivers.

*Antiquarian Jottings, relating to Bromley, Hayes, and West Wickham.* By GEORGE CLINCH. Printed for the Author. (Edinburgh: Messrs. Turnbull and Spears, 1889.) 4to., pp. viii., 191.

Kent offers peculiar attractions to the antiquary, and the literature of its archaeology is extensive. A great deal of this literature is of date subsequent to Hasted's celebrated work, and one of the reflections suggested by a perusal of Mr. Clinch's interesting volume is that, in respect of the localities to which he has confined himself, he has furnished some very useful material for the new edition of Hasted, which is said to be in preparation. Not that all the information offered is new; the author has usefully summarized much from older sources, and references to such works as Dunkin's *History and Antiquities of Bromley* (1815), to Lysons' *Environs*, and the *Archæologia Cantiana*, occur pretty frequently. But many references are given to sources that are not obvious, and the printed books of the British Museum have been searched to great advantage.

It is a pleasure to recognise the careful way in which various finds have been noted, of which the Roman remains at War Bank may be cited as an instance. The author's recollections, too, play their part in his "jottings," notably in respect of Keston Church. His account of the ringing of the Pancake Bell at Bromley is curious, and throughout the book due attention has been paid to campanology, with acknowledgments to Mr. Stahlschmidt's comprehensive work. While, as already indicated, the writer has enriched his subject from printed sources, he has also given the results of some archaeological investigation of his own, the chief of which are in respect of the Pit Dwellings at Hayes Common, and the remarkable finds of flint implements at West Wickham.

An interesting biographical element is introduced in the account of the Bishops of Rochester, who have lived at Bromley Place, and in the account of Hayes Place, where the Earl of Chatham died, and William Pitt, the great Commoner, was born.

*Stray Leaves of Literature.* By FREDERICK SAUNDERS. (Elliot Stock, 1889.) 8vo., pp. 200.

This book opens with an interesting chapter entitled "Old Book Notes," which is succeeded by another, less discursive but more valuable, on "Ballad and Song Literature." Then, midway in the volume, we have a chapter on the "Survival of Books," which would be interesting if not devoid of novelty. The rest of the book is taken up with trite moralizings, under such headings as "Human Sympathy," "The Seasons and their Change," "Physiognomy," and so on. The book is prettily got-up, but its contents are various to the extent of incongruity.

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# The Antiquary.



DECEMBER, 1889.

## Shrines of the Kabiri.

BY TALFOURD ELY, M.A., F.S.A.



HE traveller who jogs on his mule, or trudges afoot over the flat, dusty, monotonous high-road from Livadia to Thebes, finds little to arrest his attention between the site of Onchestos and the point where he crosses the stream of the Thespios. Yet among the insignificant hills on the south, in a small valley reached from the Thespios in half an hour, lies the Theban Sanctuary of the Kabiri. Its site is fixed by hundreds of inscriptions, and the only literary testimony, that of Pausanias (ix. 25, 26), points to this spot.\* The distance from Thespiæ, 10 kilometres, accords well enough with the 50 stadia given as a round number by Pausanias;† and about a mile on the way to Thebes, German diligence has identified the sacred grove of the Kabirian Demeter, a goddess commonly associated with the mystic brethren.

From this little valley a brook—too often, alas! like its fellows in Greece, a mere bed of stones—flows northwards into the Tenerian Plain. On its right bank rose the Temple, which, with a considerable number of buildings of less importance, made up the Sanctuary of the Kabiri.

The Temple, according to Dr. Doerpfeld,‡ does not belong to one epoch alone, but to three.

These three successive buildings, varying in their material arrangement, as well as in

\* W. Judeich, *Mittheilungen d. k. Archäol. Inst., Athenische Abtheilung*, xiii. 82.

† ix. 26, 6. ‡ *Mitth. Ath. Abth.*, xiii. 88.

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their plan, may be distinguished as the Greek, the Macedonian, and the Roman.

Of the first, the solitary witness is a semi-circular wall of polygonal limestone blocks. The workmanship here displayed is good enough to justify our assigning it to the sixth, or even the fifth, century.

From such scanty data it is difficult to construct a plan, but Dr. Doerpfeld is induced by the similar discoveries in Samothrace to look upon the wall as forming part of an apse.

Incomparably better preserved is the second temple—that which was built in Macedonian times. Its walls still exist to such an extent that a complete ground-plan can be laid down with accuracy. The extant remains comprise not only foundations, but also the stylobate of the Pronaos, the thresholds, large pieces of pebble pavement, and a course of the Temple walls.

Three separate sorts of stones were employed: a softer limestone (Poros) for the foundations and for the walls of the Cella, a harder limestone for the upper layer of the foundation, and a hard breccia for the stylobate of the Pronaos and the wall on each side of the door between the Pronaos and the antechamber to the Cella. Neither mortar nor metal clamps have been found in this building.

The ground-plan shows towards the east a small Pronaos, attached to which are an almost square antechamber and a larger principal chamber. Abutting on the western end there is a building with separate entrances.

The Pronaos is technically described as *prostylos tetrastylus*; the four columns were probably Ionic.

The antechamber—4·76 metres wide, and 4·37 metres deep (roughly, about 15 feet square)—was connected with the Pronaos by a doorway 2 metres wide, the threshold of which still exhibits the sockets for the pivots of the doors.

In the eastern part a large portion of the old pebble pavement is visible.

A second doorway united the antechamber to the principal chamber, which was 4·76 metres wide, and 6·10 metres deep. At the west end of this Cella the foundation of a large base has been discovered.

Against the western wall of the Temple was placed a large building about 4·80 metres wide, and 6·82 metres long, which had no direct communication with the Cella. Its entrances were on the two sides.

Here were discovered the trenches for sacrifice, of which more anon.

No other temple is known to possess such a sacrificial building as well as an antechamber. Another peculiarity is the difference in level of Pronaos, antechamber, and Cella. It has been suggested that the antechamber originally formed the Pronaos, the present Pronaos being a subsequent addition—a suggestion to which the variety of material certainly lends countenance.

The Temple erected in Roman times has a ground-plan similar to that of its predecessor. It differs principally in having no antechamber. Hence greater depth is secured both for Pronaos and Cella.

What led to the destruction of the Macedonian temple is unknown. From existing remains, however, we can gather how completely its reconstruction was carried out under the Romans. Not only were the sides of the Temple and the columns renewed, but also the old foundations were judged insufficient, and were strengthened by new walls. Material for these new foundations was supplied by the blocks of the older Cella wall, many of which were found still retaining their red decoration.

The Roman ground-plan consists of a Pronaos about 5 metres deep, and a Cella of nearly twice that depth. The front of the Pronaos was adorned with four Doric columns, of which a capital and other fragments have been found.

Within the Cella are still to be seen in a fairly good state of preservation not only the pavement composed of small pieces of marble, but also the base which supported the sacred image. The length of this base has suggested that the god, as on vases, was represented reclining on a couch.

As to the sacrificial chamber to the west of the Cella, the side-walls alone would seem to have been renewed under the Romans. The inferior construction of the walls of this chamber as compared with those of the actual temple, coupled with the fact that their foundations were not so deeply laid,

leads us to conclude that these walls were not so high, and had no roof to support. This uncovered space walled round as a Peribolos would allow of the escape of the stench arising from the sacrificial trenches. These trenches, two in number, though doubtless existing in earlier times, received their present form in the Roman period. They are lined with slabs of stone; and, placed back to back, they had their common partition-wall higher than their other sides. When covered, as they probably were, with a saddle-shaped wooden lid, they would closely resemble the modern dust-bin. Their sacrificial character was clearly established by an examination of their contents. While the northern trench contained only earth, the southern was filled with bones.

To what epochs do these various temples respectively belong? Their relative antiquity is, of course, to be deduced from the position of their pavements and other remains. Not content with this relative chronology, the German architect proceeds to propound an absolute date with the help of the deposits heaped up within and around the Temple.

The ground to be built on slopes sharply towards the west. On the east, a firm foundation lies only slightly below the stylobate; while on the west, where the bed of the stream is, it is found at a much greater depth. At the time of the oldest temple, the slope preserved pretty much its original form. On the other hand, when the second temple was erected, greater earthworks were raised in order to secure a larger level platform, for the building now considerably increased in length.

Starting on the east with the existing level, the builders had to supply on the west considerable embankments. For this construction were employed partly the clayey earth found in the neighbourhood, partly ashes and rubbish which had accumulated within the precincts.

The masses of rubbish were especially rich in votive objects (of bronze, lead, and terra-cotta), which had been thrown away as damaged or worthless. These gave a clue to the date of the Temple—at any rate, a *terminus post quem*. Many, and especially those of the lowest stratum, are archaic; none seem more recent than the fourth century



before our era. To this period, then, must we assign the second temple.

It might at first sight be supposed that this piling-up of rubbish took place when the third temple was built. This objection is ably met by Dr. Dörpfeld. He points out that this rubbish does not immediately abut on the foundations of the third temple, but is separated from them by a vertical stratum of building refuse. It is clear that trenches were made in the earth containing votive offerings, that in these trenches the foundations of the third temple were laid, and that the space between these foundations and the side of the trench was filled up with the rubbish left by the builders. Thus the strata of votive offerings mingled with earth were in position before the third temple was commenced.

The second temple, therefore, dates from the fourth century. Pausanias (ix. 25, 9) tells us that in 335 B.C., when Alexander laid waste the Theban territory, the Macedonians seized the Kabirion. Though it is not expressly stated that the Temple was on that occasion destroyed, we may reasonably suppose such to have been the case, seeing that its rebuilding and the levelling of the site must, from the testimony of the objects found there, be assigned to about that period. Hence we are justified in calling the second temple the Macedonian. The third, belonging as it does to a later epoch, will thus date from Roman times, an attribution confirmed by the fact that mortar has been to some extent employed in its foundation.

Thus far Dr. Doerpfeld. In the same volume of the *Mittheilungen*, Dr. H. Winnefeld has discussed the pottery found on the same site. He distinguishes three groups: (1) Attic-painted vases; (2) Bœotian-painted vases; (3) black-glazed pottery.

Those of Attic make, or immediate imitations of Attic ware, form a comparatively small portion of the find. Among them are comprised examples of the drinking-horn in shape of an animal's head, the oenochoe, the lekkythos, the amphora, and cups of various shapes and various styles.

Here and there occurred remains of pottery with geometric or Corinthian decoration.

On the other hand, a group of local

Bœotian vases is represented to an unusually large extent. Pretty nearly half the entire collection belongs to this group, which has become known for the first time through the present excavations. The material is a rather fine clay of reddish-yellow colour. The usual form is that of a somewhat globular cup, with two vertical ring-handles. The method of decoration is a very simple one. The inside is completely covered with a dark glaze. The exterior is generally divided by a horizontal black line, and the space above this line is devoted to ornament. To the ornament and the scenes here displayed especial attention is due, for we here meet with a very rare phenomenon—an industry working with special view to the requirements of a special sanctuary. Here, then, to an unusual degree we are entitled to look for a connection between the particular cult and the ornamental representations in question. Decisive proof of such connection is afforded by the inscription *Σμικρὸς ἀνέθηκε Καβίροι* on the neck of a large vase. The words have been painted (before the firing) on a space left free from the black glaze.

Whether Smikros was a worshipper who ordered the vase at the manufactory for the purpose of his worship, or was the potter who dedicated a specimen of his art (as on the Acropolis of Athens), must remain uncertain.

One thing is clear—that such vases were prepared with the special view of dedication in the sanctuary of the Kabiri. A further illustration of this is found in a representation of the Kabiros approached by a train of worshippers, one of whom bears a vase of shape and decoration identical with the cups which are typical of this Bœotian ware.

The essential motive of the ornamentation is derived from the vegetable kingdom. First, we find the ivy; in later vases a foliage recognised as that of the *tamus cretica*; less frequently the tendril of the vine, the olive-branch, or forms resembling the myrtle. Such wreaths are not confined within a narrow band, like the ivy on the black-figured or early red-figured vases of Attic make.

Inorganic ornament, as braids with rows of dots, forms a less frequent element. The *mæander* and the palmette, so prominent in other classes of ceramics, are entirely un-

represented, and the same may be said of what the Germans call "Stabornament," "Eierstab," and "Strahlen."

As peculiar as the ornaments are the scenes which they accompany, and to which they at times supply a ground. The most important of these scenes\* shows us on the right the bearded Kabiros reclining, crowned with ivy, the kantharos in his right hand; at his feet stands "Pais" with jug and krater, a figure so often united in dedications with the Kabiros, or even mentioned independently, a slender, almost boyish, youthful form. On the left is the group of Mitos, with the maiden Krateia, on whom little Pratolaos is gazing with gestures of astonishment and agitation, while he does not scruple to turn his back on the deities themselves. Mitos, Krateia, and Pratolaos are caricatured, but their unconcerned behaviour in the presence of these deities shows that they belong to the retinue of the Kabiros.

How ordinary mortals approach him is shown on another vase. Here, as in Attic reliefs relating to Asklepios, a train of worshippers advances towards the deity with supplicating gestures. The figures (with the exception of the Kabiros) are caricatured, but this feature is less strongly marked in the female forms on both vases. This principle of caricature prevails in almost every representation of hero or ordinary mortal, not only as regards individual figures, but also whole compositions. Bellerophon struggling with the Chimæra has to lug after him a laggard Pegasos. A festal procession to the sanctuary is closed by an old gentleman vainly endeavouring to jump on to the vehicle in front of him. Feasting and dancing, flute-playing and hunting, such are for the most part the subjects depicted; and if in a couple of instances a youth of superior appearance exhibits a quieter attitude, Dr. Winnefeld prefers to recognise a further representation of the "Pais" rather than to suppose any development of a severer style.

An exception to the otherwise universal caricature is found in the few representations of Sileni and Mænads, unfamiliar beings, in portraying which the artist would seem to have had recourse to Attic prototypes.

These vases with figures, in spite of a few

individual peculiarities, are all assigned by Dr. Winnefeld to the fourth century, that is, to a space of about fifty years before the destruction of the Grecian Temple.

A similar inference may be drawn from the consideration of those vases of this Boeotian class, which are simply decorated with ornament. The variety of this ornament bears witness to a long course of development. Where, however, ornament is accompanied by representations of figures, the ornament belongs to the later stages of this development; and we have not the slightest ground for supposing such representations when united with ornament, to be later than those without it.

We find, then, that after the Persian Wars, there arose in Thebes a class of vases of peculiar *technique*, whose stock of ornaments—limited through striving after a relation between decoration and purpose—still shows affinity with that prevailing in other classes. Soon, however, this style enters upon a further stage of development, removes itself more and more from the usual type of pottery of the period, and early in the fourth century, having now assumed a character altogether distinctive, includes in its sphere the representation of the human form.

In connection with this class, on the ground of similarity of *technique*, and (to some extent) of decoration, specimens of a peculiar ware are deserving of mention. Their outline is that of a low cylinder, one end of which terminates in a cone. The other end is closed, except that there is a round hole in the middle, required in the process of baking. The total height is about half as much again as the diameter. Horizontal lines more or less completely surround the cylinder. The surface generally is adorned with patterns of foliage, or with birds (geese), or with the palmette. In most instances the position of the decoration shows that the pointed end stood downwards. Hence may be explained the *σπρίβιλος* mentioned in a list of votive offerings found in the Kabirion. In this instance, indeed, the *σπρίβιλος*, or top, was of silver. No examples in the precious metals have come to light, but several of bronze have been found, of much smaller dimensions than those of earthenware. An analogy to such dedications is afforded by the quantity

\* *Mith.* xiii., *Taf.* 9.



of other toys, knuckle-bones (also here and there in bronze and glass), tiny bowls and jugs of slightly baked clay, and glass beads found everywhere in the rubbish.

About as numerous are the fragments of black-glazed pottery, though these are of far less importance. The prevailing form is that of the Kantharos, with high slender stem and lofty handles, examples of which occurred of such a gigantic size as to preclude any practical use. Beside these were other vases of smaller size and varied forms; among them jugs with rounded lips, never presenting the trefoil shape. Their contour is uniformly devoid of grace, their glaze devoid of brilliancy and that deep black forming so important a feature in the black coating of Attic vases. The superiority of the Attic products did not escape the worshippers of the Kabiri, for scarcely one of the few examples of this class lacked its carefully engraved dedicatory inscription, while of the native ware a vast number of specimens have been found without inscriptions.

Many of these native vases do indeed exhibit inscriptions of the highest interest from the epigraphical point of view. The classification of vases, however, has nothing to do with graffiti placed upon them long after their manufacture, a species of inscription found on votive offerings of bronze as well as on pottery of almost every kind.

The same volume of the *Mittheilungen*\* contains a short contribution on a kindred subject from the pen of the moving spirit of the German Institute, Professor Conze. In 1887 excavations undertaken in the neighbourhood of the famous relief on Sipylos established the existence in that neighbourhood of a sanctuary of the *μήτηρ Πλάσσηνη*. In connection with these discoveries, mention is made of reliefs representing the mother of the gods (seated or standing), bearing on her head the modius, in her left hand a tympanum, in her right a patera. On each side sits a lion, turning towards her. On the spectator's left a youth, likewise turned towards her, recalls by his attributes the idea of Hermes. This youthful attendant of Kybele is recognised as Hermes-Kadmilos by Professor Conze, who finds in some examples not only the wine-jug, but the definite

emblem of the Kerykeion. He lays special stress on a terra-cotta\* excavated by Sir Charles Newton in Kalymna in the Temple of Apollo. In this group the youth bears the Kerykeion in his left hand; in his right what appears to be the jug.



## Charles Blount, Eighth Lord Mountjoy.

By W. ROBERTS.

**T**HE *Athenæum* recently incidentally referred to one of the most striking figures of the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. The career of Charles Blount, eighth Lord Mountjoy, subsequently created Earl of Devonshire, and at one time "Deputy" in Ireland, should attract attention just now, even if it possessed no other points of interest.

The pages of fiction furnish us with innumerable instances in which a strong and all-absorbing attachment between a man and a woman has ended in a deep and inglorious tragedy. But so sad a termination as the attachment of Blount for Penelope Devereux, Lady Rich, has scarcely any parallel in fiction or in fact. The majority of historians preserve a profound silence with regard to these two, although the incidents to be indicated presently were at the time common talk.

The family pedigree of Blount is easily traced back to the time of the Conqueror. At the time of the General Survey, made in 14 William I., Robert le Blund had thirteen lordships in Suffolk, and William le Blund—perhaps a brother—had six lordships in the county of Lincoln. The connection of this family with Devon and Cornwall is also of considerable antiquity. In addition to other but less important properties, the Blount family became possessors, after the Reformation, of a manor in Colyton Raleigh, about eleven miles from Exeter; whilst the Manors of Wycroft or Wigoft, and Beer-Ferrers or

\* Now in the Terra-cotta Room at the British Museum, in Case 24.

\* P. 202.

Bere-Ferres were at one time the properties of the family. The Manor of Ludgvan Lees, near Penzance, was the marriage portion of Anne, second daughter of Edward, the only son of Robert, Lord Brooke—the wife of Charles Blount, fifth Lord Mountjoy. To go back to a much earlier period, Sir Walter Blount married, first, a daughter and co-heiress of John de Beauchamp, of Hache; and secondly, Joan, sister and co-heiress of Sir William Todington, of Todington; and by his first wife he was the ancestor of Sir Walter Blount, first Baron Mountjoy.

In history also, the Blounts have played no unimportant parts. The Sir Walter Blount of Shakespeare, portrayed as the great friend of Henry IV., is undoubtedly historical.\* This knight fought at Balmedon (September 14, 1402), and at Shrewsbury (July 21, 1403), when he was killed by Douglas in mistake for the King. It was (according to the dramatist) Harry Hotspur, who discovered the mistake, exclaiming,

I know this face full well :  
A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt ;  
Sembably furnish'd like the King himself.

The Sir Thomas Blount implicated in the suspicious death of Amy, wife of Lord Robert Dudley in 1560, was a member of this family. The two men were cousins. The first Baron Mountjoy—of Thurveston, county Derby—was Lord High Treasurer of England, and received his title at the hands of Edward IV. on June 20, 1465. From Warkworth's *Chronicles of the First Thirteen Years of the Reign of King Edward IV.*† we have an interesting reference to this creation, but the chronicler erroneously states that "Sere Thomas Blount, Knyghte," was made a Baron, whereas it was *Walter*, and not Thomas, thus honoured; and it was not at the coronation, but five years afterwards, that the honour was bestowed. The fourth Lord Mountjoy (William) was an accomplished and eminent politician, and held many public offices; he was Governor of Tournay in succession to Sir Edward Poyning.‡ Previous to this, and *circa* 1497, this

same worthy commanded the army sent to suppress the Cornish rebellion. He also with an official retinue acted as a sort of keeper over the abandoned wife of Henry VIII., Catherine, at Amptill. On July 3, 1533, Mountjoy and the State Commissioners held the memorable interview with Catherine, whom neither threats nor cajolings would induce to sign away her sovereign title. The fifth Lord Mountjoy was a man of considerable distinction, and an intimate friend of Erasmus. An interesting reference to him as a schoolboy occurs in *Lesclarcissement de la langue Francoyse*,\* by John Palsgrave, the schoolmaster of Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset. Holinshed makes several references to him in his *Chronicles*,† in highly eulogistic terms, and particularly of his prowess against the French at "Bullongne and Muttrell." The old chronicler calls him a "a noble young gentleman," and, in lamenting his untimely end, contends that had he lived he would have proved "comparable in valour to any of his progenitors."‡ The sixth lord (James) spent his time in that mediæval madness—the search for the philosopher's stone; and his son William (who died in 1597), by untimely prodigality, left little for his brother Charles—the subject of the present paper—to enjoy other than the family title. His income in fact was only 1,000 marks per annum. The Blounts so intimately associated with Pope were, it may be mentioned, descendants of this family.

Blount, or, as he is better known, Mountjoy, was born in 1563, but the precise date and locality are unknown. Of his boyhood we have no record, other than an anecdote in which he is related to have made a vow to retrieve the family estate.

At a very early age he went to Oxford, and afterwards entered the Inner Temple as a student.

The genius and magnificence which adorned the middle and declining years of Elizabeth, the "masques," the pageants, and

\* Vide *Camden Miscellany*, vol. iii., fourth div., p. xxvii.

† Vol. iii., p. 842 (ed. 1803).

‡ It should be mentioned that Naunton (*Fragmenta Regalia*) speaks of this baron's "excesse in the action of Bulleigne" as to some extent impoverishing the family.

\* See 1 *Henry IV.*, Act i., sc. 2 and 3; Act iii., sc. 2; and Act v., sc. 1 and 3.

† Edited for the Camden Society, 1839 (p. 1).

‡ See Holinshed's *Chronicles*, vol. iii., Henry VIII., An. Reg. vii., p. 613.



the "progresses," could not but have a charm for one who was at once a student and a man of the world. We can imagine—and the author of *Fragmenta Regalia* gives us leave to do this—young Blount's first appearance at Court, when just attaining his majority, flushed with expectation and delight at being in the Queen's company. He quickly ingratiated himself into the favour of his royal mistress. He had, we are told, "very fine attractions," yet these were accompanied with the "retractions" of bashfulness and natural modesty.

Having secured her Majesty's very good opinion, he sought to retain it by becoming one of her public servants. In the Parliament which was summoned to meet at Westminster, 15th October, 1586,\* "Charles Blunte, Esq., and Nicholas Martyn, Esq.," sat as representatives of Beeralston borough, Devon. This Parliament of just over three centuries back was of a singular composition. In it were forty-four Cornish members, whilst Yorkshire had but twenty-four. Among its members were Sir Walter Raleigh, Francis Bacon, Sir F. Walsingham, Principal Secretary of State, and Fulk Greville. It was this Parliament, moreover, which, by a substantial majority, recommended the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, as the only means of securing a permanent peace. Blount's vote is unknown; but one may assume, from his connection with James I., that he was with the minority. After the General Election of 1592-3, "Sir Charles Blunt" appears as senior member for the family borough of Beeralston, whilst Sir Francis Drake was elected at the same time for Plymouth.

Blount became a constant Court attendant, causing the proud and wealthy young Essex no little jealousy. Naunton relates a most interesting incident in the careers of these two men, who afterwards became so intimately connected, not only by ties of friendship, but also of relationship. The Queen, it seems, presented Mountjoy, for his good fortune at tilt, "a queene at chesse, of gold richly enamelled;" and this mark of favour his servants "had the next day fastened to his arme with a crimson ribband, which my Lord of Essex, as he passed through the

priory chamber, espying with his cloak cast under his arme, the better to commend it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cause there fixed. Sir Fulk Greville told him it was the queene's favour, which the day before, and after the tilting, she had sent him; whereat my Lord of Essex, in a kind of emulation, and as though he would have limited her favour, said, 'Now I perceive every foole must have a favour.'" This observation came to Blount's ears. A challenge ensued. They met, as Naunton quaintly remarks, "neare Marybone Parke, where my lord was hurt in the thigh, and disarmed. The queene missing the men, was very curious to know the truth, and when at last it was whispered out, she sware by God's death it was fit that some one or other should take him [Essex] downe and teach him better manners, otherwise there would be no ruling of him."

Elizabeth's vanity was flattered by this duel, but she effected a reconciliation which ripened into a lifelong friendship between the two men. Mountjoy would not then have been the victim of an "iniquitous law and an unfortunate passion," as Hartley Coleridge terms it.\*

Lady Penelope Devereux was the elder of the two daughters of the first Earl of Essex, and consequently a sister of the unfortunate favourite of Elizabeth. She was a celebrated beauty, and possessed considerable mental attainments. In early life a marriage had been arranged for her with Sir Philip Sidney, but for some unknown reasons this proposal was never carried out. She was subsequently—probably about 1581—married to Robert, third Lord Rich—"Rich" Lord Rich—a man the object of her intense aversion. The transaction was one of buying and selling. Rich (subsequently Earl of Warwick) was a grandson of the infamous Chancellor of that name, and villainy was in this case hereditary.

The expedition of Sir John Norris to "Bretagne" possessed a great attraction to the warlike young men who flitted about the Court. A number importuned Elizabeth for leave to cross swords with the enemy. Several were refused, Blount among them. Two or three times, however, he set her

\* It is stated that he was elected for this borough in 1584, but the return was never delivered.

\* Introduction to Massinger, and Ford's Works, p. lvi. (note).

Majesty's injunction at defiance, and joined Norris, under whom he had a company, and for whom he at all times expressed the highest esteem. Blount was on each occasion summoned home, but not until he had distinguished himself. On the last time of his return, her Majesty commenced reviling him, and (observes Naunton) exclaimed: "Serve me so once more, and I will lay you fast enough for running; you will never leave it until you are knocked on the head, as that inconsiderate fellow Sidney was. You shall go when I send you, and in the meantime see that you lodge in the Court [then at Whitehall], where you may follow your book, read and discuss of the wars."

Blount was in the action at Zutphen in 1588, when Sidney, "the Marcellus of England," received his death-blow. Daniel, in an elegiac poem upon Blount some years after, makes an interesting reference to this episode, in which, by a strange irony of fate, the two lovers of one woman were brought together. "The Belgic war," says Daniel,

First tried thy martial spirit,  
And what thou wert, and what thou wouldst be found,  
And marked thee there, according to thy merit,  
With honour's stamp, a deep and noble wound;  
And that same place, that rent from mortal men  
Immortal Sidney, glory of the field  
And glory of the Muses, and their pen,  
Who equal here the cadence and the shield,  
Had likewise been thy last, had not the fate  
Of England then reserved thy worthy blood.

During the closing years of Elizabeth's reign Ireland was in a state of desperate misery. Anarchy and poverty stalked hand-in-hand throughout the land; bands of undisciplined savages caused terror, created desolation, and committed cold-blooded murders in their unholy maraudings; and hired bravados from Spain performed "the happy despatch" in the most approved fashion. Rebellion against the English was again, and yet again, put down, but only for a time. In 1598 Tyrone had obtained a pardon from the Earl of Ormond, who was then Lord-Lieutenant, but the rebel leader suddenly besieged the fort at Blackwater. To raise this siege, Sir Henry Bagnall was sent with thirteen companies; but owing to the hilly nature of the country—the boggy plains on the one side, and the woods on the other—this party had scarcely proceeded a mile towards the

enemy when Tyrone swooped down upon it, and gained a complete victory. Bagnall, thirteen captains, and 1,500 rank and file, fell. In a letter to Spain, Tyrone "extolled his victories with full mouth," and plainly intimated that he intended carrying out his expedition to the bitter end; and yet this rancorous thief was at the same time making overtures to the Lord-Lieutenant for a pardon!

Sir Richard Bingham was now despatched to Ireland, but died on arriving in Dublin. At this juncture, a consultation was held touching the appointment of a Lord-Deputy. The Queen was disposed to send Mountjoy, but Essex, raising several points of objection to this, was himself appointed to the vacant office. He started with a large army of 16,000 foot and 1,300 horse, the whole ultimately numbering 20,000. It is unnecessary to dilate in this place on Essex's miserable blundering in Ireland. On his premature and unexpected return, it is interesting to note that in an "open discussion" between the two great factions which had long divided the Court in secret, Mountjoy was, with the Earls Rutland and Worcester, Lords Rich, Lumley, and others, one of the supporters of Essex. Tyrone, in the meantime, "vaunted himself" Monarch of Ireland, and scattered honours and titles broadcast.

Mountjoy was appointed Lord-Deputy apparently against his wishes. About the middle of November, 1599, he received orders for preparation, and in the following February he arrived in Ireland "without noyse." It seems that at this period of his career he was implicated in a rebellion. Essex urged Mountjoy to send over from Ireland some of his troops to aid this outbreak, but Mountjoy saw the futility of such a course. The whole of Mountjoy's transactions in this last attempt of Essex amounted to no more than a promise. From the confessions of Sir Charles Danvers, in Birch's *Memoirs*, it appears that Mountjoy replied to his friend's demand to this effect: He "thought it more lawful to enter into such a course with one that had interest in the succession than otherwise; and though he had been led before out of the opinion he had to do his country good by the establishment of the succession, and to deliver my Lord of Essex out of the danger he was in;



yet now his life appeared to be safe, to restore his fortune only, and to save himself from the danger which hangs over him by discovery, and to satisfy my Lord of Essex's private ambition, he would not enter into any enterprise of that kind." Fairly or unfairly, Mountjoy's name was mixed up in the proceedings which cost the ringleaders their heads. The authorities considered it advisable to ignore Mountjoy throughout their inquiry and prosecution. His success in Ireland, moreover, had considerable weight in his favour. To some extent weak and wayward herself, Elizabeth had little mercy for those who opposed her.

It is only during his sojourn in Ireland that we catch a glimpse of Mountjoy's private life. His secretary, Fynes Moryson, describes his master's apparel in Court or cities as commonly of white or black taffeties, or satins, with two or three pairs of stockings, black silk gromgram cloak, ruffs of comely depth and thickness, and black beaver hat; whilst in Ireland his attire was somewhat different. Moryson, in his *Itinerary*, states that before he went to Ireland his usual breakfast was "panada and broth," but during the war he contented himself with a dry crust of bread; in spring, with butter and sage, with a cup of stale beer, and in winter sugar and nutmegs mixed with it. At dinner and supper he had the choicest and most nourishing meats and the best wines. He took tobacco abundantly, and to this practice Moryson ascribes his master's good health while among the bogs of Ireland, and the relief of the violent headaches which regularly attacked him like an ague, for many years, every three months. "He delighted," observes Moryson, "in study, in gardens, an house richly furnished and delectable for rooms of retreat, in riding in a pad to take the air, in playing at shawl-board, in reading play-books for recreation, and especially in fishing and fish-ponds, seldom using any other exercise, and using these rightly as pastimes, only for a short and convenient time, with great variety of change from one to the other."

Mountjoy's expedition to Ireland was an unqualified success. Victory followed him wherever he went, and in a year or so the seeds of discord and rebellion were to all intents and purposes eradicated. The country

not only assumed a pacific condition, but the chaotic state into which the wars had naturally thrown arts and commerce gradually gave way to system and order. Ruling with a firm yet kindly hand, Mountjoy's tastes were too catholic, and his judgment too accurate, to permit tyranny or oppression when once Peace had fairly commenced her reign. But in spite of his great popularity and his phenomenal successes, Mountjoy was frequently asking to be allowed to return,\* if only for a couple of months. But Elizabeth would not sanction this. Her death, however, on Thursday morning, March 24, 1603, removed the obstacles, and he returned in May of the same year.

On July 21, 1603, Mountjoy was created Earl of Devonshire, and elected K.G. by James I. He was appointed Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. It is at this period of his career that his connection with Rich's wife stands out in bold relief. The intimacy was a well-known "secret," and was not considered particularly extraordinary. For some time—twelve years, in fact—before a decree of divorce between Rich and his wife, a separation was mutually agreed to; this fact in no way interfered with Lady Rich's great popularity. Several instances could be cited in proof of this statement. In a letter, among the Harleian MSS., from Lady Arabella Stuart to the Earl of Shrewsbury, dated December 8, 1603, we read: "The Spanish Imbassador invited Madame de Beaumont (the French Imbassador's lady) to dinner, requesting her to bring some English ladies with her. She brought my Lady Bedford, Lady Rich," etc. Lady Rich, also, as Ocyte, took a prominent part in Ben Jonson's *Masque of Blackness*, "personated at the Court, at Whitehall, on the twelfth night, 1605." Soon after the divorce was carried into effect, the marriage of Devon with Lady Rich became a *fait accompli*. It was this that raised a perfect howl of execration and condemnation from those who had previously winked at the connection. Devonshire makes a manly defence of his position in a letter to James which is still preserved. "A lady," he says, "of great birth and virtue, being in the power of her friends, was by them married

\* *Vide* Cecil's letter to Sir George Carew, October 24, 1602, reprinted by the Camden Society.

against her will unto one against whom she did protest at the very solemnity, and ever after, between whom, from the first day, there ensued continual discord, although the same fears that forced her to marry constrained her to live with him." But James was not convinced. "Ye have gotten a fair woman with a foul heart," was his retort. This marriage was performed at Wanstead, Essex, by Laud, who was then the Earl's chaplain. Laud came in for a large share of odium, and for a long time it interfered with his advancement. He spent the anniversary of the day in fasting and humiliation to the end of his life. One excerpt may be here given from his *Diary*: "Anno, 1605. My Cross about the Earl of Devon's marriage, December 26, 1605. Die Jovis."

The marriage involved one of the most singular confessions on record. The lady proclaimed that of the children she bore whilst wedded to Rich, only the seven eldest were by him. Of the other five (three sons and two daughters) Mountjoy was father. The division of property which this confession entailed was arranged to the (apparent) satisfaction of Rich and Devonshire. Devonshire's unhappiness was caused by the extraneous clamour, and not from any internal dissensions. We have no liberty whatever for supposing them other than happy. Perhaps most men would have done as the Earl did, and this point should not be lost sight of in estimating his career. But fate was against him, for he died of a broken heart at the Savoy House, in the Strand, April 3, 1606. The Countess shortly afterwards ended her brilliant career in obscurity.

The episode to which we have been referring possesses an important *literary* interest. In 1595 Spenser published *Astrophel*, an elegiac poem on Sidney, to whose widow—afterwards Lady Essex—it is dedicated. The compliment was a questionable one, inasmuch as the poem is in part an elaborate eulogy of Lady Rich, under the poetical name of "Stella." Ford's powerful drama, *The Broken Heart*, perhaps one of the most weird and fascinating tragedies ever written, is also founded on the story of Mountjoy and Lady Rich, the slings and arrows of whose fortunes were peculiarly fitting for dramatic treatment. When only eighteen

years of age Ford dedicated a tribute of admiration for the recently-deceased Mountjoy to the Countess. This poem, which was Ford's maiden production, was entitled, *Fame's Memorial*, and we are quite prepared to accept the author's asseveration that "neither mercenary hopes or servile flattery" induced him "to speak but with the privilege of truth." Samuel Daniel, "the Atticus of his day," wrote a lengthy, but sweet, monody on the occasion of the Earl's death. So far back as 1589 that witty ne'er-do-well, Thomas Nash, dedicated his *Anatomie of Absurditie* to Sir Charles Blunt. John Davies, "of Hereford," and Joshua Sylvester, the "Silver-tongued," invoked the Muses on behalf of Devonshire. In the former's *Microcosmos* (1603) there are poetical effusions to a number of celebrated personages, including Southampton, the patron of Shakespeare, and several of those who took part in Essex's rebellion. Mountjoy is spoken of in the usual eulogistic strain. In Davis's *Sonnets* there is one "To the most heroick and meretoriously - renowned lord, the Lord Mountjoy, Lord-Deputy of Ireland." Lady Rich is also honoured with a sonnet, to whom, also, Henry Constable addressed more than one. Rhymers and romancers there were in abundance who would not allow the tragic circumstances to pass without turning them to advantage. Poetic license may be urged in the matter of what appears very extravagant adulation, but the grounds for such an argument seem to me utterly without foundation. Human nature is, after all, much the same to-day as it was three hundred years ago: poets then, as now, were not at all likely to heap the most unrestrained and unequivocal eulogy upon two people whose lives were blamable and whose actions were infamous.

If, in the histories of these two, we have another illustration of

The dread strife  
Of poor humanity's afflicted will  
Struggling in vain with ruthless destiny,

we have also two persons who, after the up-hill battle of early life had been conquered, might have spent their after-days in peace and harmony but for the hydra-headed monsters, Cant and Hypocrisy.





## The Grave of Master Izaak Walton.



IN the year 1653 there was printed and published a work which has maintained its reputation as one of the choicest pastorals in the English language from that time to the present. It was called "The Compleat Angler, or the Contemplative Man's Recreation. Being a Discourse of Fish and Fishing, not unworthy the perusal of most Anglers." Following this title came the words: "Simon Peter said, I go a fishing; and they said, We also will go with thee" (John xxi. 3). Then came the usual place of publication. "London, Printed by T. Maxey for Rich. Marriot, in S. Dunstan's Churchyard, Fleet Street, 1653." In a pleasant preface, the author, Izaak Walton, dedicated his book "To the Right Worshipful John Offley, Esq., of Madely Manor in the County of Stafford," styling him "My most honoured Friend." In this preliminary discourse Walton laments the death of Sir Henry Wotton, who, had he lived, had intended writing a work in praise of Angling. Worthy Master Izaak's volume was advertised in the *Perfect Diurnall*, at eightpence price. It is not to be supposed that the *Compleat Angler* was the earliest work of its kind. Was there not the *Book of St. Alban's*, published in 1496, which contained as a prominent part *The Treatyse of Fyshynge wyth an Angle*, and, later on, Leonard Mascall's *Booke of Fishing with Hook and Line*, 1590; Taverner's *Certaine Experiments concerning Fish and Fruite*, 1600; Denny's *Secrets of Angling*, 1613; and Barker's *Art of Angling*, 1651?\*

It is to be noted that in this year 1653 the Commonwealth was established, and Oliver Cromwell installed in the office of Lord Protector. Six years later Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, commenced his *Diary*. One of his earliest entries runs thus: "Dined at home in the garret, where my wife dressed the remains of a turkey, and in the doing of it she burned her hand. I staid at home the whole afternoon looking

\* *Chronicles of the Compleat Angler*, by Thomas Westwood.

over my accounts; then went with my wife to my father's, and, in going, observed the great posts which the city workmen set up at the Conduit in Fleet Street." Pepys, probably no angler, does not relate having entered the shop of Master Richard Marriot in search of the second edition of Walton's incomparable book. This edition was supervised by the author himself. A third, fourth, and fifth edition appeared in his lifetime. He died in 1683. Then came a long period of publishing inactivity, so far as the *Compleat Angler* was concerned. It took no less than seventy-four years before any enterprising editor appeared to produce a sixth edition. This was undertaken by one Moses Browne, who had the presumption to produce an edition (the sixth) with, among other matters, "the addition of several Copper Plates, designed as an embellishment to the work." This copy was printed and published in 1750. A second reprint from the same hand appeared in 1759. It became the seventh edition, and it was stated in the title-page to be "very much amended and improved." An altogether superior edition came out in 1760 under the careful supervision of Mr. John Hawkins, who had the good taste to restore the text of Master Izaak as it originally appeared. Further editions were issued in subsequent years, and at the present time announcement has been made of a new impression under the supervision of Mr. Lowell. In the year 1676, when the fifth edition of this charming pastoral was produced, a second part, written by Charles Cotton, of Berisford Hall, Derbyshire, was added. It was called *Instructions how to Angle for a Trout or Grayling in a clear Stream*. Beneath was engraved the interlaced cypher of Walton and Cotton (see next page).

Cotton's work is addressed "To my most Worthy Father and Friend, Mr. Isaac Walton the Elder." The interlaced cypher is yet to be seen at the Izaak Walton Hotel, near Dovedale, in Derbyshire, also over the entrance to the Fishing House, near the upper end of the dale, which is described in Cotton's second part. Here, too, is the legend *Piscatoribus Sacrum*.

In the present century, and, indeed, in not remote days, a worthy disciple of Master Izaak lived and pursued the Angler's Art in

one of the streams where the good old fisherman was wont to angle. Thomas Westwood, living at the Chase Side, Enfield, was within easy distance of the river Lea; and many a time and oft were his summer days passed by that "brimming river." Often, too, he frequented Broxbourne, Hoddesdon, and Theobalds, all places esteemed of true fishermen as associated with the *Contemplative Man's Recreation*. In the year 1864 he wrote a *Chronicle of the Compleat Angler*, being a veritable record of the various chances and changes which, from time to time, befell the volume. It forms a perfect *Catalogue raisonné* of the many editions. Apart from his love and reverence for Izaak and his pastime, Westwood was the actual possessor of fifty-three several editions of the famous pastoral,

genial remembrancer of old worn tomes and picker-up of unconsidered trifles thoroughly enjoyed the perusal of this, the Angler's veritable book of books. In a letter dated October 28, 1796, written to Coleridge, Lamb says: "Among all your quaint readings, did you ever light upon Walton's *Compleat Angler*? I asked you the question once before; it breathes the very spirit of innocence, purity, and simplicity of heart; there are many choice old verses interspersed in it; it would sweeten a man's temper at any time to read it; it would Christianize every discordant angry passion. Pray make yourself acquainted with it."

Charles Lamb would sometimes ramble along the leafy lanes with his youthful companion, Tom Westwood, *arcades ambo* truly;



beginning with the first, and ending with one published in 1863, his own *Chronicle* being produced in 1864. Still later on, in 1883, the year being the bicentenary of Walton's death, there appeared an *In Memoriam* volume which consisted of twelve sonnets and an epilogue written by Westwood. All these are full of a kind of personal regard and genuine simplicity of heart. Charles Lamb, who lived next door to Westwood, was the first to introduce the *Compleat Angler* to him, having years before picked up a copy of the work at one of those wondrous old book-stalls now so rapidly becoming things of the past. No stretch of the imagination is required to see Lamb pondering over the old folios, the older quartos, and the priceless treasures once so common, and now so rare, in juxtaposition with lesser rarities. That

but, as the writer has frequently heard the latter say, would part company by the stile which led to Enfield highway, beyond which ran the Lea River, another path tending nearer London, to which busy centre the other man's inclinations were drawn. The figure of Elia was the quintessence of quaintness, and would have formed a fitting adjunct to that of good Master Izaak Walton. He was so thoroughly devoted to the times that were gone, that every part and parcel of the *Contemplative Man's Recreation* would naturally fit in to the disposition, character and appearance of Elia. *Contemplative* truly was Charles Lamb, but, unlike Mr. William Wimble, no fisherman, "not well versed in all the little handicrafts of an idle man," he was not one "to make a May-fly to a miracle," nor "furnish the whole country with Angle-



rods." We may imagine Walton himself and Lamb sitting down to dinner with Sir Roger de Coverley, with Will Wimble for a fourth, listening to a long account of the capture of a huge jack from the latter gentleman: how he had hooked it, played with it, foiled it, and at length drawn it out on the bank. \*At such a small party Lamb would have fallen into reverie and presently changed the subject by inquiring "if a kingfisher hung by the bill would show in what quarter the wind is by an occult and secret propriety converting the breast to that point of the horizon whence the wind doth blow."† Dr. Donne, if a fifth in this party might have uttered his twenty-sixth Poem on "Progresse of the Soule," at this juncture.

Pace with the native streame this fish doth keepe,  
And journies, with her, towards the glassie deepe,  
But oft retarded, once with a hidden net  
Though with great windowes, for when need first  
taught  
These tricks to catch food, then they were not wrought  
As now with curious greedinesse to let  
None scape, but few, and fit for use to get,  
As in this trap a ravenous Pike was tane,  
Who though himself distrest, would faine have slain  
This wretch; so hardly are ill habits left againe.‡

A curious book appeared in 1606 by Dr. Samuel Gardiner, and printed in London for Thomas Purfoot, 18mo. It has been called *Fishing Spiritualized*, and it consisted of nine chapters and one hundred and sixty-two pages. It professed to exhibit "the agreement between the Fisherman, Fishes, Fishing of both natures Temporall and Spirituall." Whether this volume came into the possession of Master Izaak Walton is doubtful. It is a very scarce work, and hardly admits of quotation except in its extreme religious sense. Not so that learned and peculiar *Anatomy of Melancholy*, by Democritus, alias Burton. Here is matter suitable to the Contemplative Angler. "But he that shall consider the variety of Baits for all seasons and pretty devices which our Anglers have invented, peculiar lines, false flies, several sleights, etc., will say that it deserves like commendation, requires as much study and perspicacity as the rest, and is to be preferred before many

of them, Because hawking and hunting are very laborious, much riding and many dangers accompany them; but this is still and quiet, and if so be the Angler catch no Fish, yet he hath a wholesome walke to the Brooke side, pleasant shade, by the sweet, silver streams, he hath good aire and sweet smels of fine fresh meadow flowers, he heares the melodious harmony of Birds, hee sees the swannes, herons, ducks, water-hens, cootes, etc., and many other fowle with their brood, which he thinketh better than the noise of hounds, or blast of hornes, and all the sport that they can make."\* This pleasant sentence might have been written by Walton himself, so imbued is it with pastoral affinities.

Master Izaak dedicated his famous *Book of Lives* to the Bishop of Winchester, with whom he was on the most intimate terms. Under his roof he wrote the *Lives of Hooker and Herbert*. He had another sincere and earnest friend in Dr. Henry King, Bishop of Chichester. The *Life of Walton* himself was written by Sir John Hawkins. He, too, was editor of the edition, published in 1760, of the *Compleat Angler*. This edition was noted for the purity of the text; all previous excrescences having been cut out and the originality of the "perfect pastoral" completely maintained.

Tottenham Hill, where Piscator holds a conference with Venator and Auceps, is altogether a changed place; Hoddesdon and Theobalds have equally suffered mutation; Amwell Hill is not what it was; probably of all the fisher walks and ways, Broxbourne, being farther apart from the high-road, shows more of the beauties of seclusion as well as daintier glimpses of the sedgy Lea, dearest of rivers to all lovers of the sport. Of a widely different character is the Derbyshire Dove. Here is no purling stream, with easy-going paths on either side, rather a wild flowing river, bordered by a mass of rifted rocks, and those grand examples of picturesque surroundings altogether so thoroughly characteristic of Peak scenery.

Westwood's admiration for good Master Izaak and for Charles Lamb was fitly commemorated in one of the choicest sonnets in his daintily printed volume, with the dedica-

\* Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*, part ii., sec. 2.

\* Addison's *Spectator*, No. 108.

† Sir T. Browne's *Vulgar Errors*, bk. iii., cap. 10.

‡ Dr. Donne, Dean of St. Paul's in 1622, and Vicar of St. Dunstan's-in-the-West. Dryden regarded him as a great wit, though not a great poet.

tion to Thomas Satchell.\* This combines in the one body of verse the renowned angler of the seventeenth century, and the equally renowned essayist of the nineteenth.

#### IZAAK AND ELIA.

Two great and good men oft have trod your ground,  
Old "Totnam Hill"—one, Izaak blythe of blee,  
Armed with the Fisher's pastoral panoply,  
Panier and Angle-rod, lissome and round;  
The other Elia, studious, quaint and fine,  
With lustrous eye, brooding—one's fancy saith—  
On "spacious times of great Elizabeth,"  
Peopled with retinue of Shades divine.  
Izaak, I see intent on mead and down—  
On piping throstle and on blossomed spray;  
But Elia's face is turned another way,  
Drawn by the roar and tumult of the town.  
Yet did they meet, in sooth, those twain, what speech  
Could gauge the gladness in the heart of each?

There is an amusing story told by Geoffrey Crayon, or otherwise Washington Irving, of how once on a time, in conjunction with a knot of American friends, he studied *The Compleat Angler*, becoming from thence angling mad, starting in the following spring, rod in hand, departing to do battle with the finny tribe. It was all of no use, the would-be sportsman had little or no success, and the narrator of the vain endeavour tangled his line in every tree, lost the bait and broke the rod, ending by coming to the conclusion that as "poeta nascitur non fit," so to angle properly one must be born to it.

The little river Test, so plentifully supplied with trout, was the scene of the Compleat Angler's efforts to obtain a full creel, but the larger Hampshire river Itchen, flowing through a chalk valley, appears to have had enticing attractions for the old fisherman. The grand Winchester Cathedral stands a prominent feature near the banks of this river, and has numerous phases of architectural and historical interest to arrest the notice of every antiquarian visitor. The angler, however, will pause as in duty bound at a chapel in the south transept, called after Prior Silkstede, 1524, where the rich tracery of the screen and lock, and the appropriate device, a skein of silk, denote the elaborate and costly workmanship of an age long past. There is a blue stone on the floor of the chapel, and underneath lies all that is mortal of Izaak Walton. The place is worthy a pilgrimage, for there is hardly a minster in the whole of

Great Britain with more magnificent features of massy architectural grandeur, and with more interesting monuments than those to be seen within it; while of all the latter none can be more dear than that in Prior Silkstede's Chapel.\* The inscription on the stone runs thus:

HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF  
MR. IZAAK WALTON  
WHO DYED THE 19TH OF DECEMBER  
1683.

Alas! hee's gone before  
Gone to returne noe more.  
Our panting breasts aspire  
After their aged sire  
Whose well spent life did last  
Full many yeares and past  
But now he hath begun  
That which will ne'er be done  
Crowned with eternal blisse,  
We wish our souls with his.

Votis modestis sic fierunt liberi.

These are but doggerel lines, and are unworthy their place of honour. Surely a fitter tribute to the memory of the prince of anglers might have been found amongst the treasures of Herrick. For example:

May no wolfe howle: no screech owle stir  
A wing about thy sepulchre!  
No boisterous winds or stormes come hither,  
To starve or wither  
Thy soft sweet earth! but like a spring  
Love keep it ever flourishing.

Portraits of Walton are occasionally to be seen on the walls of old manor-houses and noble galleries, more or less to be depended on for their veracity as resemblances, but one in the collection of the Earl Cowper seems to be similar to the representation of him in the first edition of *The Compleat Angler*.

WILLIAM BRAILSFORD.



## The Fortified Towers of Pembroke-shire.

**T**O the antiquary or ecclesiologist, wandering for the first time through the county of Pembrokeshire, there are few objects that more often claim attention than the tall gray towers to the village churches.

\* This chapel was added by Priors Hunton and Silkstede, and contains remains of wall-paintings representing miracles.

\* Satchell was the author of *Bibliotheca Piscatoria*, and had much ado with the *Angler's Note-Book* and *Naturalist's Record*.



Not alone is the old church the most prominent object in the landscape, but its unusually tall and plain tower gives to it a mark of distinction that claims prompt attention.

Wherever one wanders in this county, more especially in the villages on the coast, and in the parts that lie away from the beaten track, the same tower occurs, forming a conspicuous landmark, and an important architectural feature of no small moment.

It is, in the first place, of unusual height, very plain in structure, very solidly built, and stands, not in the centre, but at the side, and sometimes at the west end, of these cruciform churches. It tapers very slightly, on account of the great strength and thickness of its foundations and lower masonry, but it is always without supporting buttresses, and is surmounted by a battlemented top.

Below this are corbels, and occasionally actual machicolations, and its general characteristic as a whole is that of great strength, resistance and fortification.

To the thoughtful student of the past these tall gray towers speak with much distinctness, and a glance back at the history of the county seems to be suggested by their long shadows.

The history of Pembrokeshire has been the history of a struggle.

In B.C. 50 the Romans were struggling to overcome that portion of Southern Wales. The foundation of Cærlleon, and the conquest of the native tribes of the Silures, Ordovices and Dimetæ took a long time to carry out. The struggle was painful and protracted, and, despite the residence of the Second Legion at Cærlleon, and the building of two fortified cities, Menapia and Cær Alun, the Roman conquest achieved scarcely anything in their possession of the district for over 300 years.

No sooner did the Romans make any change, and attempt to loosen their grip upon the people, than at once and for all time their power over Wales disappeared.

Any remaining trace of it was obliterated by the next struggle.

The Irish Gaels were then to trouble the good folk of Pembroke. A strange horde of seafaring Celts overflowed the country, and various tribes from the more remote portions of Wales, forming branches of the great Cymric family, carried on guerilla warfare

with the more peaceable inhabitants of the district.

A gradual change was taking place in the character of the inhabitants, and an absorption of the neighbouring tribes fast destroying the traces of Roman occupation.

The seventh and eighth centuries brought further troubles. The Saxons at first, and the Norsemen later, ravaged the coast, attracted probably by its seaboard, and its numerous natural harbours and bays.

Traces of the Vikings exist in many of the local names—Milford Haven, Ramsey, Tenby, the Stacks, Caldy and Fishguard being all Danish in their origin. In 1064 Harold entered Wales, and Haverford West was burnt by his forces.

At length the Welsh element in this interesting county was to entirely give way to a foreign occupation, and England beyond Wales became the more correct title for Pembroke.

To this result there were two contributory causes—first, the Norman invasion; second, the introduction of Flemings into Wales.

The signs of these last struggles exist in the great castles and the fortified towers of the county.

The Normans built in all directions, fortified buildings, and drove further and further into their mountain districts the aboriginal Cymry and Celt of Pembroke.

In 1106 a settlement was offered to a large gathering of Flemish refugees by Henry I. in Pembroke. These hardy Flemings were rendered homeless by an inundation in Flanders, and appealing to England, were permitted to settle in what was at that time a sparsely-populated district. Giraldus Cambrensis describes them as "a brave and happy people, a hardy race well fitted either for plough or sword, and well versed in commerce and woollen manufacture."

To this race belong the bulk of the present peasant inhabitants of Pembroke, rather than to Cymric folk; and to these constant invasions and conquests, and to tribal warfare, are to be traced the strange admixture of Gaelic, Cymric, Celtic, Norman, and Flemish customs, names and habits in Pembroke.

We now have arrived at a position from whence this very cursory review of the

history will enable us to understand the reason for which the fortified towers were erected.

A desire to overawe and keep in order was the prevailing characteristic of the Norman occupation.

A desire to resist and to stubbornly oppose such rule characterized the native population, and overwhelmed as they were by such constant inroads of strangers, and ravaged on all hands by foreign invaders, we cannot wonder at their persistent opposition to the process of extinction that was slowly creeping onward.

A careful selection of site is always noticeable in these churches. At Manorbier, for example, the church crowns the neighbouring hill to the castle, and commands the valley.

At St. Florence the presence of a hillock near the village is utilized, upon which to erect a tower and church that would command the entire village and valley surrounding.

At Penally we notice another of these judiciously selected positions, while the churches of Warren, St. Twinnels, and St. Petrox are all of them so placed as to be of great service from a military and strategic point of view.

The churches themselves are almost always cruciform, very solidly built, with thick massive walls and heavy vaulting of primitive and severe simplicity. The arches are in many instances (of which Manorbier, Cheriton, and Bosheston are typical examples) merely huge, pointed, arched openings in the solid limestone walls, and Mr. Parker suggests that they are enlargements of original Norman archways cut for convenience.

There is, however, a very singular feature in many of the churches, known as a squint, that is so remarkable that it leads us to differ in our conclusion from the great ecclesiologist referred to.

These squints are large openings cut in the solid walls from the transept to the high altar, forming, in some cases, actual oblique passages through a solid partition wall.

They are far larger and far more important than the usual squints of English churches.

In some places they contain a window, in many a sort of hip roof, and in all they are rigidly plain and of solid heavy work.

Without laying down any theory, they appear to us to suggest exactly the same lesson as that pointed out by the towers.

In many cases the churches were of a complex character, possessing, as at Manorbier, no less than five altars.

Whether the ruins near Manorbier Church suggest a priory or college, we do not pretend to say, but it is evident that the altar for the castle and the altars for the folk were separated in the one building by a transverse wall. Possibly the college or priory altars had their separating wall as well.

In process of time these divisions were not needed, and arrangements were made by which the common folk could command a view of the altar, but, at the same time, a military position was not forgotten, and we suggest that the troublous character of the times, and the warfare that was carried on at all periods, suggested the treatment of these openings to the altar, as well as the structure of the towers.

These squints, of which good examples may be found at Gumfreston, St. Florence, Manorbier, and Cheriton, viewed *from* the altar, command the doors, and would be, if our suggestion has any weight, opportunities and positions for the defence of the treasures of the altar, and for attacks upon an enemy outside, whilst the force was protected both by strong walls and by the power of the sanctuary from a return of attack. The immense height of the towers, their battlemented roof, and their generally defensive appearance, tell their own tale.

The vaulted dimly-lighted chambers, which so often exist in these towers both below and above the bell-chamber, speak of refuge, protection, and retreat; the tiny stone staircase, with its narrow sloping apertures of windows, tells of attack and resistance while fleeing from an invader; and the solid vaulted tower-roof, with its shelters for archers and protected corners for a look-out, is a further evidence of the turmoil and struggle that this interesting corner of Wales has witnessed.

To refer to the domestic architecture is not our purpose, but there, again, the same fact is apparent—strength, stability, protection, defence, are all the features of the massive limestone dwellings, both castles and cottages.



A vaulted roof to a one-story building, and a massive stone chimney and walls of great thickness, are the characteristics of such of the humbler dwellings as still remain, and whether we look at them or at the churches, the lesson is the same, easy to learn, and of great interest to understand—the lesson of defence against an invader, and the strength of the conqueror exercised against a people struggling under a foreign yoke.

Stability of erection and excellent workmanship also characterize these Pembroke churches, and they have successfully braved both the attacks of armed forces and of those more insidious destroyers, the weather and the injury of foliage and ivy.

Grand in their simplicity and remarkable in their substantial construction, the churches of Pembrokeshire are worthy of a more systematic attention, and it is in the hope of securing for them the benefit of greater research and more thoughtful attention that we have referred to them at this length.

G. C. WILLIAMSON.



## Isaac Barrow.

By C. A. WARD.

(Concluded.)

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IN 1660 Barrow was chosen, without competition, Greek Professor in Cambridge, but, as often occurred with him, some friend, so called, borrowed the lectures, and they have accordingly disappeared. In July, 1662, he succeeded Laurence Rook in the Geometry Lecture of Gresham College. This was obtained for him by Dr. Wilkins, his old friend, then Master of Trinity. He not only dis-

charged this duty, but in the absence of Dr. Walter Pope (whose *Life of Barrow* we are so much indebted to) heread Astronomy Lectures for him. In 1663 Wilkins got him appointed to the Lucasian Professorship in Mathematics at Cambridge, that had fallen vacant (16. H., i., xiii.). These lectures are in print, so may be judged of from themselves. But they were above the heads of ordinary hearers a long way, and the little encouragement they met with drove him rather back upon the study of morals and divinity. He had an intense admiration for Suarez,\* and his wonderful book, *De Legibus*. In his *Mathematical Apollonius* Barrow wrote ὁ Θεὸς γεωμετρεῖ,† “Thou, O Lord, how great a geometer thou art! like Thee is this science limitless and without bound,” etc., etc., and so he runs on into a Paternoster of lofty and divine orison, petitioning that when life's string is loosed he may be privileged to see these same things, and things of yet more difficult solution, with purged eye, and clear in the light of immensity and holiness (16. H., i., xiv.). Roger North says that Barrow's mathematical studies (5. N., iii. 333) were carried to such length that “he had spent more time upon one proposition, which was to prove an arch of a circle equal to a straight line (in order to square the circle), than most men spend in qualifying themselves for gainful professions; and all that he got was a demonstration that it was impossible to be done.”

He next gave over his mathematical chair to Isaac Newton, his friend and pupil, and girt himself up to deal with divinity alone;‡

\* This great Jesuit and noble enthusiast defended the oath of fidelity published by James I. Suarez' defence was entitled *Defensio Fidei*, etc., and contained in the Preface an admonition to James. The King's reply was simply to have the book publicly burnt in London by the common hangman. The same thing was done in Paris in 1614. When he heard the fate of his book, he said, in enthusiastic testimony of his faith, that he would be well pleased had his body enjoyed the same privilege. This is the true stuff that martyrs are made of, and it is beautiful to witness, whether in Papist, Protestant, or Pagan. The spirit in true action, let the belief be never so devoid of reason, is grand, and does honour to human nature: one set of fools, commenting, makes it bigotry; another set talks it into cant.

† This is the maxim of Plato, *Plutarch Sympos.*, viii. 2. See Bayle, s.v. *Zenon*.

‡ Whewell says from 1669 he is to be regarded as a divine (29. B., ix. xxxviii.).

and it was about this time that he schemed his most excellent system of sermons. He was not content, as others have been, to select text and subjects at haphazard, or as the time of year or the festivals and fasts of the Church might suggest. But such subjects were taken by him as he thought most profitable for his own meditation, and he cast them into a method of sermons for the benefit of others. In carrying this out thoroughly he so little spared himself "as to write some of them four or five times over" (16. H., 1., xiv.). It is no doubt to this they owe the imperishable durability of their reputation. They contain fewer brilliancies of expression by far than those of Jeremy Taylor, and are by many reckoned dull reading rather; but they contain a great and noble purpose, and no one wanting solid views on any subject treated by him will rise from the perusal unsatisfied.

In December, 1671, he was chosen college preacher by the master and seniors (30. B., xxxvii.). His uncle the Bishop of St. Asaph gave him a small sinecure in Wales, and Seth Ward, now become Bishop of Salisbury, who highly valued his conversation, bestowed on him a prebend of his church. The emoluments arising from these he gave away in charity, and immediately relinquished them on becoming master of his college in 1672. For several years prior to this event he almost lived with Dr. Ward (12. P., 142), not as chaplain, though he often took that duty, but as a friend and companion. When the Archdeaconry of North Wilts became vacant the Bishop wished to have given it to him, but he modestly and absolutely refused it. Pope, who relates this, tantalizingly adds he "told me the reason, which it is not necessary I should declare." Here we see the value of the frank folly of Boswell; you cannot write good biography upon *sub rosa* principles. All a man's motives that can be given should be, for it is by motives alone you should estimate a man. Motives are mostly so ignobly steeped in selfishness that men wish to conceal them from the eyes of others; but here, where it would have served for the "improvement of life and ensample of manners," your born gossip steps in with his respect for privacies. This event seems to have occurred just before he accepted the prebend above men-

tioned. Here our tattler throws in a characteristic touch or two which, as they give us Barrow to the life, shall be gratefully set down in the man's own words and way:

"I remember about that time, I heard him once say: '*I wish I had five hundred pounds.*' I replied: 'That's a great sum for a Philosopher to desire.\*' What would you do with so much?' '*I would,*' he said, '*give it my sister for a portion, that would procure her a good husband.*' Which sum, in a few months after, he received, for putting a life into the corps of his new prebend; after which he resigned it to Mr. Corker, a Fellow of Trinity College, in Cambridge. All the while he continued with the Bishop of Salisbury I was his bedfellow, and a witness of his indefatigable study; at that time he applied himself wholly to divinity, having given a divorce to mathematics and poetry, and the rest of the *belles lettres*, wherein he was profoundly versed, making it his chief, if not only business, to write in defence of the Church of England, and compose sermons, whereof he had great store, and I need not add very good."

The mastership of his college altogether relieved him from his heretofore rather necessitous pecuniary condition. Another little indication of character peeps out in Hill's account of his induction (16. H., xiv.). His patent was so drawn as to leave him free to marry, but he considered the privilege to be in violation of the statutes, as no doubt it was, and he had it altered, as he desired no dispensations to be made for his accommodation. He, if any man, was determined to live under a self-denying ordinance. It was in advancing him to this post that the King had paid him the compliment of giving it to *the best scholar in England*, as we said before; but it is further to the honour of King Charles II. that the preferment was his own act, apparently without faction or flattery. The King seems to have had a real liking for Barrow's gift of conversation and repartee. One feels, also, that the divine had a strong

\* Our friend, throughout his life of Seth Ward, follows the Italian fashion, and substitutes F wherever Ph occurs. He would spell *Filomele*, *Fancia*, *Frenetic*, etc. We others can scarce afford to laugh, for we write *Frenzy* and *Fantasy*, but not, if you please, *Fantast*. There are whims in spelling, and these are of them.



personal liking for the King, however little he might have approved his morals. His lodgings at the saddler's, Charing  $\ddagger$  that he held for years, and always came to when in town, show that he continually frequented the Court at Whitehall, of which he never lost the *entrée*, seeing that he was one of the Chaplains-in-Ordinary, so that he was constantly, more or less, in attendance and in the King's eye. But for this the King would undoubtedly have forgotten him, as he always did friends out of sight. Further than this, Barrow had two warm patrons in Gilbert, the Primate, and in the Duke of Buckingham, who was then Chancellor of Cambridge.

His appointment was in every way satisfactory to the Court and the public, and at Trinity he was hailed with acclamation. Even the seniors were willing to greet their junior as master. His predecessor, celebrated for his exposition of the Creed, was the great Dr. Pearson, who was installed Bishop of Chester on the death of Wilkins, another close friend to Barrow. Barrow exhibited immediately his care of the college funds, he remitted the coach that had heretofore been maintained for the master, and in other respects busied himself in promoting the interests of his college. He set on foot the building of their library, and "writ out quires of paper" to the old collegians, pressing for their aid. He might well beg for a public object who had never stooped to ask a personal favour for himself. His letters met with a large response, and it is pleasant to think that the grand college owes a feature so appropriate to so great a man. These points have all to be dilated upon, for in the subdued modesty of the man's life the saliency of his virtue is apt to escape notice, so little does hidden virtue, according to Horace, differ from indolence inert. In this post he was seated thoroughly at his ease and to his liking, for he did not regard it as a stepping-stone to higher place; so he devoted the day to public affairs, and stole from his morning sleep the time in which to write more sermons, and that really potent treatise of his on the *Pope's Supremacy*. His eager spirit abated nothing of his studies, and in his work no trouble was too great for him. As for his sermons, Hill records that he would write out some of them, as previously

remarked, four or five times over. It is thus by labour that genius hammers out perfection; fools have the genius to do well without it, and the world is so strangely given over to the support of the majority,—which one would think mightily well able to take care of itself,—that these succeed, whilst that will often fail. For a time, that is, but not for eternity, which keeps no register of fools' names.

Barrow, before his death, gave Tillotson permission to publish the *Pope's Supremacy*, adding with his modest quietism, "he hoped it was indifferent perfect, though not altogether as he intended it, if God had granted him longer life" (Kippis, i., 636). After his death all his papers and the sermons went, of course, to his father, who was still living, and he thought it best to hand them to Tillotson to put through the press (29. B., i., x.) Only two at his death had been given to the world, they both being printed by special request—the *Spital Sermon*, 1671, and the *Guildhall Sermon*, 1677. The former was that of which Pope relates that it occupied three hours and a half in delivery before the Lord Mayor and aldermen (12. P., 148). Being asked when he came down from the pulpit whether he was not tired? "Yes, indeed," he said; "I began to be weary with standing so long."

Bayle (Dict., i. 630), in treating of Etienne Bouchin, says that in his pleadings, though he showed great reading, he made far too great a display of it, for there would be as much Latin as French in them. He adds that the pulpit was the same as the Bar in this respect, as La Bruyère remarked that a book of French sermons would consist of whole pages of Latin interspersed with a few lines or even words of French. The clergy would even talk Latin and Greek before women and churchwardens. But, he adds, a man must have prodigious learning to preach so ill. Lately, he says, we have changed this entirely; the text is still Latin, but the discourse is French, and good French, too, only with the Gospel left out. In our day, he continues, a man need know next to nothing (*très-peu de chose*) to preach well. We always run into extremes, says Bayle. It seems a fatality, that to get rid of one abuse, we must introduce another. There

is no doubt that Barrow is amenable on the same score to some censure. He exhausts his theme, he exhausts the library, he exhausts his hearers, he exhausts himself; as the King might have said, he exhausts my subjects, so we may say he exhausts the King and his subjects also.

He was once asked, Dr. Pope tells us, by the Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster—for the two offices were commonly in that day held by one individual—to preach for him at the Abbey, but he added that the auditory loved short sermons, so that it must not be long. “My lord,” replied Barrow, “I will show you my sermon,” and pulling it out of his pocket, he laid it in the Bishop’s hand. The text was: “He that uttereth slander is a liar” (Prov. x. 18). As it was in two parts, one on *Slander*, and the other on *Lies*, the Bishop said he must be content with one part only, to which he reluctantly agreed. But the delivery of that took up an hour and a half. On another occasion, runs on this excellently gossiping biographer, the Bishop invited him to preach at the Abbey on a holiday, so that the vergers wanted to show the church between sermon and the evening prayers, which on Sundays was not allowed. The holiday folk flocked from all corners of the town to pay their twopence and see “The Play of the Dead Volks,” as the Devonshire yokel called the royal waxworks which were exhibited together with the tombs. The twopences were in great danger of being lost, they thought, when Barrow had been preaching for an hour, so they caused “the organ to be struck up against him, and would not give over playing till they had blow’d him down.” Dr. Pope says that Barrow thought that sermons when fire-new from the forge should be of prodigious length, as every man who collects materials for a building lays in stores that he cannot entirely use up. This is quite contrary to Voiture, who says in one of his letters, “Pray, sir, excuse the length of this, for I had not sufficient time to write it shorter.” It seems to me that Barrow thought nothing of the kind. He had had, as we have already shown, abundant intimation of the general disapproval of the inordinate length of his discourses, and he courted the disapprobation rather than otherwise. None of his emendations ever tended to reduce bulk,

but to add to the completeness of the treatment.\*

It is noted by Hill (16. H., i. xvi.) that the before-mentioned Passion Sermon, preached April 13, 1677, at Guildhall Chapel, was the second sermon in his life for which he ever received a pecuniary recompense, and he only preached one sermon more after it, for he fell sick of a kind of fever, that had come upon him once or twice before in his life; first contracted in his travels. With this exception he seems to have enjoyed unvarying health. Hill says he is not competent to give an account of this illness, but happily we get it in fuller detail by subvention of our friendly gossip Pope. I do not think I can do better than give it in his very words (12. P., 166):

Upon this [meaning Barrow’s appointment to the mastership of Trinity], he left the Bishop of Salisbury, and was then so kind to me, that he earnestly invited me to spend one winter with him at Cambridge; few arguments were sufficient to make me yield my consent. The last time he was in London, whither he came, as it is customary, to the election of Westminster,† he went to Knightsbridge to give the Bishop of Salisbury a visit, and then made me engage my word to come to him at Trinity College immediately after the Michaelmas ensuing. I cannot express the

\* Barrow was amongst the last of the great preachers *de longue haleine*, but even sermons that do not occupy an hour and a half may still be too long. The late Dr. Irons, Canon of St. Paul’s, once Vicar of Brompton, and later on Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth—a very well-grown and personable man, who always dressed in gaiters, and wore a kind of shovel hat, so that he looked as impressive quite as any Bishop—delighted in strolling down Parliament Street when the House was assembling, and so to be taken for a Bishop. The story runs that he had passed all the police, but was stopped by the doorkeeper at the entrance of the House with, “No, Dr. Irons, you are not a Bishop yet. I should have let him pass,” said he to the man at his elbow, “but that he spoilt my yesterday’s dinner by an hour’s sermon at St. Gabriel’s, Warwick Square.” But the Bishops are giving up their gaiters now in a sort of voluntary disestablishment, or, as a wicked post-captain of the old school said of them, “Ah, they have lost their *see-legs*, those fellows, and they’ll go overboard soon.” A man may, however, be tedious without prolixity (9. R., 161), for when Legge was made Bishop of Oxford, he imprudently asked Canning and Frere to come to his first sermon. “Well,” said he, to Canning, “how did you like it?” “Why, I thought it rather short.” “Oh, yes; I am aware that it was short; but I was afraid of being tedious.” “But you *were* tedious,” replied the wag.

† This is to be understood as of the annual election of the boys in the school for scholarships at the University.



rapture of the joy I was in, having, as I thought, so near a prospect of his charming and instructive conversation. I fancied it would be a heaven upon earth, for he was eminently rich in learning, and very literal and communicative of it, delighting in nothing more than to impart to others, if they desired it, whatever he had attained by much time and study; but of a sudden all my hopes vanished, and were melted like snow before the sun. Some few days after he came again to Knightsbridge, and sat down to dinner, but I observed he did not eat; whereupon I asked him how it was with him. He answered that he had a slight indisposition hanging upon him, with which he had struggled two or three days; and that he hoped by *fasting* and *opium* to get it off, as he had removed another and more dangerous sickness at Constantinople some years before. But these remedies availed him not; his malady proved in the event an inward, malignant, and insuperable fever, of which he died on May 4, A.D. 1677,\* in the 47th year of his age, in mean lodgings, at a saddler's near Charing Cross, an old, low, ill-built house, which he had used for several years. For though his condition was much bettered by his obtaining the mastership of Trinity College, yet that had no bad influence upon his morals; he still continued the same humble person, and could not be prevailed upon to take more reputable lodgings.

The above passage has so strong an interest of its own, from the vividness with which Dr. Pope's racy style brings all before us, that I have given it in his own words. We almost see the one-storied house, as of a country saddler, spring up before our eyes, with its ramshackling, red-tiled, low-browed roof and timber-plastered walls, looking straight down Whitehall in front of the spot where now the Landseer lions stand. But after all the account does not precisely tally with that of Dr. John North (5. N., iii. 319), who says he had got himself admitted of Trinity for many reasons, but that "the leading card was the value he had for the more than thrice excellent master, Dr. Barrow." We will, therefore, now take verbatim Dr. North's account of the death, as it is in itself very vivid, and marks memorably one London locality the more. Had Barrow actually died at the saddler's, all individualising of the precise spot would have become hopeless; but the cloister still stands, so that the lover of London can now walk from the bust in Poets' Corner through the little gate upon the left into the cloister, and on the very spot meditate upon that great and noble spirit which took flight there from "a man's nest" to the pure region that lies beyond the wing of birds. To do this is still to make salvage from the wreck

\* He died intestate (7. C., 191).

of time. Men are a perishing folk, and everything that is lively chronicled shows like a spark of immortality redeemed. It is better to be censured by some for triviality than to let slip a characteristic point that a reader of greater force will value. It runs:

The good Dr. Barrow ended his days in London, in a prebend's house that had a little stair to it out of the cloisters, which made him call it a 'man's nest,' and I presume it is so called at this day. The master's disease was a high fever. It had been his custom when (upon the fund of a travelling fellowship) he was at Constantinople, in all his maladies to cure himself with opium; and being very ill, probably he augmented his dose, and so inflamed his fever, and at the same time obstructed the crisis; for he was a man knocked down, and had the eyes as of one distracted. Our doctor (*i.e.* North), seeing him so, was struck with horror, for he that knew him so well in his best health, could best distinguish; and when he left him, he concluded he should see him no more.

This discrepancy (29. B., i., xlv.) can be reconciled very simply by taking into account that the Master of Trinity was up in town during the examination of the Westminster scholars for exhibitions to Trinity, and for those few days he might well lodge and sleep at the cloisters, all the while holding on his old lodgings at the tumbledown tenement of the saddler, and Dr. Pope might very likely mistake in this detail, and knowing well that he died at Westminster, think, as without thinking, so to say, that it took place at his own lodgings. Barrow died May 4, 1677, intestate, and in the forty-seventh year of his age. His epitaph confirms this date. It is long and was written in Latin. Before Trafalgar Square was dreamt of the area formed the site of the royal stables, called the King's Mews, and Hedge Lane, now Widdicombe Street, where the Duke of Monmouth had his house, fell into Cockspur Street, almost at the spot where the Union Club-house now stands. There, right along the north side of Charing Cross, stretched a "glaring, dirty, dingy-looking brick wall, intersected by still more dingy-looking houses," the largest of which was occupied by the father of Lord Chief Baron Pollock, the King's saddler. At the end of this wall, and close to the Golden Cross, which has since been removed further eastward, St. Martin's Lane ran into Charing Cross, nearly facing Le Sœur's statue of Charles I. In the middle of this dreary brick wall stood a gate which opened back

upon a spacious courtyard, where the royal stud were exercised. The mews stood behind this gate, nearly on the site of the roadway that runs now in front of the National Gallery, with a thoroughfare for pedestrians that went past Tenison's Grammar School, built by Wren, into Castle Street, Leicester Square. Doubtless Barrow's "mean lodgings" were in the house belonging to the then King's saddler, who, as Pollock after him, held his lease direct from the Crown. Would that Crown lawyers were also antiquaries! If they would look up their old leases, we might be gratified by finding the very name of Charles II.'s saddler, and so of Barrow's landlord. *Cui bono?* I hear some say. As much, perhaps, as to take imperfect Linnean cognizance of a spider's eye, and call it science.

The long Latin epitaph\* was written by his friend Dr. Mapletoft (18. H., i., xvii.). It is not remarkable. It styles him *Vir prope divinus*, says that he was an ornament to his professorial chairs, the Church, and nation, and concludes in the pithy, quaint old fashion of "Go, and do thou likewise." *Abi, Lector et æmulari.* "His friends set up this stone."

The bust is by no means a good likeness, for the head of Marcus Brutus on his denarii is said to represent Barrow's head better. The bust has stood in its place now some 200 years, and must have been much astonished of late to find itself surrounded by a very strange company of men who may be said to lie in being there, inasmuch as they do not lie there at all. Cenotaphs are recognised to be but empty things at all times, and so are effigies when the body lies hundreds of miles away. As a further absurdity it should be noted that Dr. Johnson lies buried there, and the cenotaph to Goldsmith looks down

on his ledger-stone. But Goldsmith is buried in the Temple ground, whilst Johnson's naked monument is set up in St. Paul's. Decency, public respect, and common sense all appear in this to be playing at cross purposes. Poets' Corner is the most venerated spot in England, and it is sacrilege to treat it as a fine art gallery. The bust of a person not interred there should not in future be allowed to insult the place. The Dean and Chapter should protect the nation from such indecency. The mortuary chapel proposed might well be dispensed with if this very simple rule as to burial were adhered to strictly.

Hill says (18. H., xvii.): "His picture was never made from the life, and the effigies on his tomb doth little resemble him." I am not sure that he is quite right as to the bust, but as to the picture he is certainly wrong, for Mrs. Mary Beale drew one by stealth while some friends held him in discourse (2. G., v. 42). I suppose it to be that portrait which is now in the National Portrait Gallery, and was bought of H. P. Babbage. In Granger's day it was in the collection of James West, Esq. Loggan also engraved a portrait for his works in folio, and he appended to it *ad vivum*. Whether he also stole a likeness or not, unawares, cannot at this date be determined.

I must now throw together a few stray notes of personal interest, and conclude with one or two vivid anecdotes, so characteristic they seem to carry with them their own warranty, though I have not had the good fortune to verify the authority for all. Had space permitted it would have had interest to jot down the opinions concerning Barrow from Cowley to Whewell, that men of distinguished merit have recorded. For though in general such judgments are not very consistent with each other—nay, often exceedingly contradictory—yet when many are seen together they serve as a sort of glass of time, or kind of gauge to the fluctuating tide of human estimation. We learn, thus, from Roger North (5. N., iii. 334) that though he had much encouraged Newton, and, as some say, had even first hinted to him his great scheme of the cosmogony, Newton never so much as mentions him in any of his writings. His solution of the problem of tangents is said by the *Biographie Universelle* (s.v. Barrow)

\* Bishop Barrow's epitaph is in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, and is as follows:

O vos transientes in Domum Domini  
In domum orationis,  
Orate pro conservo vestro  
Ut inveniat misericordiam in die Domini  
Le Neve's *Monum. Anglic.*, v. 2.

Some have censured this as Romish, and some have attributed it with blame to the subject of this memoir. It has nothing to do with him, and if it had, it would not be very shocking if a prayerful man should invoke a prayer when dead.



to be based on the system of Fermat, but much simplified, and that it could not fail to give birth to the differential calculus; but Newton drops no word of indebtedness to his friend and master, and yet he fought a bitter fight with Leibnitz to secure to himself the merit of this same discovery; so he did not undervalue it. It is not pleasant, but it is a duty to record such things distinctly. We may remember, too, that Newton treated Wren, his benefactor, with the like frigidity and silence. It is true that these are both men that can fare very well without it. A man of absorbed and very absent mind may perhaps be allowed to forget his own dinner and his best friends with it.

The estate Barrow left was of books, Hill tells us; so well bought were they, that they sold for more than they cost, which shows either that they were bought by his friends for keepsakes at fancy values, or that book-sellers were a different body of men from what they have become in these commercial times, where twopence a volume is thought generous for a classical library.

Some would excuse me, says Hill, for noting that he seemed intemperate in the love of fruit, but it was to him physic, as well as food; and he thought that if fruit kill hundreds in autumn, it preserves thousands. And he was very free, too, in the use of tobacco, believing it did help to regulate his thinking.

One of his opinions was that general scholars did more to please themselves, but those who professed particular subjects did more service to others. This is one of the many instances of Barrow's solid, serviceable way of thinking. With regard to his conversation, it is remarked (16. H., ix.) that he did not speak merely as to the truth of any question, but would treat upon it according to its importance; for a thing may be true, and yet of small value. Every village has a latitude and longitude; but who would be at the trouble to learn it? If a man knew such things by thousands, he would, if wise, only pray with Themistocles for an art of forgetfulness. On this trait of Barrow's, Hill quotes Cardan's observation that many can treat subjects, but few estimate them: *Tractare res multi norunt, aestimare pauci*. He thought our dramatic pieces a disgrace to us, and he attributed much of the debauchery of the period to the French education of the great families in exile. He was

too loyal to say it; but in this, of course, the king was chief offender. Barrow as we have seen was an adept at all sorts of games, amongst other gifts that he had. Hill's personal portrait of him must not be overlooked (16. H., xvii.).

He was in person of the lesser size, and lean; of extraordinary strength, of a fair and calm complexion, a thin skin, very sensible of the cold; his eyes grey, clear, and somewhat short-sighted; his hair of a light auburn, very fine, and curling.

We have already had one instance of his courage in the matter of the pirate repulsed. Here is another preserved for us by Dr. Pope. Barrow was visiting at a gentleman's house in Cambridgeshire, and, getting up one morning very early before daybreak, as was customary with him, for he was very sparing of sleep, he walked out into the garden, when a fierce mastiff that was left loose at night, though chained by day, wondering at the strange intruder, set upon him with fury. The doctor caught him by the throat, threw him, and lay on him, till he might consider, as the story goes, what it were best to do next. He even had a mind to kill him; but he bethought him that, as the dog was only doing his duty, that would be hard upon him. He called out loudly till they came from the house, and freed the doctor and dog from their difficulties.

There is a quaint story (12. P., 144) about the doctor on a journey to London in the bishop's coach, with his coat-pockets "strutting out near half a foot," which were so stuffed with sermons as to be quite in character with Fielding's account of Parson Adams. It will repay direct reference to it, but I have not space to transcribe it. Two excellent stories remain, exemplifying his dexterous repartee. But unfortunately I cannot furnish authority at first hand for either. The first is that when Barrow was examined for ordination, the old bishop addressed to the candidates three test-questions to each man. *Quid est fides?* he asked in turn; and Barrow stood last. So to Barrow, as to the rest, came, *Quid est fides? Quod non vides*. The bishop, struck with the neat reply, rose in his chair, and exclaimed, *Excellent!* Then he commenced his next round with, *Quid est spes?* to which Barrow, as patly as before, replied, *Non dum res*. Not yet an actuality. *Bene, bene, excellentius!* said the delighted

bishop. The same routine was gone through for the next question. *Quid est caritas?* *Ah, magister! Id est paucitas.* A scarce thing, good master. *Excellentissime!* cried the old bishop; *aut Erasmus, aut Diabolus!* and no question but he was invited to dinner. Allibone relates this, but without giving his author.

The tale is also told that Lord Rochester on one occasion met him at Court, others say in St. James's Park. I should prefer to have it in the open air, with the roof of the old abbey before us; for there were no towers then in existence. Indeed, this might be called "at Court," for the park lay within the then precinct of Whitehall. The wit used to call him "a musty old piece of divinity," and Barrow's utter neglect of dress would lend point to the derisive flier. Bowing low, he accosted him with: "Doctor, I am yours to my shoe-tie." "My lord, I am yours to the earth." "Doctor, I am yours to the centre." Bowing most obsequiously, Barrow then said: "My lord, I am yours to the antipodes." Rochester, nettled to be thus caught at the rebound, said sharply: "Doctor, I am yours to the lowest pit of hell!" Barrow, repeating the previous salutation, replied, with a slightly repressed smile: "And there, my lord, I leave you." After which, turning on his heel, he withdrew quietly in the opposite direction. He has here left us a discreet lesson, where wit, judgment, and understanding all combine and find their happiest translation in *esprit* (W. A. Cairston's *Lit. Curiosities*, n. d., p. 15).

Napier says that Montucla remarks (29. B., i., xlvii.), though I could not find the passage in Montucla's *Hist. Mathematic.*, that Barrow was but "a poor *philosophe*, for he believed in the immortality of the soul, and a divinity distinct from the universe."

With regard to Barrow's works, the only really complete edition [D. N. B.] is that of Cambridge, by the Rev. Alex. Napier, 1859, in nine volumes. Barrow's father survived him for more than ten years, so that his son's papers reverted to his hands, and he deposited them with Tillotson. Tillotson, with Abraham Hill, was to print such as he thought fit (16. W., 164). The two let ten years run by in discharging this duty, altering

all such words as they deemed to be incorrect or obsolete. Now, as Barrow was a better writer by a long way than either of them, we are open to conclude that nearly all their alterations would be for the worse. This grievance Mr. Napier has put right for the reader, by making the text correspond with the MSS. Trinity College, Cambridge, has thirteen manuscript volumes of Barrow's writings, of which a large portion remains unpublished (*Selections from Barrow*, Religious Tract Society, p. xcii.). Oh that we could find an Oldys to read them and select! Brabazon Aylmer the bookseller gave Thomas Barrow the father £470 for the copy of a portion of the theological works (D. N. B. and 29. B., i., xxxv.). Editors are a tribe of men who constantly exhibit the most surprising carelessness or incompetence. We have seen how Tillotson treated his friend, but Dr. Prince Lee surpassed this altogether, if Whewell is to be credited; for he published a number of sermons as Barrow's, that are supposed not to be Barrow's at all. Again I say, Oh that we could find an Oldys to read for us and select!



## Bibliographical and Literary Notes on the Old English Drama.

BEING *Addenda* TO HALLIWELL'S "DICTIONARY OF OLD ENGLISH PLAYS."

By W. CAREW HAZLITT.

(Concluded.)

Queen Elizabeth.—By Thomas Heywood, 1605-6. Pepys, who saw this play on the 16th August, 1667, does it very little injustice, when he calls it a most ridiculous one. But it was probably altered by some later hand, and the recent Dutch invasion had doubtless suggested its revival.

Queen (The) of Corsica.—This MS. drama is in a folio volume at the British Museum (Lansd. No. 807), bound up with the *Second Maiden's Tragedy*, from the library of John Warburton, Somerset Herald, with his bookplate. So his cook did not get everything.

Queen's Majesty's (The) Entertainment at Woodstock, 1585.—This contains the *Hermit's Tale* by George Gascoigne, which had been previously printed by Abraham Fleming at the end of his translation of Synesius, 8vo., 1579.



- Ralph Roister Doister, by N. Udall.—It appears that Cooper's edition is by no means correct. A copy of the original edition of this play was in the library of Henry Oxinden of Barham, 1647, as appears from the list of plays in his MS. commonplace book in the Huth collection. From a document printed at p. 62 of Kempe's *Loseley MSS.*, 1836, it is quite clear that Udall wrote other interludes, unless we are to understand the performances which he produced in conjunction with Leland, and which were first printed by Furnivall in the Ballad Society's Series.
- Ram Alley, by L. Barrey, 1611.—The *Biographia Dramatica* states that the author was indebted for the idea of this drama to the *English Rogue*!
- Rape Reveng'd (The)*, Or, *The Spanish Revolution*. A Tragedy. The Author W. C. [Quotation from Seneca.] The scene, Cordova. A folio MS. of 54 leaves. Written about 1690.  
The drama is in five acts, and in blank verse, and is laid in the period of the Gothic domination of Spain. The copy before us, which was sold among Joseph Lilly's books, part 2, appears to be the original. There are many corrections and erasures.
- Read and Wonder, 1641.—No play at all.
- Receiving (The) of the Sacrament*, by Thomas Wylby, vicar of Yoxford, Suffolk; written about 1540. See Collier's *H.E.D.P.*, i. 131.
- Religious Rebel (The)*, Or, *The Pilgrim-Prince*. A Tragedy. 1671.  
This play relates to the quarrel between the Emperor Henry IV. and Pope Hildebrand.
- Respublica*.—A *myrre enterlude entitled Respublica*, 1553. Printed by Mr. J. P. Collier from the Gurney MS. 4to., 1864.
- Return from Parnassus (The)*.—A play so called, but supposed to be no longer extant, is said to have been written prior to the composition of the piece commonly known under the same title. See *Notes and Queries*, Feb. 20, 1875.
- 1606.—The drama printed in my Dodsley. In an early MS. of it in the library of the late Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps it is called *The Progress to Parnassus*. This copy was said by Mr. Phillipps to contain some superior readings. But the printed copies themselves vary. I think that it was printed twice the same year, however.
- Revenge (The)*, Or, *A Match in Newgate*, 1680.—Reprinted from this alteration of Marston by Dodsley in 1744, but excluded from the later editions.
- Richard II.—A *Tragedy of King Richard the Second, Concluding with the murder of the Duke of Gloucester at Calais*. A composition anterior to Shakespear's. Printed by Halliwell-Phillipps from a contemporary MS. 8vo., 1870.  
By Shakespear. There were two editions in 1608. See as to this play Dyce's *Shakespear*, 2nd ed., iv. 102, and Spedding's edit. of Bacon's *Conference of Pleasure*, 1870, xix.
- Richard III.—The *True Tragedie*, etc., 1594. Other copies of this play occurred in a sale at Manchester, August 30, 1881, and among the books of the late Mr. Perkins of Chipstead Place, Kent, in July, 1889.
- A Latin tragedy, by Thomas Legge, 1579. The MSS. copies are not contemporary.
- One probably not earlier than 1630, and presenting slight variations from the Shakespear Society's text, was in one of Lilly's Catalogues for 1870, bound up with other pieces, and imperfect at the beginning. A copy is also in the British Museum. Copies of Lacey's imitation of Legge are also in Harl. Coll. 2412 and 6926.
- Robin Hood.—It seems an inconsiderate assertion to state that "there were other early plays on the same subject;" if there had been, they would have been quite important enough to be specified.
- Romeo and Juliet*.—A Latin play on this story, anterior to Shakespear's, and conjectured by the Rev. Joseph Hunter to be the one alluded to by Arthur Broke in 1562, is in Sloane MS. 1775; but it is incomplete.
- Rosania, Or, *Love's Victory*.—See *Catalogue of the MSS. in the Public Library, Plymouth*, 1853, where specimens of a drama so called are printed.
- Royal Oak (The)*, by John Tatham, 1660. Written for the Lord Mayor's Show of this year.
- Rude Commonality (A)*, by Thomas Wylby, Vicar of Yoxford. About 1540. See Collier, *H.E.D.P.*, i. 131.
- Sacrament*.—*The Play of the Sacrament*, a middle-English drama. *Philological Society*, 1860-1.
- Sir John of Barneveldt*.—A MS. play on the tragedy of the Grand Pensionary of Holland, 1619. First printed by Mr. A. H. Bullen.
- Salutation of Gabriel (The)*.—A pageant exhibited at Edinburgh in honour of the marriage of the Princess Margaret and James IV. in 1503.
- Sapientia Salomonis.—See Mr. Corser's Catalogue, part 4, No. 765.
- Scrivener's Play (The): The Incredulity of St. Thomas*.—Printed from a private MS. by Croft in *Excerpta Antiqua*, 1797, and again by Collier in *Camden Miscellany*, iv.
- Scornful Lady (The), by Beaumont and Fletcher, 1616, etc.—The droll of the *False Heir* in the *Wits*, or *Sport upon Sport*, 1673, and that of *The Feigned Shipwreck*, Or, *the Imaginary Heir* in the *Stroller's Paquet Opened*, 1742, are taken from this piece.
- Scyros.—See *Notes and Queries*, 3rd Series, ix. 267.
- Second Maiden's Tragedy (The).—Printed in Hazlitt's Dodsley. This has been sometimes thought to be the same as Massinger's otherwise lost play of the *Tyrant*.
- See me and see me not.—This is *part of the title-page* of the play of *Hans Beerepot*, 1618. Phillips, in his *Theatrum Poetarum*, 1675, ascribes to Nash a piece with the same title.
- Seven Ages of Man (The)*.—A play performed in the time of Charles II. See Hunter's *New Illustrations of Shakespear*, i. 344.
- Seven Days of the Week (The).—This is an interlude introduced into the *Christmas Prince*, acted at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1607. See the latter printed from a MS. in *Miscellanea Antiqua Anglicana*, 1816.
- Seven Deadly Sins (The).—A copy of the second part of the Plot is given in Johnson and Steevens's *Shakespear*, 1793, vol. ii. Dunbar has the *Dance of the Seven Deadly Sins* among his poems, and Randolph refers to it in his *Muses' Looking-Glass*, i. 4.

- Shepherds' Holiday (The)*.—A Pastoral by Sir William Denny, 1651. A folio MS. of 23 leaves. Printed by me in my *Inedited Poetical Miscellanies*, 1870.
- Ship (The)*.—I think that there is little doubt that, where Field, in his *Amends for Ladies*, 1618, refers to *Long Meg* and the *Ship*, he intends two separate pieces.
- Siege of Edinburgh Castle (The)*.—A play by John Davidson, 1573, referred to in Andrew Melville's *Diary* under July; Chambers (*Domestic Annals of Scotland*, i. 74) places it, doubtless in error, under 1571.
- *Troy, a tragi-comedy, as it has been often acted with great applause*.—Annexed to an early chapbook called *The History of the Trojan Wars*.
- *Vienna*.—*The Siege of Vienna*, by W. C. 1683.
- Singer's Voluntary.—Mr. Collier thought that this was probably rather some extempore performance. It must have been a piece of some importance, or, at any rate, commercial value, or Henslowe would not have given £5 for it. See Collier's *Bibl. Cat.*, ii. 209.
- Sir Solomon, 1671.—The John Caryll, who executed this translation from Molière, was of West Grinstead, and a Roman Catholic.
- Sodom*.—The Burning of Sodom; a tragedy, by Ralph Radcliffe. Not known to have been printed.
- Spanish Captive (The)*.—A tragi-comedy. Mentioned at the end of Loveday's *Letters*, 1662, as being in the press.
- Somebody, Avarice, ana Minister*.—A fragment of two printed leaves is at Lambeth Palace of a satirical interlude, in which these are characters.
- Spanish Friar, The*, by John Dryden, 1681, etc.—In the *Life of the Duchess of Marlborough* it is said that the Queen of Charles II. could not sit out the performance of this piece, on account of the personalities in it against her. When certain passages were recited, the audience looked toward her, and she hid her face with her fan, called for her hood, etc.
- A piece under the same title as Dryden's is mentioned in *Thalia*, 1705, p. 33, as having been performed in a barn somewhere in co. Cork, in 1699, by some gentry of the place. It may have been a droll.
- *Tragedy (The)*.—No copy of the first edition has yet been recovered. The first one with a date is that of 1594, in the public library at Hamburg. See *Witts' Recreations*, 1640, repr. 1817, p. 179.
- *Viceroy*.—It is surmised that this lost play by Massinger may have contained allusions to Count Gondomar.
- Sparagus Garden (The)*.—For a mention of the Sparagus Garden, see *Husbands' Collection of Remonstrances*, etc., 1643, p. 234.
- Speeches (The) Delivered before Queen Elizabeth at Theobalds in 1591*.—By George Peele. Printed in Dyce's *Peele*, ed. 1861, pp. 577-80.
- Strange Discovery (The)*.—It might have been more to the point to have stated that Heliodorus was translated into English by Underdown as early as 1569, and printed about the same time.
- Supposes (The)*.—By G. Gascoigne. *Madox (Diary in MS. Sloane 5,008)* says that it was ill-acted at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1582.
- Susanna's Tears*.—An interlude. Mentioned in the list at the end of *The Old Law*, 1656.
- Tamberlain the Great*.—The Museum copy of 1590, 8vo., has had the date altered by hand to 1592. In Cunningham's edition of Marlowe, an edition of this drama, printed by R. Jones in 1597, is cited on the authority of Collier.
- Taming of a Shrew (The)*, 1594.—The copy of the 4to. of this year, now in the Devonshire collection, was one of the dramatic rarities at Lee Priory, and was improperly sold (being entailed) by Sir E. Brydges to Thorpe about 1826. Probably it was the same as occurs in the MS. list of Henry Oxinden of Barham, 1617.
- Taming of the Shrew (The)*.—By W. Shakespear. On the 19th November, 1607, N. Ling, who published the 4to. of that year, transferred the copy-right to John Smethwick.
- Tancred*.—See *Wotton's Poems*, by Dyce, preface.
- Thomaso, Or, The Wanderer*.—By Thomas Killigrew. No doubt we have here the real adventures of the author during his term of exile.
- Three Christians (The)*.—A masque, 1594. It is mentioned in the account of the baptism of Prince Henry, 4to., 1594.
- Three London Apprentices (The)*.—By Thomas Heywood. See Collier's *H.E.D.P.*, iii. 425. But was this a different play from the *Four Prentices of London*, 1615?
- Titus, Or, The Palme of Christian courage to be exhibited by the Schollars of the Society of Jesus at Kilkenney, A.D. 1644*. Printed at Waterford, 4to., 1644. Sothebys, March 15, 1883, No. 1519.
- Tom Essence*.—Thomas Rawlins, while still a young man, published the *Rebellion*. He is said by Walpole in his *Anecdotes of Painting*, on what authority I have yet to learn, to have died in 1670. The person of both his names, reputed to have written *Tom Essence*, may have been a son, or it was possibly a posthumous publication.
- Toy (The)*.—A play mentioned by Shirley. See Dyce's edit. of that writer, vi. 494.
- Tragediæ et Comediæ Vulgares*.—By Robert Barton, temp. Edward I. Mentioned by Bishop Bale. From the term *vulgares*, are we entitled to infer that they were in English?
- Tragedy (The) of St. Albans*.—By James Shirley. Licensed to W. Cooke, 14 Feb., 1639-40.
- Travels of Three English Brothers*.—By John Day, 1607. In the Charlemont copy there was a special printed dedication "To the familie of the Sherleys." See sale catalogue, 1865, No. 36.
- Tricks of Youth, or the Walks of Islington and Hogsdon*.—By T. Jordan, 1657. The date given to this re-issue under an altered title was taken from the license at end in Crossley's Catalogue, part 2, No. 1,728.
- Tristram de Lyons*.—i.e., Tristan de Lyonnois, or rather Lionnesse, in Cornwall.
- Troilus and Cressida*.—A play on this subject by Nicolas Grimoald is cited by Wood. The subject is mentioned as popular by Tyndale in his *Obedience of a Christian Man*, 1528. Chaucer had brought it, of course, into general notice.
- By H. Chettle and T. Decker. It was probably this drama that we find entered



- in the Stationers' Register, February 7, 1602-3. It is no longer known.
- Troilus and Pandarus*.—According to Brewer's *Calendars of State Papers*, Dom. Ser. Hen. VIII., a play so-called was performed at the Court at Eltham, Jan. 5, 1516-17.
- Two Twines (The)*.—"A booke called Twoo twynnes" was licensed to George Norton in November, 1613. Perhaps this was the play acted in 1612-13, and also identical with the lost production by R. Niccols.
- Uter Pendragon*.—This is the same play as that usually known as *The Misfortunes of Arthur*, 1587, which is inserted in the last edition of Dodsley.
- Valiant Scot (The)*.—By J. W., 1639. In the dedication to Lord Hamilton, W. Bowyer seems to speak of this drama as his own production.
- Virtue and Delight*.—An allegory, by John Bellenden. Prefixed to his translation of Hector Boece.
- Virtuous Octavia (The)*.—A tragedy, by Philip Massinger. It is enumerated in the list at the end of the *Old Law*, 1656.
- Whittington*.—*The History of Richard Whittington, of his loue byrthe, his great fortune, as yt was plaied by the Prynces Servants*. Entered in the Stationers' Books, Feb. 8, 1604-5.
- White Devil (The)*.—By John Webster, 1623, etc. The phrase "white devil" seems to have grown into use from this source as an expression for a shrew. See Halliwell's *Books of Characters*, p. 20.
- Widow's Mite (The)*.—A play quoted by Dyce in his *Shakespear*, 2nd edit., i. 48.
- Will of a Woman*.—By George Chapman. A MS. play with this title was sold among Heber's MSS. But query, is it the same piece as *The Wit of a Woman*, published anonymously, 1604?
- Witch Traveller (The)*.—Query, *Welsh Traveller*.
- Woman (The) on the Rock*.—By Thomas Wylby, vicar of Yoxford. About 1540. Perhaps an allegorical version of the story of Andromeda.
- World (The) and the Child*.—Printed by W. de Worde, 1522. "Mundus, a play," is mentioned in John Dorne of Oxford's *Account-Book* for 1520.
- World (The) runs on Wheels*.—By George Chapman, 1599. A document was sold at Sotheby's rooms some years ago, showing that in January, 1598-9, Chapman received £3 in part-payment of this play.
- York Mysteries*.—This series has at last been printed at the Clarendon Press.
- Yorkshire Gentlewoman and her Son*.—Among Heber's MSS. occurs *The Tragedy of the Yorkshire Gentleman*. Was this the same piece?

In bringing to a close these Memoranda, I must repeat that I have intentionally abstained from touching bibliographical ground as much as possible; nor have I noted mere literal or typographical errors, with which the volume abounds. An entirely new edition of the Dictionary, prepared with care, might prove a desideratum.



## A Relic of Hogarth.



ANYONE nowadays walking along the streets of Soho is not likely to think the neighbourhood otherwise than dreary and degraded; possibly he might suppose the houses had known better days, but he would scarcely credit the fact that that quarter had been, some hundred years and more ago, a fashionable locality. Yet such was the case, and looking into the old houses, their architectural details would easily convince him of their former worth and superiority, and mark them, notwithstanding their present state of dirt and decay, as the abode of a past gentility, so that he could fancy the narrow, busy streets peopled by very different passengers—namely, the powdered belles and fashionable loungers of a long-past generation.

One house I would more especially draw attention to, not only for the interesting work it contains, but for its associations as well. No 75, Dean Street, next to the Royalty Theatre, was long ago the residence of Sir James Thornhill, the artist who, though called an historical painter, might more justly be termed a decorative one. He was the son of a country gentleman who had run through his possessions; thus young Thornhill was early sent to London to make a living for himself. He was fortunate in having an uncle of distinction in Dr. Sydenham, the eminent physician, who placed him under the engraver Thomas Highmore. His early effects are unrecorded, but he soon rose to eminence, and was appointed Sergeant-Painter to the Crown by Queen Anne, and by her commissioned to decorate the interior of the dome of St. Paul's, where the work by which he is chiefly known to fame is yet to be seen. This led to his employment in several other similar ways; and he decorated the great halls of Blenheim and Greenwich, the Princesses' apartments at Hampton Court, the halls and staircases at Easton-Newton, at Moor Park, etc. He was also the painter of more than one altar-piece. When a man of fifty he travelled abroad and became acquainted with the old masters, and some excellent copies of his from the

Cartoons now belong to the Royal Academy. Before his travels ("Good Queen Anne" being then dead) George I. conferred the order of knighthood upon him: he was the first English artist to be thus distinguished. Sir James not only gained distinction, but wealth, and he was enabled to repossess himself of his father's estates at Melcombe Regis, which he was elected to represent in Parliament. Thornhill desired to found a Royal Academy for Art (thus anticipating the present foundation); but Government being unwilling to co-operate with him, he opened a private school in 1724, which he maintained till his death, ten years after.

The house in Dean Street was the scene of this academy, and here Hogarth, originally (as have been so many artists) apprenticed to a silversmith, became a pupil; and from the same house, so says tradition, he eloped with his master's daughter, she being in her nineteenth, and he in his thirty-fourth year. By his picture of "The Harlot's Progress," finished three years later, Hogarth is said to have appeased the indignation of his father-in-law. Doubtless Sir James saw therein his son-in-law's genius and future fame.

It is now time to describe the house, which remains very much in the same condition as when Thornhill lived in it, save for what time, London smoke, and want of keeping up have done. At this date it is the property of a large manufacturer of tinned wares in Wardour Street, who uses it as a storehouse for his goods, with which it is filled in every direction. Coal-scuttles surround the grand old drawing-room, where of yore the stately world collected; tin pails and kettles now jostle each other where the pupils pursued their art; and large baths occupy the staircase and gallery where once, no doubt, Hogarth got a stolen kiss or whisper from the object of his secret admiration. The entrance from Dean Street is now closed, but in times gone by, entering there, you were opposite the bottom of a flight of stairs, and the delicate carving of its balustrades will still, though time-worn and dusty, delight the eye by its details. The staircase occupies three sides of the hall, the fourth side on the first-floor forming a passage or gallery, leading past the drawing-room to two rooms lighted from the back, and to a less ornate, but still

handsome, old staircase (with its nursery-gate yet hanging), to the second and third floors, all the upper rooms being panelled, and containing marble mantelpieces of the period. Up to the height of the gallery, the lower floor has been painted to imitate channelled stonework, terminating on the first-floor level, with a richly ornamented stone stringing; above that level, on the side facing the gallery a colonnaded corridor is represented, having two arched openings between coupled columns, with an ornamented balustrade. This treatment in a third arch is carried on opposite the window. The other side of the corridor is represented as open to the sky. Above the entablature which the columns support is a covered ceiling, and in the centre an oval perspective of a balustrade also opening to the sky, with figures looking over the edge upon the spectator. But the chief interest is in the group of figures looking out from the arched openings on a level with the gallery, as though watching such as passed up the stairs or along the gallery. Each opening contains five life-sized figures, which strongly recall some of the figures in Hogarth's pictures—one, in particular, may have been Lady Thornhill, from the likeness to her daughter, Mrs. Hogarth; and all have a look of being portraits. The black servant in the "marriage à la Mode" is present in one of the groups. May we not take it pretty nearly for granted that Hogarth painted these as portraits of his master's family and household while studying under Sir James, who probably planned the work, and set his pupil upon it? What a golden opportunity for the lovers may not this work upon the wall of the staircase have been, and have enabled Hogarth to get meetings in which to gain the affections of the daughter, with whom he afterwards eloped clandestinely!

It would be all but impossible to remove these pictures, painted in oil on the plastered walls (and greatly injured by an injudicious attempt to preserve them by, thirty years ago, pasting over them, and of late ruthlessly removing, brown paper); but it might be the work of those who endeavour to preserve records of the past to restore and preserve such an interesting relic of Hogarth's time, together with the house that enshrines it. It



is true, no one could now live in such a neighbourhood, however artistic his abode might be; but could it not be converted into a club for the improvement, culture, and enjoyment of the inhabitants of Soho?

Before bringing this account to a close, I should like to speak of the charming marble mantlepieces in the drawing and dining rooms, and to draw attention to the little recess behind the good old oak-panelled street door, meant for the apparatus where the servants of august visitors warmed their feet during their master's or mistress's visits to the studio or drawing-room, and made use of, maybe, by the royal servants of Queen Anne, who, we are told, honoured Sir James Thornhill with sittings at his house for her portrait.

EVELYN REDGRAVE.



## Gleanings from Recent Book-Sales.

SUPPLEMENTAL TO HAZLITT'S "BIBLIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS AND NOTES."

(Concluded.)

### ADMONITION.

A Faithfull Admonition of a certaine true Pastor and Prophete, sent vnto the Germanes at such time as certain great princes went about to bryng Alienes into Germany, & to restore the papacy, the kingdom of Antichrist. . . . Now traslated into English for a like admonition vnto all true Englyshe harts, wherby they may learn and know how to consider & receive the proceedings of the English Magistrates and Bishops. Wyth a Preface by M. Philip Melancthon. . . . [Col.] Imprinted at Grenewych by Conrade Freeman in the month of May 1554. With the most gracios licence and priuilege of god almighty | Kyng of heauen and erth. Sm. 8vo., A—K 2 in eights.

The preface of the translator is subscribed Eusebius Pamphilus. At the end, as mentioned by Herbert, occurs: A praier to be sayd of all trewe christianes against the pope and all the eneymes of Christ and his gospell. This volume appears to have been printed at Strasburgh or Geneva.

### AMERICA.

The Laws of the British Plantations in America, Relating to the Church and the Clergy, Religion and Learning. Collected in One Volume. By Nicholas Trot, LL.D., Chief Justice of the Province of South Carolina. London: Printed for B. Cowse, at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Charch-yard, MDCCXXI. Folio. Title and dedication to the Primate, etc. 2 leaves: b—e, 2 leaves each: 3 leaves with separate title and table to *Laws of South Carolina*: A 2, 1 leaf: B—5 R, 2 leaves each: 5 S, 1 leaf.

### AYRES, JOHN, *Writing-Master.*

A Tutor to Penmanship or The Writing Master A Copy Book Shewing all the Variety of Penmanship and Clerkship as now practised in England. In II Parts. By John Ayres at ye hand & Pen in St Pls Ch. Yrd. Sold by ye Author, Sturt sculp. Obl. 4to., 49 leaves, besides the large portrait by R. White. Dedicated to William III.

At the end occurs (leaf 49) a notice in ornamental calligraphy of the other sciences taught by Ayres, namely, Arithmetic, Navigation, Surveying, Dialling, Gauging, Perspective, Fortification, Gunnery, Algebra, Geometry, and other branches of Mathematics.

The Accomplishd Clerk Or Accurate Pen-man A New Copy-Book Containing variety of vsefull Examples shewing ye most Natural and Clerk like way of Writing all the Vsual hands of England. St Pauls. Sould by ye Author at ye hand and Pen By John Ayres, Master of ye Writing school Near Pauls Church Yard. John Sturt Sculp. Obl. 4to., 27 leaves, besides the portrait by R. White, reduced from that before the *Tutor*.

### CATHOLICS.

A Moderate and Safe Expedient to remove Jealousies and Feares, of any danger, or prejudice to this State, by the Roman Catholicks of this Kingdome, And, to mitigate the censure of too much severity towards them. With a great advantage of Honour and Profit to this State and Nation. Printed in the Year of our Lord, 1646. 4to., A—B in fours.

On sign. B commences a headline: "Obiections Answered touching Mariland."

### CHURCHYARD, THOMAS.

Westerne Wyll, vpon the debate betwyxte Churchyarde and Camell. [Col.] Imprinted at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of the George next to saynt Dunstones Church by Wylliam Powell. 4to., 4 leaves. S. of A.

The title is within an engraved border of unusual design.

### [CLAGGETT, N.]

An Abridgment of the Prerogatives of St. Ann, Mother of the Mother of God. With the Approbation of the Doctors at Paris: And Thence Done into English to accompany *The Contemplations on the Life and Glory of Holy Mary*; . . . To which a Preface is added concerning the Original of the Story . . . London: Printed for Ric. Chiswell, . . . MDCLXXXVIII. 4to., A—F2 in fours.

The dedication to the Queen Regent of France is subscribed "The Maids of St. Joseph."

### GEREE, JOHN, M.A., *Praecher at Tewksbury.*

*Vindiciæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ*: or, Ten Cases Resolved, which discover, that though there bee need of Reformation in, yet not of Separation from, the Churches of Christ in England. . . . London, Printed by Richard Cotes, for Ralph Smith, . . . 1644. 4to., A—F 2 in fours. Dedicated by Gere, from his study at Tewksbury, to Richard Capell, minister at Pichcombe.

### GILDON, CHARLES.

The Roman Brides Revenge. A Tragedy; As it is Acted at the Theatre-Royal, by His Majesty's Servants. . . . London: Printed for John Sturton, . . . 1697. 4to. A, 2 leaves: B—H 2 in fours. Dedicated by the publisher to William Gregory, of How-Caple, Esquire.

The dedication refers to Gregory's grandfather, Mr. Justice Gregory.

Phaeton: Or, The Fatal Divorce. A Tragedy.

As it is Acted at the Theatre Royal. In Imitation of the Antients. . . . London, Printed for Abel Roper, . . . 1698. 4to. A, 4 leaves: (b), 4 leaves: (c), 3 leaves: B—E in fours: F, 1 leaf. Dedicated to the Right Honourable Charles Montague, Esquire, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Measure for Measure: Or Beauty the Best Advocate. As it is Acted at the Theatre in Lincolns-Inn-Fields. Written Originally by Mr. Shakespear: And now very much Alter'd: With Additions of several Entertainments of Musick. London: Printed for D. Brown, . . . 1700. 4to. A, 3 leaves, B—G in fours. Dedicated to Nicholas Battersby, Esqr., of the Inner Temple.

Love's Victim: Or, The Queen of Wales. A Tragedy. As it was Acted at the Theatre in Lincolns-Inn-Fields, By His Majesty's Servants. . . . London: Printed by M. Bennet, for Richard Parker . . . 1701. 4to. A, 2 leaves: a, 4 leaves: B—F in fours: G, 6. Dedicated to Lord Halifax.

GOAD, J.

Astro-Meteorologica: or, Aphorisms and Discourses of the Bodies Cœlestial, Their Natures and Influences. Discovered from the Variety of the Alterations of the Air, Temperate, or Intemperate, as to Heat or Cold, Frost, Snow, Hail, Fog, Rain, Wind, Storm, Lightnings . . . Maculæ Solis, and other Secrets of Nature. Collected from the Observation at leisure times, of above Thirty years; by J. Goad. . . . London: Printed by J. Rawlins, for Obadiah Blagrove . . . 1686. Folio. Title, dedication to James II., and Preface, 4 leaves: B—6 N, 2 leaves each. *B.M.*

This volume includes a curious Home Diary of the weather in 1659.

GRACIAN, LORENZO.

The Critick. Written in Spanish; by Lorenzo Gracian, one of the Best Wits of Spain, And Translated into English, by Paul Rycavt Esq: London: Printed by T. N. for Henry Brome . . . 1681. 8vo. A—S in eights. With a portrait of Rycavt. Dedicated to the King.

In the dedication the translator states that this was a work of his early life.

H. J.

The Pearle of Practise, Or Practisers Pearle, For Phisicke and Chirvrgerie. Found out by I. H. (a Spagericke or distiller) amongst the learned observations and prooved practises of many expert men in both faculties. Since his death it is garnished and brought into some methode by a welwiller of his. At London, Printed by Richard Field, dwelling in the Black-friers. 1594. 4to. A—L in fours + 2, 4 leaves. Dedicated by James Fourestier to Sir George Carey Knight, Knight Marshal of the Queen's Household, Governor of the Isle of Wight, etc.

HARINGTON, SIR JOHN.

The Englishmans Docter: Or, The Schoole of Salerne. Or, Physicall Observations for the perfect Preserving of the body of Man in continuall health. London Printed for Iohn Helme, and Iohn Busby Iunior, and are to be sold at the little shoppe next Cliffords Inne gate, in Fleet-street. 1607. 8vo, A—C in eights, A 1 and C 8 blank. Prettily

printed within bands. In stanzas of 10 lines, two stanzas on each page.

The printer states in a preface that the author of this metrical version was unknown to him.

HARRIS, JOSEPH.

The Mistakes, Or, The False Report: A Tragi-Comedy. Acted by their Majesties Servants. The Prologue written by Mr. Dryden, The Epilogue by Mr. Tate. *Hæc si placuisse erint mihi premia.* Mart. London, Printed for Jo. Hindmarsh at the Golden-Ball over against the Royal-Exchange. 1691. 4to, A—L in fours. Dedicated by Harris to Godfrey Kneller, Esq.

HAYNS, JOSEPH.

A Fatal Mistake: Or, The Plot Spoil'd: A Tragedy, As it was lately Acted, &c. By Jos. Hayns. London, Printed by T. H. and sold by Randal Taylor near Stationers-Hall, 1692. 4to., A—I in fours.

HERMANNUS [or HERMANN] PHILIPPUS, *Physician and Surgeon.*

An excellent Treatise teaching howe to cure the French Pockes: with all other diseases arising and growing thereof, and in a manner all other sicknesses. Drawn out of the Bookes of that learned Doctor and Prince of Phisitians, Theophrastus Paracelsus. . . . now put into English by Iohn Hester in the Spagiricall Arte, practitioner. At London, Printed. Anno, Dominj. 1590. 4to., A—P in fours. Dedicated to the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Surgeons' Co. [Col.] Printed by Iohn Charlwood.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Devil seen at St. Albons. Being A True Relation How The Devill was seen there in a Cellar, in the likeness of a Ram; and how a Butcher came and cut his throat, and sold some of it, and dressed the rest for himselfe, inviting many to Supper, who eat of it. Attested by divers Letters, . . . Whereunto is added a Comment, for the better understanding of the unlearned, or ignorant. Printed for confutation of those that believe there are no such things as Spirits or Devils. *Sunt Mala, at tu non meliora facis.* Printed in the yeare, 1648. 4to., 4 leaves.

HEYDON, JOHN.

The English Physitians Guide: Or A Holy-Guide, Leading the Way to know all things, Past, Present and to Come, To Resolve all manner of Questions, viz. Of Pleasure, Long-life, Health, Youth, Blessedness, Wisdom and Vertue; and teaching the way to Change, Cure, and Remedy all Diseases in Young and Old, . . . By J. H. Gent Philonomos, Student in Physick and Astrology. London, Printed by T. M. for Samuel Ferris, and are to be sold at his shop in Cannon-street neer London-stone, 1662. 8vo., a—b in eights, title on a 2: A—3 F 3 in eights. With a portrait of Heydon by T. Cross: *Vera et viva Effigies Johānis Heydon Equitis philonomou.* *Nat.* 1629: *Die.* 4 Sept: 10: *P.M. Gaudet patientia duris*—a curious engraving at p. 161, and a series of diagrams. With a preface dated "from my House in Spittlefields, near Bishopsgate, next Door to the Red Lion. April the 3d. 1662." Dedicated to Sir Richard Temple, Baronet. There are several copies of commendatory verses, and at B 2-3



occurs a printed slip, which reads as follows: "as William Lilly y<sup>t</sup> was borne at Diseworth in Leicester-shire, a labourer or ditcher's son, & brought up by one Palyn, a Taylor in y<sup>e</sup> Strand, y<sup>t</sup> gained his estate, etc." This is marked as an insertion to follow "flattering lyars" on p. 20. There is another slip at p. 9, and numerous MS. corrections in a coeval hand.

Sothebys, Nov. 4, 1889, No. 772.

HICKERINGILL, EDMUND.

The Survey of the Earth in its General Vileness and Debauch. With some new Projects to Mend or Cobble it. *The whole World lieth in wickedness*, 1 John v. 19. London, Printed; and are to be Sold by B. Bragge, at the Blue-Ball in Ave-Mary-Lane. 4to, A—H in fours.

HIDDEN, HENRY, *Esquire*.

The Wary Widdow: Or, Sir Noisy Parrat. A Comedy. As it is Acted at the Theatre Royal. By their Majesties Servants. . . . London, Printed for Abel Roper, at the Mitre near Temple-Bar; and Tho. Rainy, Bookseller in Doncaster. M.DC.XCIII. 4to, A—H in fours, and a, 2 leaves. Dedicated to the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex.

HOBBS, THOMAS, of *Malmesbury*.

Thomæ Hobbesii Malmesburiensis Vita. Autore Seipso. Londini, Typis, Anno Dom. MDCLXXIX. 4to, A—B in fours. In Latin verse.

Considerations Upon

Reputation,  
Loyalty,  
The Manners,  
&  
Religion

Of Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury. Written by himself, By way of Letter to a Learned Person. London: Printed for William Crooke, . . . 1680. 8vo. Title and publisher's preface, 4 leaves: B—E in eights: F, 4, including Advertisements.

The preface is interesting, as it mentions the publication of spurious pieces in Hobbes's name, and contains extracts from letters written by him to Croke from Chatsworth in 1679.

HOOLE, CHARLES.

1. Catonis disticha de Moribus; 2. Dicta insignia septem Sapientum Græciæ. 3. Mimi Publani, Sive, Senecæ Proverbia, Anglo-Latina. Cato item Grammaticè interpretatus, Latinis & vernaculis vocibus, pari ordine, sed diversis lineis alternatis. A Carolo Hoolo. . . . [The same in English.] . . . London, Printed by W. Wilson for the Company of Stationers, 1659. Sm. 8vo, A—G in eights. *B. M.*

Following the title is: "An Advertisement touching Cato, and some other School-books, translated by Charles Hoole."

It appears that Hoole took up some of the books previously published by John Brinsley, and re-edited them.

The Common Accidence Examined and Explained, By Short Questions & Answers According to the very Words of the Book. Conducting very much to the Ease of the Teacher, and the Benefit of the Learner. . . . By Charles Hoole, Mr. of Arts, Lately Teacher of a private Grammar-School near the Token-house Garden in Lothbury, London. The Eighth Edition, Corrected and Revised. London: Printed by A. Clark, for J. Clark, . . . 1671. Sm. 8vo, A—L in eights, L 8 with label. *B. M.*

HOPKINS, CHARLES.

Neglected Virtue: Or, The Unhappy Conquerour. A Play, Acted at the Theatre-Royal. By His Majesty's Servants. London: Printed for Henry Rhodes, . . . Richard Parker, . . . 1696. . . . 4to, A—G in fours. Dedicated by H. Horden to Sir John Smith, Baronet, one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber.

HUIT, JO., *D.D.*

Prayers of Intercession for their Use who Mourn in Secret, For the Publick Calamities of this Nation. With an Anniversary Prayer for the 30th of January. Very Necessary and Useful in Private Families, as well as in Congregations. London, Printed in the Year 1659. 8vo. A—F in fours.

INSTITUTO.

Pia Et Catholica Christiani Hominis Instituto. Londini. Apvd Thomam Bertheletvm. Anno. M.D.XLIII. [at the end is added:] duodeuigesimo die mensis Februarij. 4to., A—Y in fours.

IDLENESS.

A little Treatise called the Image of Idleness, containing certaine matters moooved betweene Walter Wedlock, and Bawdin Bachelor / translated out of the Trojan or Cornish tung into English / by Oliuer Oldwanton, and dedicated to the Lady Lust. Newly corrected and augmented. Imprinted at London by William Seres. 1574. Sm. 8vo., A—G 4 in eights. Black letter.

Sothebys (Halliwell-Phillipps), July, 1889, 47.

INSTRUCTIONS.

Instructions How to Play at Billiards, Trucks, Bowls, and Chess. Together with all manner of Games Either on Cards or Dice. To which is added, the Arts and Mysteries of Riding, Racing, Archery, and Cock-fighting. London, Printed for Charles Brome, . . . 1687. 8vo., A—M in eights, including a frontispiece and metrical explanation.

IRELAND.

A Speech Delivered in the Castle-Chamber at Dvblin, the xxii. of November, Anno 1622. At the Censuring of certain Officers, who refused to take the Oath of Supremacie. By James Bishop of Meath. London, Printed by R. I. for the Partners of the Irish Stocke. 1631. 4to., 8 leaves or \* \*, 4 leaves, and \* \* \*, the same.

JAMES STUART THE FIRST, *King of Great Britain* (1603-25).

De Abusu Tobacci Discursus, Ex Operibus Seren. Regis Britannicæ Jacobi desumptus, Et hæc formâ In Dei Gloriam, & Juventutis, hanc herbam hoc potissimum sedulo, Cum vitæ, temporis & studio rum dispendio detestando, sitientis & consumentis Correctionem, typis commissus. Rostochi Prostat apud Joh. Hallerv. Anno 1644. 12mo., A 12, B 6, B 6 blank.

JAMES STUART THE SECOND, *King of Great Britain* (1685-8).

By the King, A Proclamation [against persons of debauched and profane character, irrespective of quality]. London, Printed by Charles Bill, Henry Hills, and Thomas Newcomb, . . . 1688. [June 9] A broadside. *B. M.*

His Maiesties most Gracious and General Pardon. London, Printed by Charles Bill [and others], 1688. [27 Sept.] A broadside. *B. M.*

By the King, A Proclamation [against an expected

invasion of foreign troops. Whitehall, 28 Sept., 1688]. London, Printed by Charles Bill, . . . 1688. A broadside. *B.M.*

Proclamation Du Roy D'Ang[li]terre. Touchant l'aprophe d'une Puissance étrangere fait à Londres, le 8 Octobre, 1688. [No place, etc., 1688.] A broadside. *B.M.*

In Messrs. Jarvis and Son's Catalogue for August, 1839, occurred a different French version of the proclamation as to an expected foreign invasion; and the same is to be found in Dutch.

A Reply to the Answer Doctor Welwod has made to King James's Declaration, which Declaration was dated at St. Germaines, April 17th, S. N. 1693, and Published also in the Paris Gazett, June 20th, 1693.

*Ætas parentum pejor avis, tulit Nos nequiores.*—Horat.

. . . [London, 1693]. 4to., A—M, 2 leaves each, without a title-page.

#### JESSEY, H.

A Catechisme for Babes, or Little Ones. Suitable to their capacity more than others have been formerly. By H. Jessey, a servant of Jesus Christ. . . . London, Printed by Henry Hills, next door to the Rose and Crown in Fleet-yard. 1652. Sm. 8vo., A—B in twelves.

#### JESUITS.

Musterion d'Anomias. That is, Another Part of The Mystery of Jesuitism; Or The new Heresie of the Jesuites, Publickly maintained at Paris, in the College of Clermont, the XII of December MDCLXI. Declar'd to all the Bishops of France. According to the Copy printed at Paris. Together with the Imaginary Heresie, in three Letters, With divers other Particulars relating to this Abominable Mysterie. Never before published in English. London, Printed by James Flesher, for Richard Royston . . . 1664. 8vo., B—R in eights, R 8 blank + title, dedication by John Evelyn the translator "To my most honour'd Friend from whom I received the Copy," three leaves more, and a plate representing Loyola and other members of the Society.

#### JESUS CHRIST.

Here begynneth the Rosary of our Sauyour Jesu gyeng thanks and prayse to his holy name by maner of meditacion & prayer: for all the labours and great paynes that he suffred for man in this worlde from the fyrst instant of his blessed Incarnacion | vnto his glorious Ascencion: Of the whiche is made mencion in the xxxii. chapiter of the vi. day & thirde boke: And this treatise cōtayneth vii. chap'rs as seuyñ meditacions for the vii. dayes in the weke. [Col.] Thus endeth the Rosary of our sauyour Jesu. Imprinted at London in Fletestrete by Richarde Pynson, priter to the kynges noble grace. Cum priuilegio. 4to, A—D in fours and sixes. With a cut of Christ crowned with thorns on title.

Saltebys, July, 1889, £59.

#### JETZER.

The Tragical History of Jetzer: Or, A Faithful Narrative of the Feigned Visions, Counterfeit Revelations, and False Miracles of the Dominican Fathers of the Convent of Berne in Switzerland, to Propagate their Superstitions. For which Horrid

Impieties, the Prior, Sub-Prior, Lecturer, and Receiver of the said Convent were Burnt at a Stake, Anno Dom. 1509. Collected from the Records of the said City by the Care of Sir William Waller, Knight. Translated from his French Copy by an Impartial Pen, and now made Publick for the Information of English Protestants, . . . London, Printed for Nathanael Ponder, at the Peacock in the Poultry. M.DC.LXXIX. Folio. Title, 1 leaf: A, 2 leaves: a, 2 leaves: B—L, 2 leaves each, L 2 blank.

#### JOHANNES DE GARLANDIA.

Synonyma magistri Johānis de Garlandia cum expositioe magistri Galfridi anglici. [Col.] Liber-Synonymorum . . . vigiliq3 diligētia orthographie stilo correctus et exaratus, cum notabilibus in marginibus insertis | in regia quoq3 Ciuitate Lōdn. Impressus p Richardum Pynson feliciter finit. Anno incarnationis domini. M.CCCC.ij. 4to., A—I in sixes: K, 4. With a large cut on the title.

#### JUDICATURE.

A Briefe Discourse, Concerning the Power of the Peeres, and Commons of Parliament, in point of Judicature. Written by a Learned Antiquarie, at the Request of a Peere, of this Realme. Printed in the yeere, That Sea-Coale was exceeding deere. 1640. 4to., 4 leaves.

#### KELLISON, MATTHEW.

A Treatise of the Sacrament of Confirmation. . . . Printed at Doway by Gerard Pinchon, at the Signe of Coleyn, 1629. 8vo. x, 6 leaves: A—I 4 in eights, I 4 blank.

#### KENT.

Strange News from Arpington near Bexly in Kent: Being A True Narrative of a young Maid who was Posset with several Devils or Evil Spirits. . . . London, Printed for Benjamin Harris. 1689. 4to., 4 leaves.

#### L. W.

A Medicine for Malignancy: Or, A Parliament Pill, serving to purge out the Malignant humours of men dis-affected to the Republick. Wherein by way of Dialogue or Discourse between a Royalist & a Loyalist, the Common Pleas of the Kingdom are out-pleaded. All our vulgar scruples and Anti-parliamentary allegations most clearely and fully answered, . . . By W. L. an unworthy Servant, but hearty Well-willer to them all. . . . Printed at London for Ralph Smith at the Bible in Cornhill, 1644. 4to., A—O 2 in fours.

#### LONDON.

Fearefull Apparitions Or The Strangest Visions that ever hath been heard of. It is a Spirit that constantly every night haunts one Mr. Youngs yard in Lumbard-street, neere to the Golden Crosse, which hath played such prancks, and appeared in such severall and horrid shapes, that many Divines and other Learned men, who have come armed with a full resolution and with an intent to have spoken unto it or (at least) to have look't upon it, in the very attempt thereof have fallen into a kind of distracted extasie, and were neither able to speak or stand, to the great wonder and terrour of all that were eye witnesses thereof. London. Printed for John Hammond, 1647. 4to., 4 leaves.



News from Pannier-Alley: Or, A True Relation of some Pranks the Devil hath lately play'd with a Plaster-Pot there. London, Printed, and Publish'd by Randal Taylor. M.DCLXXXVII. 4to., 4 leaves. An Account of the Days of the going out of all the Carriers, Waggoners, and Stage-Coaches, that come to London, Westminster and Southwark, from all Parts of England and Wales: Also of Fairs and Roads. [Col.] Sold by G. Conyers, at the Ring in Little-Brittain: Price 2d. Sm. 8vo., a, 6: b, 4. Without a title-page.

## LUTHER, MARTIN.

Every Dayes Sacrifice. Wherein are comprehended many Comfortable Prayers and Meditations very necessarie for all Christians. . . . Translated by W. S. P. London Printed by Richard Badger, for Richard Thrale, . . . 1629. Sm. 8vo. A, 4 leaves, A 1 blank: B—N 6 in eights, N 6 blank. Printed within borders.

## LYTTLETON, SIR THOMAS.

Les Tenures de Monsieur Littleton: . . . London, Imprinted for the Companie of Stationers. Cum priuilegio. 1617. 8vo., A—B b 4 in eights.

Copies were printed in 4to., with ample margins for the use of annotators.

## MALIGNANTS.

The Devils White-Boyes: Or, A mixture of malicious Malignants, with their much evil, and manifold practises against the Kingdome and Parliament. With a bottomlesse Sack-full of Knavery, Popery, Prelacy, Policy, Trechery, Malignant Trumpery, Conspiracies, and Cruelties, filled to the top by the Malignants, laid on the shoulders of Time, and now by Time emptied forth, and poured out, to shew the Truth, and shame the Devill. [A large cut with verses beneath.] London, Printed for R. S Octob. 26. 1644. 4to., 4 leaves.

## MARDELEY, JOHN.

A declaration of thee power of Gods worde, concerning the holy supper of the Lord, confutyng all lyers and fals teachers, whych mayntayne theyr maskynge masse inuented agaynst the worde of God, and the Kynges maiesties most godly proceadyng compyled Anno dñi M.D.XLVIII. Sm. 8vo., A—D in eights: E, 1. But perhaps E 2 had the colophon.

## MARTIALIS, M. V.

Select Epigrams of Martial Englished [by Henry Killigrew]. *Dicitur & nostros cantare Britannia versus*. Lib. xi. Ep. 4. In the Savoy: Printed by Edward Jones, for Samuel Lowndes, . . . 1689. 8vo., A—O in eights. With a frontispiece.

## MARY, called the Virgin.

Hore beatissime virginis Marie ad legitimū Saris-buriensis ecclesie ritū diligentissime accuratissime-q3 impresse . . . [Col.] . . . In alma Parhisiurum Academia | impensis ac sumptibus prestantissimi mercatoris Francisci byrckman Cuius Colonieñ impresse. Anno domini Millesio. ccccxcj. Die vero. xij. Septēbris. 4to., A—C in eights: a—z in eights, followed by two sheets of 8 and 4. With woodcuts.

Hore beatissime virginis Marie ad legitimū Eboracensis ecclesie ritū diligentissime accuratissime-q3 impresse cū multis orationib3 pulcherrimis et idulgentiis iā vltimo de nouo adiectis. In conspectu altissimi immaculata permansi: Venūdātur VOL. XX.

Rothomagi in officina Jacobi cousin in parrochia sancti nicolai ante atriū bibliopolarum moram habentis. [Col.] Hore beatissime virginis marie scv morem āglicanū totaliter ad longū cum multis pulcherrimis oconib3 et idulgentiis iā vltimo adiectis ipensis & sumptibus Guillermi bernardi et Jacobi cousin ciuiū Rothomageñ. Parrochia sācti nicolai āte atriū et in atrio librior3 maioris ecclesie degētū. Anno dñi M.ccccc.xvii. die vero. xxvi. mensis Januarii. Laus deo. 4to. A—B in eights: C, 6: A (repeated)—B in eights: C, 6: D, 6: E—N in eights: O, 6: P—R in eights: S, 4: T—Y in eights.

Crawford, Part 2, No. 707 (Sothebys, June 21, 1889). A leaf wanting.

The following note is taken from the Auction Catalogue:—The extraordinary rarity of all the York Service Books is too well known to require any comment. Of this volume only one other copy has been recorded. One feature of especial interest is the great quantity of English matter which is found in it. There are long and explicated headings, recounting in English, and with much greater diffuseness than we see in other books of Hours, the origin, nature and object of the various prayers. There are several MS. notes which were written probably about 1550, and which betray the hand of a bitterly hostile Reformer. The absent leaf was missing more than a century ago, as a note to that effect appears at the bottom of the preceding page (probably in Herbert's handwriting of about the year 1760).

## MASCALL, LEONARD.

A Booke of Fishing with Hooke and Line, and of all other instruments thereunto belonging. Another of sundrie Engines and Traps, to take Polcats, Buzzards, Rats, Mice, and all other kinds of Vermine and Beasts whatsoever, most profitable for all Warriners, and such as delight in this kind of sport and pastime. Made by L. M. London, Printed by Iohn Wolfe, and are to be sold by Edward White, dwelling at the little North dore of Paules at the signe of the Gun. 1600. 4to., A—M 2 in fours. With numerous woodcuts, including a folded one, which makes L 4. There is a new title to the *Book of Engines*.

## MATHER, INCREASE.

The Life and Death of the Reverend Man of God, Mr. Richard Mather, Teacher of the Church in Dorchester in New-England. [Quotations.] Cambridge: [New-England.] Printed by S. G. and M. J. 1670. 4to., A—E in fours, and a leaf of F. Dedicated to the Church and inhabitants of Dorchester, N.E., from Boston, Sept. 6, 1670.

## MELTON, JOHN.

Astrologaster, Or, The Figvre-Caster. Rather the Arraignment of Artlesse Astrologers and Fortune-tellers, that cheat many ignorant people vnder the pretence of foretelling things to come, of telling things that are past, finding out things that are lost, expounding Dreams, calculating Deaths and Natiuities, once again brought to the Barre. By Iohn Melton. Cic. *Stultorum plena sunt omnia*. Imprinted at London by Barnard Alsop, for Edward Blackmore, and are to be sold in Paules Church-yard, at the Signe of the Blazing Starre. 1620. 4to., A—L in fours. With a large cut on the title and a folded diagram in sign. C.

Dedicated to his very loving father. Master Evan Melton, on whom there is an anagram at A 3. The dedication is dated from the author's chamber, June 10, 1620. There are commendatory verses by John Hancock, of Brasenose, Oxford, and John Martin, sometime of Trinity College, Cambridge.

## MIRROR FOR MAGISTRATES.

The Falles of Vnfortunate Princes Being a Trve Chronicle Historie. . . . London, Imprinted by F. K. for William Aspley, and are to be sold at his shop in Pauls Church-yard, at the Signe of the Parrot. 1623. 4to.

A new title-page only.

## MISCELLANIES.

Miscellanies Over Claret. Or, The Friends to the Tavern the Best Friends to Poetry : Being a Collection of Poems, Translations, etc., to be continued Monthly from the Rose Tavern without Temple-Bar. Numb. i. [Two quotations from Horace.] London : Printed and Sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, in the year 1697. [1 April.] 4to., A—F, 2 leaves each, besides the title and dedication to the Earl of Dorset and Middlesex. In verse.

The date of the month in this and the following parts was filled in, as well as a few MS. notes, by a coeval possessor of the Perkins copy. Sothebys, July, 1889, No. 1511.

Miscellanies Over Claret : Or, The Friends to the Tavern the Best Friends to Poetry. . . . Numb. ii. . . . London : Printed by S. D. for J. Sturton, at the Post-Office, at the Middle-Temple-Gate, 1697 [29 April]. 4to., H—N, 2 leaves each, besides the title and Preface, forming sign. G.

This is, in fact, continued from Part I. Both portions were perhaps published together.

Miscellanies Over Claret : Or, the Friends to the Tavern the Best Friends to Poetry. . . . Numb. iii. . . . London : Printed, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1698. [14 Febr.] 4to., A—G, 2 leaves each. In verse.

Dedicated to Hugh Hodges, of Sherburn, in the County of Dorset, Esq. ; by W. P., who states that he had been deputed to select a patron for the tract by the gentlemen concerned in the undertaking. Persons desiring to contribute to the pages are desired to send their MSS. postage prepaid, to the Rose Tavern, Without Temple Bar.

Miscellanies Over Claret : Or, the Friends to the Tavern the Best Friends to Poetry. . . . Numb. iv. . . . London : Printed, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. 1698. [17 March.] 4to., A—G, 2 leaves each. In verse.

## MISSALE.

Missale ad vsū insignis ac preclare ecclesie Sarz nuper accuratissime castigatū : perpulchrisq3 caracterib3 impressum : officia oim sctor3 totaliter ad lōgū [qd celebratib3 maxime erit vtilitati] cōtinēs cū plurib3 officijs nouis ī fine additis. Magister Martinus Morin. [The rest of the imprint has been cut away. Rothomagi.] 4to. ✠, 8 leaves : a—p in eights ; q—r in sixes : A—D in eights ; E, 6 : A (repeated) apparently to C in sixes. In two columns, red and black, with musical notes.

Missale Ad vsum celeberrime ecclesie Eboracensis. . . . 1516.

Collation : Title, etc., 8 leaves : *Dominica prima adventus*, etc., a—l in eights : m—n in fours (with the Canon of the Mass on vellum as usual) : o—z in eights, followed by two sheets of eight irregularly marked.

Crawford, Part II., No. 792.—Sothebys, June 27, 1889.

## MOORE, SIR JONAS.

Moore's Arithmetick : In Four Books. . . . The Third Edition with Additions. To which are added two Mathematical Treatises : I. A New

Contemplation Geometrical upon the Oval Figure called the Ellipsis. 2. The two first Books of Mydorgus his Conical Sections Analyzed by the Reverend Divine Mr. W. Oughtred, Englished and Completed with Cuts. . . . By Sir Jonas Moore. . . . London, Printed by R. H. for Obadiah Blagrove. . . . 1688. 8vo. A—Pp in eights, A i blank, with folded diagrams (7) between A and B.

## MOULTON, THOMAS.

This is the Myrrour or Glasse of Helth. . . . [Col.] Imprinted at London for Thomas Petyt, dwelling in Pauls church yarde at the sygne of the Maydens heed. 8vo., A—H 4 in eights.

This is the only book which I have yet noticed as printed for Petyt.

## NAUNTON, SIR ROBERT.

Fragmenta Regalia : Or, Observations on the late Queen Elizabeth, Her Times, and Favourites. London, Printed by G. Dawson, for William Sheares. . . . 1653. Sm. 8vo. or 12mo., A—D in twelves. With a portrait.

## NEW ENGLAND.

Strength ovt of Weaknesse ; or a Glorious Manifestation of the further Progresse of the Gospel among the Indians in New-England. Held forth in Sundry Letters from divers Ministers and others to the Corporation established by Parliament for promoting the Gospel among the Heathen in New-England : and to particular Members thereof since the last Treatise to that effect, formerly set forth by Mr. Henry Whitfield, late Pastor of Gifford in New-England. Published by the aforesaid Corporation. . . . London, Printed by M. Simmons for John Blague and Samuel Howes. . . . 1652. 4to, A—F in fours.

Four editions the same year.

A further Account of the Progresse of the Gospel amongst the Indians in New-England, And of the means used effectually to advance the same. Set forth in certain Letters sent from thence declaring a purpose of Printing the Scriptures in the Indian Tongue into which they are already Translated. With which Letters are likewise sent an Epitome of some exhortations delivered by the Indians at a fast, as testimonie of their obedience to the Gospell. AS also some helps directing the Indians how to improve natures reason into the knowledge of the true God. London, Printed by M. Simmons for the Corporation of New-England, 1659. 4to, A—F in fours, *Helps for the Indians* having a separate title.

The Helps are in English and Indian, with an interlinear text.

NEW-HOUSE, DANIEL, *Captain*.

The Whole Art of Navigation ; In Five Books. Containing I. The Principles of Navigation and Geometry. II. The Principles of Astronomy. III. The Practical Part of Navigation. . . . London, Printed for the Author, 1685. 4to. Frontispiece and title, 2 leaves : Dedications to James II. and the Duke of Grafton, 3 leaves : To the Reader, Verses and Table, 6 leaves : B—3R2 in fours. With engravings and diagrams, and folded tables at pp. 162 and 172.

## NORRIS, SIR JOHN, and SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

Ephemeris expeditionis Norreysü & Drakii in



Lusitaniam. Londini, Impensis Thomæ Woodcocke, apud signum Vrsi nigri. 1589. 4to., A—E in fours, A1 and E4 blank.

NOURSE, TIM, *Gentleman*.

Campania Fœlix. Or, A Discourse of the Benefits and Improvements of Husbandry: Containing Directions for all manner of Tillage, Pasturage, and Plantations; As also for the making of Cyder and Perry. With some Considerations upon

I. Justices of the Peace, and Inferior Officers.

II. Our Inns and Alehouses.

III. Our Servants and Labourers.

IV. On the Poor.

To which are Added, Two Essays:

I. Of a Country-House.

II. Of the Fuel of London.

London: Printed for Tho Bennet, at the Half-Moon in St Paul's Church-yard, 1700. 8vo., A—Aa4 in eights, including the frontispiece.

The Mystery of Husbandry discover'd. Containing Several New and Advantageous ways of Tillage, Sowing, Planting, Manuring, and Improving of all sorts of Meadows, Pasture, Corn-Land, Woods, Gardens, Orchards. As Also of Fruit for Cyder and Perry, and of Clover St. Foin, and other New Hays, . . . The Third Edition. To which is added, The Compleat Collier: or, An Account how to find and work Coal, and Coal-Mines, the like never before Printed. By J. C. London: Printed for George Coniers, at the Ring in Little Britain, 1708. Price Five Shillings. 8vo.

On the back of this leaf occurs a second title. The Compleat Collier: Or, The whole Art of Sinking, Getting, and Working, Coal-Mines, &c. As is now used in the Northern Parts, especially about Sunderland and New-Castle. By J. C. . . . London: Printed for G. Conyers. . . . 1708. Pr. 6d.

The *Compleat Collier* contains B—D in fours, D4 blank beside this leaf. The unsold copies of 1700 as above seem to have been reissued with two later titles, this of 1708 being the third and including the tract by J. C. at the end.

OPENSHAW, ROBERT, *Pastor of Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, co. Dorset*.

Short Questions and Answeres, containing the Summe of Christian Religion: Newly enlarged with the Testimonies of Scripture. . . . Imprinted at London. . . . by Thomas Dawson. 1617. Sm. 8vo., A—G in eights.

This catechism appears to have been originally published in 1584.

OVIDIUS NASO, PUBLIUS.

The Fiftene Bookes of P. Ovidivs Naso. . . . At London, Printed by Thomas Purfoot. An. Dom. 1612. 4to. ¶, 4 leaves: first blank: A—Bb in eights: Cc, 4.

P. B.

The Prentises Practice in Godlinesse, and his true freedome. Diuided into ten Chapters. Written by B. P. Proverbs 17. 2, *A discreet Seruant*. . . . London Printed by Nicholas Okes, for John Bach, and are to be sold at his shop in Popes head Palace. 1608. 8vo., A—N4 in eights, title on A2. Dedicated by B. P. "To the Religiously disposed and vertuous yong men, the Apprentises of the City of London." B. M.

P. T.

Mvltm in Parvo: Lately Come to Town. With Some Reflections Upon His Majesties Late Regulators; Or, (As some do call them,) The Booted

Apostles. With some other Observations, not unworthy (at this great juncture) any true English Man's Perusal. By T. P. An Orthodox and Loyal Protestant, though by some Nick-named, A Latitudinarian Trimmer. London, Printed in the Year, 1688. 4to., A—B2 in fours, A2 marked A. In verse.

PALMISTRY AND PHYSIOGNOMY.

The Book of Palmestry and Physiognomy. Being Brief Introductions, both Natural, Pleasant, and Delectable, unto the Art of Chiromancy, or Manual Divination, and Physiognomy; with circumstances upon the Faces of the Signs. Also, Canons or Rules, upon Diseases, or Sickenesses. Whereunto is also annexed, As well the Artificial as Natural Astrology, . . . The Seventh Edition Corrected. London, Printed by A. P. for T. Passinger, . . . 1676. Sm. 8vo., A—O in eights, A1 blank or with a frontispiece.

PAREY, AMBROSE.

The Workes of that famous Chirurgeon Ambrose Parey Translated out of Latine and compared with the French. by Tho: Johnson. Whereunto are added three Tractates out of Adrianus Spigelius of the Veines, Arteries, & Nerves, with large Figures . . . London. Printed by E: C: and are to be sold by John Clarke at Mercers Chappell in Cheape-side neare y great Conduit. 1665. Folio. A, 6: (a), 4: B—4 G in sixes. With numerous woodcuts accompanying the letterpress. Dedicated to Lord Herbert of Cherbury by Johnson. The title is engraved by T. Cecil.

PARLIAMENT.

A Damnable Treason, By a Contagious Plaster of a Plague-Sore: Wrapt up in a Letter, and sent to Mr. Pym: Wherein is discovered a Divellish, and Unchristian Plot against the High Court of Parliament, October 25, 1641. Printed for W. B Anno Dom. 1641. 4to., 4 leaves. With the common print of Pym and verses beneath on the title and a woodcut on the reverse.

Reasons why this Kingdome ought to adhere to the Parliament. 4to., A—B in fours. Without a title-page.

Englands Prosperity in the Priviledges of Parliament, Set forth in a briefe Collection of their most Memorable services for the honour and safety of this Kingdome, since the Conquest, till these present times. London, Printed for Nicholas Iones. 4to., 4 leaves.

An Ordinance of the Lords and Commons. . . . For the cutting and felling of wood within three-score miles of London, in such places and quantities as a Committee to be appointed by both Houses for that purpose shall thinke fit. For the better supply of the said City with Feuell at reasonable rates, the poorer sort of every Parish being to be first served, and after the other degrees and ranks of people. . . . London, Printed for Iohn Wright in the Old-baily. Octob. 3, 1643. 4to., 4 leaves.

PARRY, WILLIAM.

A Trve and plaine declaration of the horrible Treasons, practised by William Parry the Traitor, against the Queenes Maestie. The manner of his Arraignment, Conuiction and execution, together with the copies of sundry letters of his and others,

tending to diuers purposes, for the proofes of his Treasons. Also an addition not impertinent thereunto, containing a short collection of his birth, education and course of life. Moreouer, a few obseruations gathered of his owne wordes and writings, for the farther manifestation of his most disloyal, deuilish and desperate purpose. At London by C. B. Cum priuilegio. [Col.] Imprinted at London by C. B. Cum priuilegio. [1585.] 4to., A—H in fours. Black letter.

The last sheet contains three prayers: 1. For all Kings, Princes, Countreies and people, which doe professe the Gospel. And especially for our soueraigne Lady Queene Elizabeth. . . . 2. A prayer and thankesgiuing for the Queene, vsed of all the Knights and Burgesses in the High Court of Parliament, and very requisite to be vsed and continued of all her maiesties louing subiectes. 3. A Prayer vsed in the Parliament onely.

PARTRIDGE, JOHN.

The Treasurie of Hidden Secrets, Commonly called, The Good-huswieses Closet of prouision, . . . London, Printed by Elizabeth All-de, dwelling neere Christs-Church. 1633. 4to., A—F in fours.

PARTRIDGE, JOHN.

Vox Lunaris, Being  
A { Philosophical  
    &  
    Astrological } Discourse.

of Two Moons which were seen at London and the parts Adjacent, June the Eleventh 1679, a little before Midnight. And what may in a Course of Nature be expected from this Phasma in Europe. . . . London, Printed for William Bromwich at the Three Bibles, over against St. Martins Church within Ludgate, 1679. 4to., A—C in fours.

PAYNE, NEVIL.

The Fatal Jealousie. A Tragedy. Acted at the Duke's Theatre. London, Printed for Thomas Dring, at the White Lyon, next Chancery-Lane end in Fleet-street. 1673. 4to. A, 2 leaves: B—K 2 in fours.

PELIGROMIUS, SIMON.

Synonymorum Sylva. . . Accesserunt huic editioni Synonyma quædam poetica, in pœsi versantibus perquam necessaria. Londini, Typis Edwardi Griffini, Sumptibus Richardi Whitakeri, . . . 1639. 8vo. ¶, 8 leaves: A—Hh in eights, Hh 8 blank.

The dedication of H. F. to Sir F. Walsingham is retained.

PENN, WILLIAM.

Fruits of a Father's Love: Being the Advice of William Penn to His Children, Relating to their Civil and Religious Conduct. Written Occasionally many Years ago, and now made Publick for a General Good. By A Lover of His Memory.—*He being Dead, yet Speaketh.* London: Printed and Sold by the Assigns of J. Sowle, . . . 1726. 12mo. A, 8 leaves: B—F in twelves: G, 8, including Advertisements (but probably the sheet should have 12 leaves, as there is a catchword on G 8 verso).

The Preface is signed J.R.

PETTY, SIR WILLIAM.

Sir William Petty's Quantulumcunque concerning Money, 1682. To the Lord Marquess of Halifax. [Col.] Price 2d. London, Printed in the Year, 1695. 4to., 4 leaves. Without a title-page.

PHILOPROTEST.

The Last Protestant Almanack Or, A Prognostication for the Year

{ The Incarnation of Christ 1680.  
From: Our deliuerance from Popery  
    by Queen Eliz. 121.

Being Bissextile, or Leap-year. Wherein the Bloody Aspects, Fatal Oppositions, and Pernicious Conjunctions of the Papacy against the Lord Christ and the Lords Anointed, are described. . . . Printed for Information of Protestants Anno 1680. 8vo., A—E in fours: *A Compendious Chronology*, A—C in fours: *A Dialogue between a Popish Priest and a Young Scholar*, A—B in fours. B. M.

The two latter pieces have no regular titles.

PHIORAVANTI, LEONARDO.

A Short Discovrs of the excellent Doctour and Knight, maister Leonardo Phioravanti, Bolognese, vpon Chirurgerie. With a declaration of many things, necessarie to be knowne, neuer written before in this order: wherunto is added a number of notable secretes, found out by the same Author. Translated out of Italyan into English, by Iohn Hester, Practitioner in the arte of Distillation. ¶ Imprinted at London by Thomas East. 1580. 4to. A, 4 leaves: ¶, 4 leaves: A—R in fours. Dedicated to the Earl of Oxford.

PRAYER.

A Sypply of Prayer for the Ships of this Kingdom that want Ministers to Pray with them: Agreeable to the Directions Established by Parliament. Published by Authority. London: Printed for Iohn Field, and are to be sold at his house upon Addlehill. 4to., A—B in fours.

A Prayer for the Speaker of the Commons Houise of Parliament. [London, about 1625] 4to., A—B in fours, with the title enclosed in a border, the royal arms, and on the back repeated, with *I. R.* Black-letter.

The present copy has on the title the autograph of Humphry Dyson. Crawford, 1889, part 2, No. 696.

A Fourme of Prayer with Thankesgiuing to be vsed by all the Kings Maiesties louing Subjects every yeere the fift of August. Being the day of His Highnesse happie deliuerance from the traitorous and bloody attempt of the Earle of Gowry and his brother, with their Adherents. Set forth by Authoritie. Imprinted at London by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, . . . Anno Dom. 1618. . . . 4to., A—G in fours, G4 blank.

A Fourme of Prayer, Necessary to bee vsed in these Dangerous times, of Warre and Pestilence, for the safety and preservation of his Maiesty and his Realmes. Set forth by Authoritie. London. Printed by Bonham Norton and Iohn Bill, . . . 1626. 4to., A—L in fours, A1 blank.

A Fourme of Prayer, Necessary to bee vsed in these Dangerous times of Warre: Wherein we are appointed to fast according to His Maiesties Proclamation, for the preservation of His Maiestie, . . . London. Printed by Bonham Norton, and Iohn Bill, . . . 1628. 4to., A—M in fours, A1 blank.

A Form of Kings, With Thanksgiving to be used of all the Kings Maiesties loving subjects for every yeere the 27 of March: Being the day of His High-



nesse entry to this kingdome. Set forth by authority. Imprinted at London by Robert Barker, . . . And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1638. Cum privilegio. 4to., A—F2 in fours.

A Forme of Common Prayer; To be vsed Upon the eighth of July: On which day a Fast is appointed by His Majesties Proclamation, For the averting of the Plague, and other Judgements of God from this Kingdom. Set forth by his Majesties authority. London: Printed by Robert Barker, . . . And by the Assignes of John Bill. 1640. 4to., A—L in fours, A1 blank.

A Forme of Common Prayer, To be used upon the Solemne Fast appointed by His Majesties Proclamation upon the second Friday in every Moneth. . . . For the Averting of Gods Judgements now upon us; For the ceasing of this present Rebellion; and restoring a happy Peace in this Kingdome. Set forth by His Majesties Authority, . . . Printed at Oxford by Leonard Lichfield, . . . 1643. 4to., A—F in fours.

A Forme of Common Prayer, To be used upon the Solemne Fast, appoynted by His Majesties Proclamation upon the Fifth of February, being Wednesday. For a Blessing on the Treaty now begunne, that the end of it may be a happy Peace to the King and to all his People. Set forth by His Majesties speciall Command. . . . Oxford, Printed by Leonard Lichfield, . . . M.DC.XLIV. 4to., A—B in fours.

A Forme of Prayer, Used in the King's Chappel—Upon Tuesdaies. In these Times of Trouble and Distresse. Hage: Printed by Samuell Broun. Anno M.DC.L. 4to., A—B in fours.

A Form of Common Prayer, To be Used upon the Thirtieth of January, being the Anniversary Day, Appointed by Act of Parliament for Fasting and Humiliation, . . . Published by His Majesties Command. London: Printed by John Bill and Christopher Barker, . . . 1661. . . . 4to., A—H in fours, A1 with the *Order* and H4 blank.

Oratio Dominica . . . Nimirum, Plus Centum Linguis, Versionibus, aut Characteribus Reddita & Expressa. Editio Novissima, Specimenibus variis quam priores comitator. . . . Londini: Prostant Apud Dan. Brown, . . . C1010CC. 4to. Title and dedication to the Bishop of London, 2 leaves: A, 2 leaves; [a] 4 leaves: B—I in fours, I4 blank.

This includes the Prayer in the language of the North American Indians.

[Prayers and Psalmes. Col.]. Imprinted at London in Fletestrete, in the house of Thomas Berthelet. Cum privilegio. . . . Sm. 8vo., A—L in eights.

Crawford, part 2, No. 718, imperfect.

\* \* \* The portions called Psalmes are Prayers, not the Psalmes of David. It was intended as a Protestant Book for private use, and the Prayers are usually in the first person singular. Berthelet printed the work in 1548, but no mention is made of the present edition among Berthelet's Publications, and it seems unknown to all bibliographers. It is singular that such a Prayer-Book should have been printed in the Reign of Queen Mary, who in the "Praier for the Queene" is styled "Marie the Firste."—*Note in Sotheby's Catalogue.*

[Prayers on the tuesday, etc. Col.]. Imprinted at London in flete strete at the sygne of y Tonne ouer against the conduit by Edward Whitchurch,

the xii day of Aprill. Anno Domini, 1550. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum. Sm. 8vo., apparently A—B in eights.

Crawford, part 2, No. 714, imperfect.

A Booke of the Forme of common prayers, administration of the Sacraments, etc., agreeable to Gods Worde, and the vse of the reformed Chvrches. . . . At London; Printed by Robert Walde-graue. 8vo., a—e in eights, e8 blank.

A Collection of Prayers and Thanksgivings, vsed in HIS Majesties Chappel, and in His Armies, Vpon occasion of the late Victories against the Rebels, and for the future successe of the Forces. . . . Printed at Oxford, By Leonard Lichfield, . . . 1643. 4to., A—B in fours.

A Collection of Prayers and Thanksgivings, vsed in His Maiesties Chappell and in His Armies, Vpon occasion of the late Victories against the Rebels, and for the future successe of the Forces. Pvblished by His Majesties Command, to be duely read in all other Churches and Chappells within this His Kingdome, and Dominion of Wales. Printed at Oxford, By Leonard Lichfield, Printer to the Vniversity, 1643. 4to., A—C2 in fours.

The Cavaliers New Common-Prayer Booke Vnclaspt. It being a Collection of Prayers and Thanksgivings, used in His Majesties Chappell and in his Armies. Vpon occasion of the late (supposed) Victories. . . . Printed at York, by Stephen Buckley, 1644. And Reprinted at London, by G. B. . . . 1644. 4to., A—B in fours.

Orarivm seu libellus precationum per Regiam maiestatem & clerū latinè æditus. 1546. Cum priuilegio ad imprimendum solum. [Col.] Ex officina Richardi Graftoni Clarissimo Principi Edouardo a typographia. vi. die mensis Sep. Anno. M.D.XLV. Cum priuilegio. . . . 8vo. Title, etc., 8 leaves under A: King's Letter, 2 leaves: A—T4 in eights, T4 with colophon.

PRIMER.

[The Primer in English, with the Epistles and Gospels, etc. At the end occurs:] Imprynted at London in Aldersgate strete, by Nycholas Bourman. Sm. 8vo., apparently a—g in twelves: A—H in twelves. Agenda form.

Sotheby's, July, 1889 (Perkins), No. 1227, wanting 39 leaves.

The Primer in English and Latin after Salisburie vse, set out at length with manye Godly prayers, Newly imprinted by the assignes of John Wayland this presente yeare. An. 1558. Cum priuilegio ad Imprimendum solum. Sm. 8vo., printed in red and black, with the Latin in Roman type in the margin. Title, Calendar, and first leaf with Paternoster, 8 leaves: T, 8 leaves: A—Kk in eights, Kk 7 with the colophon and last leaf blank. [Col.] Imprinted at London by the assignes of John Wailand, forbidding all other to print or cause to be printed this primer, or anye other. An. 1558 The . xxii of August.

The Primer: Or, Office of the Blessed Virgin Mary in English: Exactly revised, and the new Hymnes and Prayers added, according to the Reformation of Pope Urban 8. Printed at S<sup>t</sup>. Omers 1673. Sm. 8vo. A, 12: a, 4: B—Aa in twelves: Bb, 8.

## QUALITY.

The True Conduct of Persons of Quality. Translated out of French. London, Printed for Walter Kettilly, . . . M DC XCIV. 8vo., A—O4 in eights, O4 with *Errata*.

This volume is curious as an attempt to reform the morals of people of rank in France at that period, and was probably as effectual in doing so, as the English version was in accomplishing the same result here.

## RAINOLDS, JOHN.

V. Cl. D. Joannis Rainoldi, Olim Græcæ Lingvæ Prælectoris in Collegio Corporis Christi apud Oxonienses, Orationes Duodecim, cum alijs quibusdam opusculis. Adiecta est Oratio Funebris, in obitu eiusdem, habita à M. Isaaco Wake, Oratore Publico. Londini Impensis Guiljelmus Stansbeius pro Henrico Fetherstone. M.DC.XIX. Sm. 8vo. A, 4 leaves; B—Dd in twelves.

## RAMHEAD.

Cornu-Copia, Or, Roome for a Ram-head. Wherein is described the dignity of the Ram-head above the Round-head, or Rattle-head. London, printed for John Reynolds, 1642. 4to., 4 leaves. With a cut on the title.

## RANDOLPH, THOMAS.

Aristipps, Or The Iovial Philosopher: Presented in a private Shew. . . London. Printed for Robert Allot, MDCXXXI. 4to., A—F in fours, F4 blank.

## RELATION.

A Strange and wonderful Relation of the Miraculous Iudgements of God in the late Thunder and Lightning on Saturday the 23 of this instant August, being the next day after Mr. Love and Mr. Gibbons were beheaded. Shewing in what a fearfull and terrible manner one William Deane was struck dead with a Thunderbolt, and six more stricken dumb, with other strange and unheard of wonders which were seen and felt at the same time at Henden, and in some other places on the River of Thames by many hundred spectators. . . London, Printed by Bernard Alsop. [1651.] 4to., 4 leaves. With a cut on title.

## RECORDE, ROBERT.

¶ The Grounde of Artes: teaching the perfecte worke and practise of Arithmetike . . . And now lately diligently corrected, & beautified with some newe Rules and necessarie Additions: And further endowed with a thirde part, of Rules of Practize, abridged into a briefer methode than hitherto hath bene published: with diuerse such necessary Rules, as are incident to the trade of Merchandize. . . By Iohn Mellis of Southwark, Scholemaster. Imprinted by I. Harison, and H. Bynneman. Anno Dom. 1582. 8vo., a—yy in eights. Dedicated to Dr. Forth, a Master in Chancery.

The last leaf is occupied by an advertisement, setting forth that Robert Hartwell teaches the Arts Mathematical in Great St. Bartholomew's in the new street. The 18th chapter deals with Sports and Pastimes "done by number."

## ROBERTS, HENRY.

Lancaster His Allarums. . . [1595.]

This narrative was, no doubt, from the pen, not of Lancaster himself, but of Roberts, who subscribes with his initials a dedication to Lancaster and a metrical address to the reader. *Collation*: A—C in fours, A r occupied by a large and curious woodcut.

## ROBINSON, THOMAS.

The Anatomie of the English Nynnery at Lisbon in Portvgall: . . . Printed for Philemon Stephens

& Christopher Mereditt. 1637. 4to., A—E in fours, including the engraved title and Explanation in verse.

## RYCAUT, SIR PAUL.

The History of the present State of the Ottoman Empire. Containing the Maxims of the Turkish Polity, the most material Points of the Mahometan Religion, their Sects and Heresies, their Convents and Religious Votaries. . . In Three Books. By Paul Rycaut Esq., . . . The Fourth Edition. London, Printed for John Starkey and Henry Brome. 1675. 8vo., A—Bb in eights, including a frontispiece. With plates at pp. 45 (2), 48 (2), 72 (2), 74 (2), 242 (2), and 341 (3).

## S. H.

The Mother and the Child. In a little Catechisme to teach such Children the Principles of Religion, to make them the fitter for publike exercise in the Church. London, Printed by B. A. and T. F. for Ben: Fisher, . . . 1628. 8vo., A in twelves, A1 and 12 blank.

Sotheby's (Crawford), June 18, 1889, No. 150—2, a series of these early catechisms, including the present. Such was the *pabulum* prepared for the rising generation in those days.

This piece was licensed to Thomas and Jonas Man, 6 August, 1611, and is said in the entry to have been written by a poor man of the Stationers' Company.

## S. R.

Vindicie Danielis, Strange Prophecies From the Monachie of this Land. Or An Essay of the Presages of the late prodigious Comet pertaining to these our times: in Parables. Printed 1629. 4to., A—G in fours.

## SALIGNAC, BERNARD.

The Principles of Arithmetick. Methodically Digested, and by short and familiar examples illustrated and declared: Together with the Art of Allegation: . . . Englished by William Bedwell. London, Printed by Richard Field dwelling in Great Woodstreet. 1616. 8vo., A—T in eights, A1 and T8 blank.

SCLATER, EDWARD, *Minister of Putney.*

Consensvs Vetrvm: Or, The Reasons of Edward Sclater, Minister of Putney, For His Conversion to the Catholic Faith and Communion. . . Permissu Superiorum. London, Printed by Henry Hills, Printer to the Kings Most Excellent Majesty, for His Houshold and Chappel; and for him and Matt. Turner, at the Lamb in High-Holbourn, 1686. 4to., A—Oz in fours.

## SCOTLAND.

The Demands and Behaviour of the Rebels of Scotland. Published by Authority. London, Printed by Robert Young, 1640. 4to., 4 leaves.

The Speech which was to have been delivered to the Kings Majestie, at his coming to Holy-Rud-House the 14 of August, in the name of the citie of Edinburgh, By A. G. Cler. But by the spent day, and other importunities, was interrupted. Edinburgh Printed by Robert Bryson. 1641. 4to., 4 leaves.

## SELDEN, JOHN.

Ioannis Seldeni Mare Clavsvm Sev de Dominio Maris, Libri Dvo. . . Iuxta Exemplar Londinense . . . clolxxxvii. Sm. 8vo. \*, 2 leaves: \*\*, 4 leaves: A—Z in twelves: Aa, 8. With two maps at pp. 176 and 448 and woodcuts.



## SHAKESPEAR, WILLIAM.

Mr. William Shakespear's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Published according to the true Original Copies. Unto which is added, Seven Plays, Never before Printed in Folio : viz.

Pericles Prince of Tyre. )  
The London Prodigal. ) Sir John Oldcastle, Lord  
The History of Thomas ) Cobham.  
Lord Cromwel. ) The Puritan Widow.  
A Yorkshire Tragedy.  
The Tragedy of Locrine.

The Fourth Edition. London, Printed for H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and R. Bentley, at the Anchor in the New Exchange, . . . 1685. Folio. Title, dedication, &c., 4 leaves : A (repeated) —Y in sixes : Z, 4 : Bb—Zz in sixes : \*Aaa—\*Ddd in sixes : [\*] Eee, 8 leaves, the last apparently blank : Aaa—Bbbb in sixes : Cccc, 2 leaves. With the portrait and verses facing the title.

A trade edition. The copy employed had a duplicate title varying in some typographical *minutiae* and in the imprint, which ran : London, Printed for H. Herringman, and are to be sold by Joseph Knight and Francis Saunders. . . . 1685. Other copies present other similar variations.

The Tragedie of King Richard the Third. . . Newly augmented. By Willam Shake-speare. London, Printed by Thomas Purfoot, and are to be sold by Mathew Law, dwelling in Pauls Church-yard, at the Signe of the Foxe, neere S. Austines gate, 1622. 4to., A—M2 in fours.

## SHILANDER, CORNELIUS.

Cornelius Shilander his Chirurgie. Containing A briefe Methode for the curing of Woundes and Ulcers. With An easie maner of drawing Oyle out of Wound-Hearbes, Turpentine, Guaiacum and Waxe. Translated out of Latin into English, and published for the benefite of all those that are studious in the Arte. By S. Hobbes. Imprinted at London by R. Iohnes for Cutbert Burbie, . . . 1596. 4to., A—G in fours.

## SHIPTON, MOTHER.

Mother Shiptons Prophetie : With Three and XX more, all most Terrible and Wonderful, Predicting strange Alterations to befall the Climate of England. Viz. 1. Of Richard the III. 2. Mr. Trusval Recorder of Lincoln. . . . London, Printed for W. Thackeray, at the Sign of the Angel in Duck-Lane, neare West-smithfield, 1685. 4to, 4 leaves. With a large cut on the title.

## SIDNEY, ALGERNON, M.P.

Discourses concerning Government, By Algernon Sidney. Sent to Robert Earl of Leicester, And Ambassador from the Commonwealth of England to Charles Gustavus King of Sweden. Published from an Original Manuscript of the Author. London, Printed, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster. MDCXCVIII. Folio. A, 2 leaves : B, 3 leaves : C—3 Oz in fours, last leaf blank. With a portrait.

## SPENSER, EDMUND.

The Faerie Queene. Disposed into twelue books, Fashioning XII. Morall vertues. London Printed for William Ponsonbie. 1590. 4to., A—Pp in eights.

Sotheby's, July 17, 1889, No. 1852, in the original calf-binding with arms on the sides and the initials E. B. in gold.

The dedication is on the back of the title, and the *Errata* occupy pp. 8 *verso*. On pp. 1 *recto* occurs : "A Letter of

the Authors expounding his whole intention. . . ." dated January 23, 1589 [190.] followed by sonnets by W. R[aleigh] Hobynoll, R. S., H. B., W. L., and Ignito. These are succeeded on p. 601 by a series of ten others addressed by Spenser to Sir C. Hatton, the Earls of Essex, Oxford, Northumberland, and Ormond and Ossory, Lord Charles Howard, Lord Grey of Wilton, Sir Walter Raleigh, the Lady Carew, and to "all the gracious and beautiful Ladies in the Court."

This appears to me to be one of the original copies, before the 4 leaves under Qq were annexed, containing a series of sonnets differently arranged, and exhibiting certain additions and transpositions.

STIRRUP, THOMAS, *Philomath.*

The Description and use of the Universall Quadrat. By which is performed, with great expedition, the whole Doctrine of triangles, both Plain and Sphericall, . . . Also the resolution of such Propositions as are most usefull in Astronomie, Navigation, and Dialling. . . . London, Printed by R. & W. Leybourn, for Tho. Pierrepont, at the Sun in Pauls Church-yard, 1655. 4to., A—E e e in fours, besides title and label, 2 leaves, and 3 leaves of diagrams.

## STOICS.

The Moral Philosophie of the Stoicks. Written in French, and englished for the benefit of them that are ignorant of that tongue. By T. T. Fellow of New-Colledge in Oxford. *Non quero quod mihi vitile est, sed quod multis.* At London Printed by Felix Kingston, for Thomas Man. 1598. Sm. 8vo., A—O in eights, A 1 and O 8 blank. Dedicated by Thomas James to Sir Charles Blunt, Lord Mountjoy.

## STOW, JOHN.

A Svrvey of London. . . . 1598.

Sotheby's (Perkins), July 17, 1889, No. 1872, a copy in the original calf-binding, with the arms of the City of London impressed on sides, and on the top of one side of the cover "Ex Dono Iohannis Stow," stamped, both in gold.

The Annales of England, Faithfully collected out of the most autentical Authors, Records, and other Monuments of Antiquitie, lately corrected, encreased, and continued, from the first inhabitation vntill this present year 1600. By Iohn Stow citizen of London. Imprinted at London by Ralfe Newbery. Cum priuilegio . . . 4to., a—c in fours : A—4R 4 in eights.

## STRONG, NATHANIEL.

Englands Perfect School-Master. Or, Directions for exact Spelling, Reading, and Writing. . . . The Eighth Edition, much Enlarged. London, Printed by J. R. for Benjamin Billingsly, . . . 1699. 8vo., A—Q in fours, besides 2 leaves of alphabets, etc. With an engraved title. *B.M.*

The *Imprimatur* is dated Feb. 9, 167½.

## SWINBURN, HENRY, B.C.L.

A Briefe Treatise of Testaments and Last Willes, very profitable to be vnderstoode of all the subiects of this Realme of England, (desirous to know, Whether, Whereof, and How, they may make their Testaments : and by what means the same may be effected or hindered,) . . . Compiled of such lawes Ecclesiasticall and Ciuill, as be not repugnant to the lawes, customes, or Statutes of this Realme, nor derogatorie to the Prerogative Royall. . . . London Printed by Iohn Windet. 1590. 4to., A—C in fours : B (repeated)—Pp in eights : Qq, 2 leaves : Rr—Tt in fours. Dedicated by Swinburn to John, Archbishop of York.

## THANKSGIVING.

A Form of Thanksgiving, to be used the seventh of September thorowout the Diocese of Lincoln, and in the Jurisdiction of Westminster. [No place, etc.] 4to., 4 leaves. Large black letter. Without a regular title.

## TREATISE.

A briefe treatise containyng many proper Tables and easie rules, very necessarye and needefull, for the vse and commoditie of all people, . . . Newly sette fourth and allowed, . . . Imprinted at London by Iohn Walley. 1582. 8vo. A, 12 leaves: B—F in eights: G, 4. With woodcuts.

TRIGGE, THOMAS, *Gentleman, Student in Physic and Astrology.*

The Fiery Trigon Revived: By the Five Oppositions of the Two Superiour Planets Satvrn and Jvpiter, in the years 1672, 1673. Declaring the Manifold Miseries they Menace to the Dutch Nation; which Proud People, are now in their Grand Climacterical Year. *Cum multis aliis*, etc. . . . London, Printed by J. M. for Josiah Robinson, . . . 1672. 4to., A—E 2 in fours.

## TRIUMVIRATE.

The History of the Triumvirates. The First that of Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus. The Second that of Augustus, Anthony and Lepidus. Being A faithfull Collection from the best Historians and other Authors, . . . Written Originally in French, And Made English by Tho. Otway, lately deceased. London, Printed for Charles Brome, . . . 1686. 8vo. Title preceded by *Imprimatur*, 2 leaves: A, 8 leaves: a, 8 leaves: B—Tt in eights.

W. W., *Surgeon.*

*Novum Iumen Chirurgicum Extinctum*; Or, Med. Colbatch's New Light of Chirurgery Put out. Wherein the dangerous and uncertain Wound-Curing of the Pretending Med. and the Rare Imposture of his Quack Medicines, are impartially examin'd: . . . London, Printed, and sold by Andrew Bell at the Cross-Keys in the Poultry, 1693. Sm. 8vo. A, 2 leaves: B—E in eights. Dedicated to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Blathwayt, Esq. Secretary of War, etc.

In the preface the writer gives some interesting particulars, including an interview with Lieut.-Colonel Newton, Lieut.-Colonel to Lord Cutts.

## WASTELL, SIMON.

Microbiblion Or The Bibles Epitome in Verse. Digested according to the Alphabet, that the Scriptures we reade may more happily be remembered, and things forgotten more easily recalled. . . . London, Printed for Robert Mylbourne, and are to be sold at his shop at the signe of the Greyhound in Paules Churchyard. 1629. Sm. 8vo. A, 6 leaves: B—Z 6 in twelves, Z 6 blank. Dedicated to Sir William Spencer, Baron Spencer of Wormleighton, and to his Lady.

## WHITINTON, ROBERT.

Roberti Whitintoni L. Secunda grammaticæ pars de Syllabarū quantitate, accētū, & varijs metrorū generibus, nuprime recēsita, . . . Wynkyn de Worde. 4to., A—M in fours and sixes. With the title in a border and the printer's small mark at the top and foot, but no imprint or colophon except *Finis quantitatīs syllabarum*.

Sotheby's, July, 1889, No. 2040 (Perkins), Bliss's copy. The copy was described in the Catalogue as dated 1524. It seems to want the tract by Nigier.

Nominum declinatio, Grammaticæ Whittintonianæ Liber secundus. Declinationes nominum tum latinorum q græcorum. . . . [Col.] Londini in edibus Winandi de Worde Anno virginæi partus trigesimo primo, supra sesquimillesimum. 4to. A, 4: B, 6: C, 4. With the colophon on C 4 verso.

Grammaticæ Prima Pars, Robert, Witintōi. L. L. nouiter diligēterqz recensita, Liber quintus. [Southwark, Peter Treveris.] 4to., A—F in fours: G, 6. With the large device of Treveris on G 6 verso and a page-woodcut on the other side.

There is no imprint. The text is interlinear.

De Octo partibus Whitintoni . . . [Col.] Londini in edibus Winandi de Worde trigesimo primo supra sesquimillesimum nostræ salutis anno, Mese Octobris. 4to. A, 4: B, 6: C, 4. With the large device on C 4 verso.

WILLIAM III. of Orange, *King of Great Britain* (1688—1702).

The Declaration of His Highness William Henry By the Grace of God Prince of Orange, etc. Of the Reasons inducing him to appear in Arms For Preserving of the Protestant Religion And for Restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Ancient Kingdom of Scotland. [Col.] Printed at the Hague, by Arnout Leers, by His Highnesses special Order, 1688. Folio, 2 leaves. B.M.

Many of these fugitive political publications referring to the events of the Revolution of 1688 were translated into French and Dutch.

A Form of Prayer and Solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the Wonderful Preservation of His Majesties Person, and His good Success towards the Reclaiming of Ireland; Together with His Safe and Happy Return into this Kingdom. To be used on Sunday the Nineteenth of this Instant October, throughout the whole Kingdom. . . . London, Printed by Charles Bill and Thomas Newcomb, . . . MDCXC. 4to., 2 leaves.

A Form of Prayer to be Used on Wednesday the Twenty ninth Day of this present April, throughout the whole Kingdom, being the Fast-Day appointed by the King and Queens Proclamation. To be Observed in a most Solemn and Devout Manner, for Supplicating Almighty God for the Pardon of our Sins, and for Imploring his Blessing and Protection in the Preservation of Their Majesties Sacred Persons, and the Prosperity of their Arms both at Land and Sea. . . . London, Printed by Charles Bill, . . . MDCXCI. 4to., A—E in fours.

## WINE.

In Vino Veritas: Or, A Conference Betwixt Chip the Cooper, and Dash the Drawer, (Being both Boozy) Discovering some Secrets in the Wine-brewing Trade. Useful for all sorts of People to save their Money, and preserve their Health. London, Printed for J. Nutt, near Stationers-Hall, 1698. 8vo., A—E in fours. B.M.

Sotheby's, Nov. 1, 1889, No. 51, a Museum duplicate.

WINGATE, EDMUND, *of Gray's Inn.*

Mr. Wingate's Arithmetick, Containing A Plain and Familiar Method, For attaining the Knowledge and Practice of Common Arithmetick. The sixth Edition. . . . By John Kersey, Teacher of the Mathe matics, at the Sign of the Globe in Shandos-stree in Covent-Garden. . . . London, Printed by T. R. for R. S. and are to be sold by John Williams. . . .



1673. 8vo., A—Kk in eights. Dedicated by Wingate to the Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

Mr. Wingate's Arithmetick, Containing A Plain and Familiar Method, For attaining the Knowledge and Practice of Common Arithmetick. The Eighth Edition, very much enlarged. First composed by Edmund Wingate, late of Grayes-Inne Esquire. Afterwards upon Mr. Wingate's request, Enlarged in his Life-time: Also since his Decease carefully Revised, and much improved, as will appear by the Preface and Table of Contents. By John Kersey, Teacher of the Mathematicks, at the sign of the Globe in Shandois-street in Covent-Garden. . . . London, Printed by E. H. for J. Williams. . . . 1683. 8vo., A—Ll 4 in eights, Ll 4 blank.

WIT.

Wits Cabinet Or, A Companion for Yong Men and Ladies; . . . The Tenth Edition much enlarged. London. Printed for H. Rhodes, at the Star, the Corner of Bride-lane, in Fleet-street, 1701. Price Bound one Shilling. Sm. 8vo., A—H in twelves, A I with a frontispiece in compartments and the last three leaves with Advertisements. In prose and verse.

WITHALS, JOHN.

A Shorte Dictionarie most profitable for Yong Beginners, novve newelie corrected, and augmented, with diuerse Phrasys, & other thinges necessarie therevnto added, By Lewys Euans. . . . Cum priuilegio ad Imprimendum Solum. 1568. [Col.] Jmprinted at London, in Paules Churchyarde, at the Signe of the Lucrece: By Thomas Purfoote. Cum Priuilegio ad Imprimendum Solum. 4to., + and \*, 4 leaves: A—I in eights: K, 6. With the printer's large device of the Lucrece and the colophon occupying the whole of the last page.

Sotheby's (Halliwell-Phillipps), July, 1889, No. 519, £7.

WITHER, GEORGE.

A Satyre: Dedicated To His Most Excellent Maiestie. By George Wither, Gentleman. *Rebus in aduersis Crescit*. London: Printed by Thomas Snodham for George Norton, and are to be sold at the signe of the red-Bull, neere Temple-barre. 1616. Sm. 8vo., A—F in eights, A1—2 and F 8 blank. Printed with bands at top and bottom of each page. *B.M.*

WOOLLEY, HANNAH.

The Ladies Directory, In Choice Experiments & Curiosities of Preserving & Candyng both Fruits and Flowers. Also, An Excellent way of making Cakes, and other Comfits: With Rarities of many Precious Waters (among which are Several Consumption Drinks, approved by the Doctors) and Perfumes. . . . London, Printed by Tho. Milbourn for the Authress, 1661. Sm. 8vo., A—H in eights. *B.M.*

The authoress gives notice on the title that the genuine copies are only to be had of herself, or at the shop of two or three booksellers, whom she names. She states that she had had the honour to perform these things for his late majesty.

This appears to be the earliest book in which the term *authress* or *authoress* occurs.

The Ladies Directory, In Choice Experiments & Curiosities of Preserving in Jellies, And Candyng both Fruits & Flowers. Also, An Excellent way of making Cakes, Comfits, and Rich Court-Perfumes. With Rarities of many Precious Waters. . . . Lon-

don, Printed by T. M. for Peter Dring. . . . 1662. Sm. 8vo., A—H in eights, besides a frontispiece and a leaf of Advertisements at end. *B.M.*

This edition seems to correspond with that of 1661, except that the preface is altered.

XENOPHON.

Xenophons treatise of House holde. Anno domini. 1573. [Col.] Imprinted at London at the long Shop adioyning vnto S. Mildreds Church in the Pultrie, by Iohn Allde. 8vo., A—H in eights. The title is within an ornamental border.

YOUNGE, JAMES.

Sidrophel Vapulans: Or, The Quack Astrologer Toss'd in a Blanket, By the Author of *Medicaster Medicatus*. In an Epistle to W—m S—n. With a Postscript, Reflecting briefly on his late Scandalous Libel against the Royal College of Physicians, Entitled, *A Rebuke to the Authors of a Blue Book*. By the same Hand. . . . London, Printed and Sold by John Nutt, near Stationers-Hall, 1699. 4to., A—I 2 in fours, and a, 4 leaves.

Dedicated to the College of Physicians.



## Antiquarian News.

At the present time, in the shop of Mr. T. W. Johnson, Station Road, Workington, and in use as an ordinary shop fixture, is a large bookcase, which has in its day been a very handsome piece of furniture, and which has a history. It was one of the principal pieces of furniture at Rydal Mount when, in the year 1813, William Wordsworth settled there with his sister—the gentle Dorothy—and there it remained till the home was broken up after the poet's decease. On its shelves, for a great many years at Rydal, were a large number of books in the well-known home-binding of Mary Hutchinson (Mrs. Wordsworth). After the decease of Wordsworth this bookcase and a large number of books were brought to Brigham Vicarage (where the poet's son lived many years), and when the poet's grandson left Brigham parish for Harrington there was a sale, and the bookcase and many books containing good autographs of the poet were sold. The bookcase and a few of Wordsworth's books came into the possession of Mr. T. W. Johnson, and now the shelves which held so many treasures at Rydal are stocked with birdseed!

Baginton Hall, near Coventry, was destroyed by fire on October 7. The hall is the property of Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P., Capesthorpe, Chelford, Cheshire, and is the ancestral home of the Bromley family, the manor having been purchased in the reign of James I. by W. Bromley, whose grandson was one of the members for Warwickshire and also Speaker of the House of Commons. Singularly enough the old house was burnt down on December 21, 1706, and it is said to have been rebuilt from funds voted by the

House of Commons, though this report, which is generally received, is declared by some authorities to be apocryphal. The new house, which was built near to the old site, was a handsome and spacious structure, forming a square block, in stone, four stories high, including the basement, and was in the Queen Anne style, on the parapet on the west front being the inscription, "Dii Patrii, servate domum, 1714." It occupied a commanding position, with extensive views of well-wooded, undulating country, and it is stated that Queen Anne herself visited the new house and planted a cedar-tree on the east lawn. Baginton Hall was the seat of the late Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P., for many years the colleague of Mr. C. Newdegate in the representation of North Warwickshire. The library and a large number of paintings were rescued.

Canon Greenwell, F.R.S., F.S.A., the author of *British Barrows*, has been occupied recently in opening barrows on the north-east of the Yorkshire Wolds, in the parish of Folkton and Hunmanby, being a continuation of the excavations made by him last year, and of a work commenced twenty years ago. When these barrows are completed, the whole of that portion of the Wolds will have been carefully examined. The late Lord Londesborough opened some, but no very accurate detailed account of their contents has been published. The barrows on Folkton Wolds have proved unusually interesting. In one of them an extraordinary find took place recently. This barrow was of a moderate size, 60 feet in diameter, and although originally higher, was only about 3 feet above the ordinary level of the ground. Within the mound was an excavated trench, which ran almost entirely round the barrow. On the east side of the mound within this enclosed trench was discovered the body of a child, of not more than four years of age, with which was associated three objects composed of hard Wold chalk. They are entirely covered, except at the bottom, with a series of ornamentations executed in the most skilful manner. Many of the lines forming the patterns are raised, and therefore must have required much greater dexterity in making than the elaborate decorated vessels of pottery belonging to the same period and people. It is difficult to describe the beauty and delicacy of the workmanship of these objects. The largest has on the top, at the centre, four concentric circles, from which four representations of the lines of the star radiates, and the intervening portions are very minutely cross hatched. The top of the second-sized one is ornamented with four concentric circles of two lines; whilst the smallest has, in the same position, two series of concentric circles, each of three lines, and beyond them raised lines, which follow the outlines of the two circles combined. On the sides of the larger one is a design closely resembling that of

the Union-Jack, some of the compartments of which are filled with cross-hatching similar to the top. A very peculiar design occurs upon all—two curved lines prolonged downwards, where they unite, and having beneath the curve, in the one case raised, and in the other incised, dots, producing in a conventional form the human face, in some way resembling the owl-headed figures which Dr. Schliemann found at Hisslick. No figure has hitherto been met with upon the pottery or other articles of the ancient British period. In one design raised and incised diamonds appear. The ornamentation possesses something in common with that class of vessel to which the name of drinking-cup has been given, but is more varied, and, if possible, more artistic. What their purpose may have been it is impossible to conjecture. The smallest of these objects was found at the back of the head of the child, and the two others behind the hips, closely adjoining each other. There were also seven burials of unburnt bodies in the same mounds, with which there was nothing associated except the central one, which had a very beautifully decorated drinking-cup. Another mound 45 feet in diameter, at a small elevation, contained an excavated trench, 20 feet in diameter, within the mound. The first discovery was four bronze axes, of the early form, without flanges or sockets. They were placed together, and there was indication that the mound had been disturbed at that point. The axes are of the type which, hitherto, is the only one that has been found associated with the burials of the Bronze period in Britain, the later form with flange and socket having never been met with. These four are very beautiful specimens, and are in the finest state of preservation, having on them a polish like glass. Three of them are ornamented—two with a pattern, and all of them covered with short incised lines. The other, besides being ornamented in the same manner as the two first mentioned, has a herring-bone pattern about the middle, and towards the cutting edge a zigzag line enclosed between two straight ones. The finding of such implements in barrows is of extremely rare occurrence, and in all Canon Greenwell's experience in barrow excavations has only occurred once—at a barrow in Butterwick, five miles from the barrow in question. At the centre of the mound was a grave 7½ feet in diameter, and sunk into the chalk rock to a depth of 8 feet. This large grave had been made for the reception of the bodies of two males, whose bones were found lying—one on the left side and one on the right side, one overlying the other—at the bottom of the grave. Some time after these burials the grave had to a certain extent been re-excavated, although the work did not extend to the sides or the bottom of the original. In this re-excavation it is evident that a fire of great intensity had been kept up, by which



the sides and bottom had been altered in colour to a great extent. The signs of burning extended beyond the sides of the grave, covering an area of 10 feet in diameter. It is impossible to say what the object of this burning may have been, as it is a feature which has hitherto been unobserved in the burial-places of these people. At the bottom of the later excavation in the burnt and reddened chalk was the body of a man in the usual contracted position, and having a flint knife in front of his face. Two feet higher, and still within the limits of the grave, was a fourth body, in front of whose face was a rudely made drinking-cup and a flint scraper. The examination of the mounds is still proceeding.

The restoration of the parish church of Little Horwood is now finished. The parish lies north-east of that of Winslow, to which, like Grandborough and Aston, it seems to have been early attached, with a chapel of ease, belonging to St. Alban's Abbey. It is often mentioned in the *Manor Roll of Winslow* (dated in the reign of Edward III., 1327-1377) as Horlewood. In the accounts of Thomas de la Ware, thirtieth Abbot of St. Albans, who died in 1396, the vicarage of Horlewood, "formerly a chapel of Winslow," is mentioned as paying a tax of three marks to the Abbey funds. The registers date from 1568. The church consists of a chancel in good Decorated style; Perpendicular nave and tower, and south aisle, originally Decorated, but having the south and east walls rebuilt in 1638. There is a south porch of late brick. The pillars of the nave, of Totternhoe stone, are said to be of late Norman type, after a Continental design, which we may perhaps connect with the more characteristic work in the neighbouring churches of Whaddon and Newton Longville. A rough niche and bracket, the remains of a chapel, may be seen at the east end of the aisle, probably of Decorated workmanship. During the recent restoration several curious frescoes were found superimposed on the north wall of the nave, and traces of the common deep red colouring are to be seen in many parts of the church. In 1787 a gallery was erected at the west end of the church "by subscription, for the use of the Sunday-school," only two years after the first Sunday-school was established at Gloucester. This was removed at the restoration, and under it was found a copper coin of the Regency, dated 1789. The church was repewed in 1830, and other alterations of the original design have been made at various times. A thorough restoration of the fabric had been contemplated for some time, and was carried out this year. Two windows have been found in the chancel and one at the west end of the aisle; the latter rather early Decorated, of the interlaced type; of the former, one on the south side, of good Decorated, has supplied the model for the other two side-windows of the

chancel, and the *motif* of the new east window; the other, on the north side, is probably a "rector's window" of Tudor age. The cap of a quatrefoiled font base was found imbedded in one of the late buttresses, and gives the necessary detail for the new one which is now required. The pulpit is of Jacobean oak, carved in low relief, and somewhat damaged by misuse. The Communion-plate, consisting of two large chalices, flagon, paten, and salver, was presented in 1797 by the vicar, the Rev. S. Langston; there is also a small chalice of much older date, and a cover dated 1570. A brass bearing the Ten Commandments, with appropriate texts and verses, and the date 1641, formerly stood above the Communion-table, and now is fixed upon the east wall of the nave. There are also four marble tablets to Sir Stephen Langston, Knight, and members of his family. A remarkable tomb under the floor was also brought to light, comprising a fine marble slab to the memory of Anne Gibbin, wife of John Gibbin, dated 1741, with coat-of-arms; this has been raised up and placed in the chancel. A very peculiar fresco was also discovered on the north wall of the nave, supposed to represent the seven deadly sins, although it might, judging from some of the figures, have borne reference to the Crusades; at any rate, its antiquity is undeniable, and it is to be regretted that more of it does not remain.

In a recent volume of the *Antiquary* we published some lists of addenda to Haines's *Manual of Monumental Brasses*, and the vicissitudes of brasses are many and frequent enough to show the need and value of such records. Veteran antiquaries when revisiting to-day the various churches familiar to them many years ago, have constantly to notice the absence of brasses; and yet the protective Act of Parliament, which was invoked by Mr. C. Roach Smith forty years ago, is still a desideratum. An interesting article and correspondence on the subject appeared in the *Standard* newspaper recently, and one of the letters, signed Arthur Henry Brown, is filled with some interesting memoranda. It is as follows: "The communication from me on the above subject that you were so kind as to print has brought me many private letters of thanks and inquiries, and it would seem that the destruction and loss of these interesting works of past ages still continues. Your correspondent 'H. B. R.' writes to you of the loss of the Morley (Derbyshire) brasses. I copied all these highly-valuable memorials, eleven in number, of the Stathams and Sacheverells, builders of the church and liberal benefactors thereto, in 1875. They were remarkable in design, with figures of saints, and their inscriptions were very curious. There were also some incised slabs to the Sacheverells, one a chrisom, and a very remarkable Alphabet tile, c. 1380.

In the fine Church of St. Mary, Rougham, near Bury St. Edmunds, which I visited several times before the 'restoration' took place, was a handsome Renaissance tablet with columns, on the north wall of the chancel. At the foot was a slate slab engraved with chequered pavement, on which was laid a body in winding-sheet, fastened according to the custom of that period (1625), at the head and feet, but without showing the face, feet, and hands, as was then usual. I possess probably the only copy of this memorial to Robert Drury, for the whole tablet has since disappeared, and on inquiring in the parish last autumn I could obtain no information about it, even from the rector. I hope, with all due respect to Mr. W. D. Belcher and others, who have recommended the placing of brasses on church walls, that their suggestions will not be carried out. If anyone wants to know why, let him visit St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich, and grieve over the results of such meddling mischief. All these beautiful memorials have been the victims of some iconoclast. They are fastened to the walls, and the engraving is utterly destroyed by the action of the lime upon the metal. Last September, when I visited the church, I found it impossible to obtain rubbings. Fortunately, I had copied them all before the deadly restoration took place. It is the more vexatious because the Terry brass, 1525, is so unusual in design, and the Marsham brass so beautiful in its engraving. Moreover, Elizabeth Marsham has a crucifix at the end of her rosary, which is strangely omitted by Cotman. This series of thirteen, ranging from 1412 to 1713, had been in safety on the pavement all those centuries, and now in a decade they are ruined. Clever nineteenth century! Why cannot the brasses be let alone, and left in their proper places? Weever truly styles such people 'the anti-Christian tomb-breakers.' In Rougham Church, Norfolk, the brasses have been 'walled' and varnished, thus adding insult to injury. In your very able article of September 12, you speak of only one known signed example. A few days ago I was in Belgium, and saw in the Musée Archéologique, at Ghent, a sumptuous gilded and coloured brass, of large dimensions, in Renaissance style, to Abbott Leonard Betten, 1607, which is thus signed at the foot of the effigy:

Libert van Eghem me fecit Mechliniæ.

It is the only example that I have met with, and may be the very one to which you refer. By the side of it are the more than life-size brasses of Guillaume Wenemar, and Marguerite de Brune, his wife, 1325. He holds a drawn sword, on which is engraved:

Horrebant dudum reprobi me cernere nudum.

Is there any similar English example? At Bruges all the noble brasses are now fixed high on the walls. The Church of East Horndon, four miles from this

place, contains the finest incised slab in England. It is of alabaster—a lovely work—to the memory of Lady Alice Tyrrell, 1424, and measures about 7 feet by 3 feet. Till the year 1846 it was whole and entire, and lay in its proper place before the altar in safety. Then the *cacoëthes* of 'improvement' having urged movement, Lady Alice must needs be set up in the wall, but she resented the indignity and broke into four pieces. She still lies in her place, but a wreck. Happily, the present esteemed rector knows the value of this precious work of art, and is a jealous conservator. Yesterday I had the pleasure of rubbing a newly-discovered brass in Lambourne Church, Essex, to Robert Barfoot and Katherine his wife, 1546. This anti-Malthusian had nineteen children. A family of like dimensions occurs in Writtle Church, but in this case three wives were concerned. Yet these exploits are far outdone by the following records, which I have copied from the respective churches: 1. St. Paul's, Bedford.—'Here lies interred the Body of Patience ye wife of Shadrach Johnson by her he had 12 sons and 12 daughters she Died in Childbed ye 6th Day of June, Anno 1717, aged 38 years.' 2. Hedon, Yorkshire.—'Here lyeth the body of William Stratton, of Padington, Buried the 18th of May, 1734, aged 97. Who had, by his first wife 28 children, and by a second 17; own father to 45, grandfather to 86, great-grandfather to 97, and great-great-grandfather to 23; in all 251.' 3. Conway, Carnarvonshire.—'Here lyeth the body of Nichs. Hookes, of Conway, Gen. who was ye 41st child of his father Wm. Hookes, Esq. by Alice his wife, and ye Father of 27 children, who died ye 20th day of March, 1637.' May these faithful believers in Psalm cxxvii. rest in peace from their labours!"

The controversy which has been raging for two or three years on the walls of Chester, receives fresh help from Mr. Shrubsole, the Edwardian theorist, who has just issued twenty-four pages more, in small print; and promises a further contribution to prove, in his opinion, that the walls asserted by Sir James Picton, Mr. Loftus Block, Mr. Leader, and others to be Roman are certainly Edwardian! On the other hand, we understand that Mr. Roach Smith in the third volume of his *Retrospections*, now advanced, will endeavour to demonstrate that his views, published some forty years since, have received no injury from the rough attacks of the late Mr. Watkin; or from the milder, but more laboured, criticisms of Mr. Shrubsole. Both seem to ignore the researches of Mr. J. Matthews Jones, the City Surveyor, who supports the Roman theory.

Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., since his appointment as Secretary to the Kent Archaeological Society, has been actively engaged in examining the contents of



the apartment held exclusively by the Kent Society in the Charles Museum at Maidstone. He has brought to light much of great antiquarian interest which was quite unknown, and which appears to have accumulated uncatalogued and undescribed under the Curatorship of the late Mr. Lightfoot. Besides Roman and Saxon remains, there are bundles of mediæval deeds which will now be examined and reported on.

Whaddon Parish Church has been undergoing extensive alteration and restoration under the direction of Mr. John Oldred Scott, F.S.A. The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is an ancient stone building with tower, six bells, and clock. It has a chancel and nave, with four arches on either side, and aisles which open into the chancel, and north and south porches. The following is a summary of the work: The north wall of the Lady Chapel, which was in a dilapidated and unsafe condition, together with parts of the gables, have been taken down and rebuilt on a concrete foundation, 5 feet deep, and numerous York stone-bonding stones have been inserted to tie the gables of the chancel and the chapel to the longitudinal walls. These gables were considerably out of the upright, and it was thought at one time they would have to be taken down and rebuilt, but by a system of heavy wrought-iron tie-plates, going down into the walls, grouted in with cement, and fastened to the roof timbers, these have now been made secure. The roofs of the chancel and chapel have been entirely taken off and reconstructed with English oak. The former roof plan of the chapel has been carried out in the reconstruction; the plaster ceiling has been removed, and the whole of the roof timber exposed. The old tie-beams and principals still remain, but the spaces between the oak rafters have been plastered. An elm-boarded ceiling has been constructed over the chancel, divided into bays by oak-moulded ribs. An English oak cornice has also been fixed to both chancel and chapel ceilings. The roofs to the chancel and chapel have been relathed and felted, and retiled. A new gable coping and ornamental stone cross has been added to the chancel gable, and heavy iron guttering and massive rain-water heads and downpipes have been fixed to convey the water to the trapped drains. The high ground outside the chancel and chapel, which has helped to rot the foundations, has been taken away, and the sloping sides of the excavations turfed with grass. The east tracery window of the chancel and the south window have been taken out and entirely renewed with new Bath stone windows, and the remaining windows of the chapel have been repaired and restored. The whole of the exterior decayed stonework comprised in the present restoration has been restored. The whole of the roof of the north aisle

has been taken off and reconstructed. With regard to the interior alterations, which have done so much to improve the appearance and comfort of this fine old church, the chapel, formerly used as a vestry, and which contained a large angular fireplace, has been opened out and thrown into the church, by taking down the lath and plaster partitions previously enclosing it; the chimney has been taken away, and the stone strings and mouldings made good. The fine old tomb of the Grays has been removed from under the east window of the chancel, and placed on the north wall of the chapel. The floors of the chancel and chapel have been concreted, the former being laid with Godwin's encaustic tiles, and the latter with Woolliscroft's red quarries. The walls of the chancel and chapel have been plastered, and a parian cement skirting has been fixed all round the walls. New Yorkshire stone steps have been fixed to the chancel and chapel, and the whole of the stonework comprised in the restored portion of the church has been repaired and reinstated. Two curious square windows have been opened out over the chancel arch, and restored and reglazed. Two quaint old stoves, with their attendant ugly piping, have been taken away. The vestry is enclosed by a handsome English oak screen, and substantial oak choir stalls, pulpit, and clergyman's seat have been added to the chancel. The old-fashioned glazing to the windows of the restored portion of the church has been replaced by diamond leaded lights. The old chancel-door has been replaced by a new heavy panelled English oak door, hung with artistic ornamental wrought-iron hinges. The old-fashioned high-backed pews have been considerably cut down, book-boards have been fixed, the doors have been removed, and the whole has been stained and varnished. It is intended, if possible, to commence a further series of restoration next spring.

Mr. Rimmer, in the *Manchester Guardian*, has revived the old fiction of "Glyndwr's Parliament House at Dolgelley." The building so-called was taken down some years ago, and rebuilt at Dolerw, Newtown, and, as Mr. Richard Williams shows in the following letter (to the *Manchester Guardian*), there is no pretence for calling it Glyndwr's Parliament House: "Some popular legends, however unfounded, are, like cats, very tenacious of life. Such is that which connects Owain Glyndwr (or Glendower) with an old building formerly standing at Dolgelley, but some years ago removed to this town. The whole thing was carefully gone into and threshed out by the late Mr. Wynne, of Peniarth (formerly M.P. for Merionethshire), Mr. E. Breese, of Portmadoc, and other able antiquaries. Without occupying too much of your space, I may state briefly that it was proved beyond reasonable doubt—(1) that Owain Glyndwr never held a Parliament at Dolgelley; (2)

that after a careful study of every architectural detail in the old building, it was clear, in the words of Mr. Wynne, that there was not one stone standing of the time of Glyndwr, nor of an earlier period than the time of Philip and Mary—a century and a half later; (3) that the house belonged to and was the residence of Lewis Owen, Baron of the Exchequer, who was murdered in October, 1555; (4) that the first mention of the tradition about Glyndwr occurs in Nicholson's *Cambrian Tours*, second edition, 1813. Camden, Robert Vaughan (the greatest Welsh antiquary, who lived all his life close to Dolgelley), the Rev. Thomas Ellis (rector of Dolgelley temp. Charles II., who wrote *Memoirs of Glyndwr*), Pennant, and a host of travellers prior to 1813, are all silent about it. Had it existed in their time, it is impossible to conceive that they would not have referred to it. The oldest inhabitants who were living fifteen years ago had never heard of it in their youth; the house was then always called by the name of 'Cwrt-Plâs-yn-dre.' Those who would like to pursue the matter further may find the whole question well ventilated in *Bye-Gones* for 1875-76, and in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for the latter year. Glyndwr's so-called treaty with France, referred to by Mr. Alfred Rimmer as having been signed in this old house, is, I am sorry to say, a pure myth. No such treaty was ever signed at, or anywhere near, Dolgelley. As your correspondent, Mr. Schou, says in your paper of this date, the old house was pulled down at Dolgelley some years ago, and has been rebuilt with the old materials and some stone from a local ruin, at Dolerw, near Newtown. No doubt the very best that could have been made has been made of a curious and interesting specimen of Welsh sixteenth-century architecture, but the building now standing at Dolerw has not and never had (except in the brains of too imaginative travellers) the slightest claim to the distinction of having been 'Owain Glyndwr's Parliament House.' 'Its real interest should not be subordinated to the design of establishing a historical character which cannot be supported, and which will inevitably bring upon it, sooner or later, the reproach of being an archaeological sham.' These words were written thirteen years ago. Their warning has been unheeded, and their prophecy as been fulfilled."



## Meetings of Antiquarian Societies.

**Wiltshire Archæological Society.**—July 31.—Annual meeting, held at Westbury. In their report the committee mention a very important work, again

carried out by the munificence, as well as by the personal superintendence of, the accomplished archæologist, General Pitt-Rivers, whose excavations at Bokerly Dyke, in the extreme south of the county, were recorded in the report of the last year. This year the General acceded to the urgent request of the secretaries, and made a large section through Wansdyke, a little to the north of Old Shepherd's Shore. This section was scientifically cut, under the immediate eye of the General and his three clerks, by a body of a dozen or more labourers, who carried on the work for a fortnight in the spring of this year, when, unfortunately, the weather was exceptionally cold, and the wind more than ordinarily keen and cutting. Though nothing was found to vindicate the exact date of the throwing up of the Wansdyke, the discovery of some fragments of Samian ware, on the original surface of the Down, beneath the ramparts, in addition to the finding of an iron knife and an iron nail, and the position in which these relics were respectively found, proved to the satisfaction of all who examined them, that the work was not pre-Roman, as had generally been supposed. But whether Roman or post-Roman (possibly even Saxon), there is as yet no evidence to show. We rejoice, however, to add that General Pitt-Rivers is not satisfied that the evidence has been exhausted, and proposes shortly to make further examination into this interesting earthwork. We are confident that the members of the Society generally would desire to join the committee in cordially thanking the General for this great work of excavation, which he is carrying on entirely at his own expense (for he generously declines any help from the Society), and we shall all await the result of his farther researches with no little interest.—Canon Jackson read a paper on the history of Westbury. After the anniversary dinner which followed, a conversation was held, when the President, the Bishop of Salisbury, read a paper entitled: "The Roman Conquest of Southern Britain: its character and influence, especially upon our own county." The method he should first pursue was to trace the line of Roman occupation in our country, and then connect it with the general history of the Conquest as far as he was able. At first sight nothing seemed more remarkable to the antiquarian than the paucity of remains of the Roman period as compared with those belonging to pre-Roman and Saxon times, within the limits of Wiltshire. They had only three Roman stations mentioned in the *Itinerary*, and not one regular inscription on stone, either at these stations or other places where Roman remains have been unearthed; but, nevertheless, there were evidences of a considerable net work of Roman roads, with villas upon them, from which they could conjecture that the country was long and peaceably occupied. They should naturally first consider the great roads described in the *Itinerary*. One of those roads cut the north-eastern corner of the diocese, making a circuit to avoid the Bristol Channel through the Roman colony of Gloucester; then it passed through Cricklade, Stratton St. Margaret, to Old Sarum (Salisbury). The second road passed through the two Ogbourne villages, Savernake, to Andover and Winchester, and the third road led from Silchester to Exeter. These three principal roads were intersected at numerous points by other Roman roads. In 1680 a number of Roman coins were found at Wansborough, and there



had been discovered traces of Roman villas at Bromham and Mildenhall. Coming to the second part of his subject, he said the invasion of Cæsar was important because of the light which it threw upon the early condition of this island, and as affording a pretext on which after-invasions were founded. It was not till nearly 100 years after the invasion of Cæsar, in the year 42 A.D., in the reign of Claudius, that anything serious was done in respect to Roman occupation. In the year 43, however, an army of some fifty or sixty thousand men were brought over, landed, it is supposed, at the head of Southampton Waters, probably subjected the whole of the Isle of Wight, and then proceeded to Winchester, and to other parts of the South of England. Some iron bars stamped with the name of Claudius had been found on the Mendips. Wiltshire, however, was almost entirely outside the sphere of warlike operations, for it had nothing in the way of mineral wealth or other natural attractions, such as Bath possessed, to attract the Romans, and the quiet and peaceable habits of the people were left unbroken. Their virtues and defects were matters of long and steady growth, and he who would work in Wiltshire must take this into account. Conservative for good or ill, friendly and undemonstrative—such were the Belgæ, and such are Wiltshiremen.—The Rev. W. C. Plenderleath followed with a paper on "Some Further White Horse Jottings," and the Rev. W. P. S. Bingham with one on "James, Earl of Marlborough, and his Successors." Mr. H. L. Lopes was down on the programme for a paper on "The Lynchet of Wiltshire," but was unable to fulfil his engagement. Lynchet, according to Ashe, is a local word, and means "The border of green which terminates ploughed lands."—The following day was devoted to an excursion, in the course of which many places of interest were visited: first, Bratton Camp, after which Imber, West Lavington, Little and Great Cheverill, Erlestoke (where the grave of the victim of Constance Kent was viewed with great interest), East Coulston and Edington Churches were all visited in turn, descriptions of the various edifices being furnished by Mr. C. E. Ponting, who in each case was assisted by the vicar of the parish. In the evening a second conversazione was held at the Laverton Institute, under the presidency of the Bishop. Mr. W. W. Ravenhill read a paper on "Some Western Circuit Assizes Records of the Seventeenth Century." These records, Mr. Ravenhill pointed out, consisted not only of indictments, commissions, calendars, etc., but also of four volumes of Orders, extending from 1629 to 1688, and furnishing most valuable sources of information for the historian of the seventeenth century. They were full of details and manners and customs of the times, of course very long and heavy reading, dry like all lawyers' matters, but still possessing many charms, and telling us that though in the seventeenth century there were woes, it was true there were pleasures also. He then proceeded to give specimens of these Orders, remarking that it was impossible to do more than this, as these four volumes were as closely packed as any lady's trunk who was bound for America. The first Order he referred to bore the date of 1646, and clearly showed that the Government were trying to get rid of the Cavaliers meeting in ale-houses, also to upset the Puritan services which were then coming into

vogue in the churches, and was historically important as showing that these steps were carried out at the instance of the Government. There was also an Order by which the constables of the Hundreds in this county were to be sure and present all those persons who were said to have committed offences, "lest they be unpunished." Others related to timber, highways, corn, the plague, and various properties, all of which were fully explained by Mr. Ravenhill. —Mr. W. Howard Bell, by the aid of numerous diagrams, gave a description of "The Buried Rocks of Wiltshire." He was followed by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath with a paper on "Etymological Interchanges," which brought the conversazione to a close. On the concluding day the programme included visits to Heywood House and Church, Cutteridge House, Brook House, Seymour's Court, Road Church, Beckington and old Dilton Church.

**Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society.**—August 9.—Annual excursion, Scilly Islands. At Tresco Abbey a paper was read by the Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma on the history of the Scilly Isles. That, he said, was threefold. The ages were divided into the ancient period, the mediæval period, and the modern period—*i.e.*, the development of Scillonian from a pirate hold, and afterwards the stronghold of the Cavaliers, the abode of many followers of Charles I., to the period when from poverty it was raised by the successful rule of the lord proprietor, Mr. Augustus Smith, and his worthy successor, to its present state of prosperity. In the Middle Ages, Tresco, though smaller than St. Mary's, was really the most important and interesting of all the islands. The ecclesiastical authority dominated over the islands then. Reginald Earl of Cornwall granted all wrecks, but whales and whaleships (a curious point for our naturalist friends), to the monks of Scilly. Later, other grants in relation to the Isles were made by the then reigning monarchs to the Abbey of Tavistock. In the time of Edward I. pirates and foreign sailors infested the islands, so that Divine Service could not be carried on; and after petitioning the King a force of twelve men was sent down, which effectually quelled the disturbances. The three chief benefactors of the Islands were Randolph, Sir Francis Godolphin, and the late proprietor, Mr. Augustus Smith. In 1308, under Edward II., the Isles are counted as a part of the county of Cornwall—in many senses they are regarded so still, though in others they are in some degree a British colony. In 1345 the Abbot of Tavistock was still Lord of Scilly. Mr. Lach-Szyrma treated the political history of the Islands down to the time when Mr. A. Smith was virtually the owner of Tresco. The abbey and the gardens, and the various tropical plants; the library, with its valuable collection of pictures; some emus and solon geese, and a visit to Piper's Hole, engaged the interest of the party till its return.—The annual meeting of the society was held on October 1. The president (the Right Hon. Leonard Courtney, M.P.) based his address on the visit of the society to the Scilly Isles, and gave a disquisition upon the history of the Islands. After the formal business a paper was read on the "Flora of Guernsey as compared with that of West Cornwall." The Rev. W. S. Lach-Szyrma was elected president. The jubilee of the society was held on November 20, its fiftieth birthday.

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